Elections.

ELECTIONS IN ALABAMA.

The Republican majority of a subcommittee of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee has recommended the unseating of Senator John H. Bankhead Democrat, of Alabama, based on "shocking facts disclosed by the record." In his report Chairman Hastings says:

"It is not necessary to show fraud by affirmative evidence. When the evidence produced shows a universal disregard by the election officers of the election laws of the State, the presumption that such officers did their duty is wholly destroyed and credence given under normal conditions to the acts of such officers cannot be depended upon. Opportunity for fraud is too apparent to say that it did not exist. The circumstances make the election fraudulent. ***My own recommendation is that the Senate be advised by the committee that in its judgment there was no election for United States Senator in Alabama in 1930."

The Alabama Senatorial election in 1930 was just as legal and binding as most contests held in the South. If the argument of Senator Hastings were to hold good as a general proposition the majority of Southern Senators and Representatives would be unseated for universal disregard of the United States Constitution with respect to giving the Negro the right of franchise. The report of the committee is indicative of what Congress can do if it has the will to do.

It would be a national calamity for Tom Heflin to be returned to the United States Senate. Senator Bankhead, a gentleman and a statesman, is head and shoulders over his opponent, who is nothing but an intolerant political monstrosity. When Alabama and North Carolina got rid of Heflin and Simmons, they rendered their citizens and a nation a patriotic service. If the Upper house at Washington is to be a dignified body, keep out Tom Heflin.

ATTACKS 'CAUCUS' IN BANKHEAD CASE

Robinson Charges Hastings by Getting 'Secret Approval' of Report Injected Partisanship.

CHAIRMAN DEFENDS COURSE

Delaware Senator Says He Wanted to Get His Colleagues' Reaction to Unseating of Alabaman.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Robinson of Arkansas charged in the Senate today that Senator Hastings had obtained "secret" approval of the latter's draft of a report in the Bankhead-Heflin election contest case from a group of "stand-pat" Republican Senators before presenting it to the Senate. Senator Hastings is chairman of a subcommittee which investigated the contest and his report favored the unseating of Mr. Bankhead.

Senator Robinson interpreted this "secret approval" as introducing partisanship in a matter that should be treated in a "judicial manner." He told of a conference at Senator Hastins' home, which agreed, he asserted, that the recommendations were justified.

"I was surprised to learn that, before formal action was sought by the subcommittee, what may be properly termed a political caucus was held," Senator Robinson said. "The advice of stand-pat Senators was sought, and a decision reached, which was ratified subsequently by the subcommittee. It is true that Senators have a right to confer, but it is surprising to me that no Progressives or Democrats were present.

"It would be a bad thing for the Senate if the practice of setting these things in a partisan group is resorted to This is a quasi-judicial question which ought to be settled on such a basis and not because of political considerations."

Senator Hastings replied that he should be permitted to invite any of his colleagues to his home for dinner without being criticized by the Democratic floor leader. He admitted that no Democrats or Progressives were at the dinner conference and that his conclusion in the Bankhead-Heflin contest had been discussed and approved by the Republicans present.

He said that he desired to consult others to learn "their reaction to his recommendations."

"When I read them and gave them the facts, I found that they all agreed that the facts disclosed were shocking," Senator Hastings continued, "and, without any appearance of partisanship, no person could reach any other conclusion than what I had reached."

Republican leaders supporting Mr. Hasting's view say that insurgents and Democrats who voted to bar Senators-elect Vare of Pennsylvania and Smith of Illinois must, if they are consistent, vote also to bar Mr. Bankhead. The chief reason for the bar on Messrs. Vare and Smith was that great sums had been spent in their campaigns, while frauds in the primaries and election are charged in the Alabama case.

BANKHEAD UNSEATING IS URGED IN REPORT

Hastings to Submit Findings on Alabama Election Contest to Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 29 (AP).—A report recommending that Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama be unseated has been prepared for the Senate elections subcommittee considering the contest against his election by Chairman Hastings.

The report will be submitted to the subcommittee this week, but must be approved by that group and the full committee before reaching the Senate.

Mr. Hastings's recommendation is based upon charges of widespread violations of election laws in Alabama's 1930 Senatorial contest.

In a former report to the committee hes aid the election laws had not been fully complied with in a single voting place in the State and pointed to "a combination of circumstances which would satisfy a reasonable person that some fraud had been committed."

Mr. Hastings expects to submit the report to the subcommittee Friday, and will not make its text public until then.

SENATE GROUP RULES BANKHEAD DEFEATED HEFLIN

Blaine's Vote Decides Issue.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., April 16.—[Special.]—The senate privileges and elections committee today upheld the election to the senate of John H. Bankhead [Dem., Ala.] against the claim of former Senator J. Thomas Heflin, whom he defeated at the 1930 election; ordered investigation of the North Carolina contest between Josiah H. Bailey [Dem.] and former Representative George M. Pritchard, his 1930 defeated opponent, and passed the Dickinson resolution authorizing senate investigation of coming presidential campaign expenses.

In all three ballots Senator John J. Blaine [Radical Rep., Wis.] cast the pivot vote, voting once with the Republicans, once with the Democrats, and once getting Democratic support for his amendment.

Blaine's Vote Decides Issue.

In the Bankhead-Heflin controversy Senator Blaine's vote to sustain Bankhead's claim gave the Democrats a 9 to 8 victory. This reversed the earlier action of a subcommittee headed by Senator Daniel O. Hastings [Rep., Del.], on which the Republic majority after a detailed inquiry during the course of which Alabama ballot boxes were called for and the ballots counted, ruled that sufficient fraud had been committed to make the vote no election. Today's vote of the full committee, however, carries Bankhead's name to the floor of the senate for confirmation.

In the Pritchard-Bailey contest Senator Blaine voted with the regular Republicans to give the protesting Pritchard opportunity to present his case to a subcommittee, which will be appointed after the senate has voted the appropriation for such an inquiry. This will probably come within a few days. Pritchard charges election frauds in 40 counties of North Carolina.

Cut Funds for Inquiry.

In the third instance the committee voted unanimously in favor of the resolution of Senator T. J. Dickinson [Rep., Ia.] calling for senate investigation of presidential campaign funds, but the economy plea reduced the appropriation for the investigation from $100,000 to $50,000.

Senator Blaine offered an amendment prohibiting the appointment to this investigating committee of any senator whose colleague is up for reelection this fall and to this amendment all eight Democrats gave their vote. This will exclude from membership Senator Dickinson himself, since his colleague, Senator Smith W. Brookhart [Radical Rep., Ia.] is up for reëlection, and Senator Arthur R. Robinson [Rep., Ind.], whose colleague, Senator James E. Watson [Rep., Ind.] is engaged in a campaign this fall.

Senator Robinson has been particularly active in urging the passage of the Dickinson resolution ever since Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma charged recently that $50,000 worth of Roosevelt money was being circulated in his state on behalf of the New York governor.

Black Defends People's Choice In Senate Race

Senate Adjourns Following Alabamian's Speech To Resume Debate Monday

Early Vote In Sight

'Petty Technicalities' Of Hastings Report Scored In Plea For Bankhead

By RUSSELL KENT
Advertiser Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Charges involving the validity of the Alabama senatorial election of 1930 are "so petty, trivial, small, and trifling, such as marking ballots with a pencil instead of a pen—as to demonstrate that those who make them worship at the shrine of form instead of substance," Senator Hugo Black asserted today in closing his argument defending the State and its people that had held the attention of the Senate for nearly four hours.

When the Alabama Senator concluded his remarks, the Senate adjourned until Monday when it will resume debate on the Heflin-Bankhead contest with indications a vote will come that afternoon or Tuesday, most likely the latter day.

Another effort will be made Monday to secure the privileges of the floor for former Senator J. Tom Heflin in order that he may speak in his own behalf for two hours. Senator John H. Bankhead probably will not speak unless Heflin is granted the privilege.

Black Ridicules Hastings

Again Saturday, as he had done late Friday when he began his speech, Senator Black ridiculed the position of Senator Hastings, of Delaware, the Republican chairman of the subcommittee which handled details of the contest, who is a warm supporter of Heflin. Black also turned his guns against Senator Robinson, of Indiana, another Republican, who, Senator Black pointed out, "is the only man who has charged in the Senate that the Alabama election was full of fraud and corruption, but who has not read the record in the case."

"Anyway the ballots were read, the original count, the committee recount. The rejected ballots, the absentee ballots, those numbered with pencil, those numbered with ink, the sealed, the unsealed, the rolled, and the flats, "only one irresistible conclusion must be drawn —that Senator Bankhead received about per cent of the votes and Heflin about per cent," Senator Black said in his conclusions.

"Alabama claims its right to send to the Senate a man of its own choosing," Senator Black continued. "I am gratified that, after the long and painstaking examination of this Alabama election by the Senator from Delaware and his staff, no evidence of illegality can be brought in this Senate; that, after an expenditure of more than $100,000 already in this investigation, no evidence can be produced of the illegal expenditure of money in the Alabama election, and that even no reasonable inference can be brought here that expenditures were correctly made.

"Alabama Proud of Record"

"Alabama is proud of her record as a State; she is proud of the achievements of her sons and daughters; she is proud of the fact that this investigating committee comes to the Senate with a report which disclaims any charge that the man selected to represent the State in the Senate secured his election by fraud or corruption. She is proud that the most serious charge that can be made is that non-expert election managers reached in their pockets for pencils to number ballots instead of marking them with pen and ink, and that they folded the ballots instead of rolling them."

Senator Black voiced confidence that such trivial and purely technical charges would not win votes even from the Republican side of the Senate.

The primary was dealt with at length by Senator Black. He stated at the outset of his speech today that he had opposed the form of resolution adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee and that before its adoption Senator Bankhead also had favored letting down the bars.

Advocated Court Test

After the rule had been adopted, he personally advocated testing it in the courts; it was tested, and the Supreme Court held the rule valid, Senator Black said whereupon he had taken the stump throughout the State in support of the primary.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, appeared deeply impressed by the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in the Lett case from Chilton County, in which a Republican "loyalty bar" was upheld.

Hastings in a speech delivered Dec. 19, 1929, had expressed himself strongly in favor of permitting a state to choose its own representatives, Black pointed out, reading extracts from that speech, to the confusion of the Delaware Senator.

Heflin and his attorneys first had said that examination of the ballot boxes would disclose wholesale fraud, but it had been shown by the recount that there were less than 25 cases out of 250,000 votes in the State where any question could be raised, Black said. Then, he continued, the Heflinites had insisted that, if the ballots were identified, many frauds would be shown but after this had been done, early last September, only five cases of where it was charged ballots had been changed had been brought forward, and Black said it was uncertain whether even all of these insignificant five had been altered.

Ballots' Secrecy Destroyed

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, expressed surprise that the secrecy of the ballot had been destroyed in the recount and he demonstrated much interest in the fact that, although the votes of all voters whose ballots were numbered had been made known to Heflin several months ago, no evidence of changed ballots had been produced.

Black riddled the Hastings contention that 15.2 per cent of the ballots cast in the Alabama election were illegal, and explained the many avenues of innocent error between the certified list of voters and the poll list.

He quoted, as an example, the case of Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, whose name appeared among the ballots classified as illegal by Hastings. Moton's name appeared on the certified list of qualified voters of Macon County as "R. R. Moton" but, when he voted, the election managers wrote his name on the poll list as "Dr. R. R. Moton," whereupon the Hastings's report declared the ballot illegal.

Senator Shortridge, of California, expressed interest in the Moton case, inquiring of Black whether Moton, a negro, had been permitted to vote in the Democratic primary, or had been permitted merely to vote in the general election "when the Democrats thought they might need his vote."

Shortridge Questioned

Black crossed this inquiry with one whether Shortridge thought the Democrats of Alabama should permit negroes to participate in the party primary, receiving an affirmative reply. Hastings tried to pin Black down to whether he considered the Alabama laws directing election officers as to their duties to be of no value. Black replied that he did not consider as a criminal an election officer who numbered a ballot with pencil instead of pen unless it had been done for purposes of fraud. Black then turned upon Senator Robinson, (R), Indiana, and inquired the law of that State as to numbering ballots, only to discover Robinson was not certain of the law in Indiana.

"It is outrageous to flaunt to the people of this nation, as the Senator from Delaware has done, that the people of Alabama are criminals because their election officers marked ballots with pencil instead of pen and folded ballots in the boxes instead of rolling them," Black asserted with deep feeling.

Letters to Heflin watchers from the Hastings subcommittee brought no charges with newspaper returns and with the recount, and charges by Heflin's counsel of a "Statewide conspiracy" had fallen absolutely flat because no proof had been brought forward, Black said. A compilation made from the official records of the subcommittee showed that in the State in the 1930 election, Bankhead had received the votes of 2,365 election inspectors, 1,095 had voted for Heflin, and 348 did not vote for senator. Of the election clerks, 1,217 voted for Bankhead, 966 for Heflin, and 233 did not vote for senator, Black told the Senate. Charges of a Statewide conspiracy against Heflin were destroyed by these figures, or else Heflin's attorney was making accusations against Heflin supporters, Black continued.

"To challenge this election on such petty and insignificant technicalities as the Senator from Delaware has brought forward to this floor is an affront to the intelligence of the United States Senate," Senator Black asserted.

BLACK RAPS HASTINGS FOR HEFLIN REPORT

Consolidation 4-24-32

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(AP)—Throughout a senate day J. Thomas Heflin sat in the chamber and heard his old-time colleague, Hugo L. Black, insist that John H. Bankhead was the legally elected senator from Alabama.

The question, after months of inquiry into the contest brought by Heflin in 1930, is now before the senate with its election committee recommending 9 to 8 that Bankhead keep his seat.

The senate also had before it, however, a minority report of the committee, made by Senator Hastings, republican, Delaware, which urged that Bankhead's seat be declared vacant because of irregularities in the 1930 contest in Alabama.

Senator Black spent the greater part of his long speech in assailing the conclusions of Hastings. The Delaware senator was frequently on his feet, protesting against Black's version of the report.

Black declared the gist of the Hastings report was that Bankhead should be unseated because some of the voters marked their ballots with "a pencil instead of a pen" and because some of the ballots were "folded instead of rolled."

Hastings reminded that the law required that ballots be marked with a pen and that they be rolled.

Black contended that such "hair-splitting was outrageous when it is recalled that it is the chief reliance in attempting to overturn the will of the electorate of Alabama."

For most of Black's speech Heflin was in a big leather chair in the rear of the room, although he moved to a desk late in the day to facilitate the taking of votes on a broad pad he carried.

Unanimous consent for Heflin to speak on the contest was asked, but Senator McNary, republican, Oregon, objected.

Black reiterated that the Hastings report was based on "trivialities."

As an example, he said that R. R. Moton, negro head of Tuskegee Institute, was known in Alabama as Dr. R. R. Moton, and his name was so recorded on the ballot.

"But Senator Hastings has listed him as one of the illegal voters in Alabama," Black shouted, "merely because they wrote his name as Dr."

A vote on the proposal to declare Bankhead the legally elected senator is expected early next week.

SENATE HEARS HEATED ATTACK ON BANKHEAD

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Hastings Demands Removal of Alabama Democrat.

CHARGES WIDE FRAUDS

4/23/32

Delaware Senator Claims Alabama Election Scandal Upon American Political History—Vote Nears in Heflin Case.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—A resonant appeal that John H. Bankhead be unseated as Democratic senator from Alabama was sounded in the senate today by Senator Hastings, Republican, Delaware, while Black, Democrat, Alabama, ridiculed his charges of election frauds and irregularities.

Hastings, chairman of the elections sub-committee that voted three to two against seating Bankhead, led the fight to persuade the Senate to send him from the chamber. The election is contested by former Senator J. Thomas Heflin.

In an afternoon-long session of charge and reply, the Senate continued its consideration of the resolution of Senators Bratton, Democrat, New Mexico, and George, Democrat, Georgia, which would declare Bankhead elected and entitled to his seat.

Vote Next Week.

The resolution is to be voted on early next week. It carries out the recommendation of the whole election committee voted—nine to eight—that Bankhead be recognized.

"I say that the violation of the election laws of Alabama in 1930 is a scandal upon American political history and it ought not to be left in any such shape as that," Hastings roared as he neared the end of his attack upon that year's election.

Hastings charged widespread frauds and irregularities, accusing election officials, and estimated law violations at 100,000 "if you count them all."

Alabama's election laws, he asserted, were as good as could be found anywhere, adding:

"Alabama has every reason to be proud of them; but why should such laws as these be passed if nobody pays any attention to them?"

Demands Senate Action.

He called upon the Senate "to look these facts and figures in the face without prejudice and without any thought of doing favor to one person or another."

Representatives of Alabama, Hastings said, "ought to have more regard" for the state and the Senate "than to come here and attempt to justify what has been done by the election officers in the state of Alabama."

Either abolish the law and "elect your people at a town meeting," or support it, he concluded.

"The senator from Delaware comes into this body and seriously requests that some men shall depart from the time honored rule of presuming people innocent until they are proved guilty," Black said adding:

"I challenge him now, if he has any evidence of what he has been telling the country about—that dead people voted—to stand up and tell the Senate, the people and the country.

"He will not do it. There is no such evidence in the record. Neither he nor anyone else on that side of

on this side can produce the proof of fraud in that election.

Heflin Denied Floor.

"There is no evidence in this record unless we have come to the point as to stoop so low as to view with suspicion any opportunity for fraud."

An attempt of Seator Long, Democrat, Louisiana, to obtain floor privileges for Heflin to speak in his own behalf was thwarted by objections from Senator McNary, Republican, Oregon, to Long's request for unanimous consent that the privilege be granted.

Elections.

Bankhead Retains His Seat.

The vote in the United States Senate against the retention of a seat in that body by Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, which, inferentially at least, was a vote in favor of the former Senator J. Thomas Heflin may be cited as proof by those who contend that the effort to keep Senator Heflin a Democratic leader is nothing but a movement to keep the Democratic party divided. Every one of the 39 votes against Senator Bankhead was cast by a Republican. Not a single Democrat wanted to see the man who defeated Heflin by a majority of over 50,000 unseated.

On the other hand, some of those who voted directly against Bankhead and thus indirectly for Senator Heflin are by no means organization or loyal Republicans. Among them were such Republican independents or insurgents as Brookhart, Capper, Frazier, Norris and Nye, while the majority of the Republican wheelhorses cast their ballots in favor of the elected senator. Still the absence of a single Democratic vote in favor of Heflin must be regarded as significant.

It has never been clear to any non-partisan why Senator Hastings, after directing the investigation of the Heflin-Bankhead election, so strongly favored the defeated senator. He conducted a recount of the votes cast in the state election with the exception of one or two counties where the ballots were not preserved. But if every single vote in the missing counties had been cast for former Senator Heflin the Bankhead majority of over 50,000 could not have been overturned. The recount showed some errors in which Heflin benefited or lost to about the same extent as Bankhead. The result after that recount was overwhelmingly in favor of the man elected on the face of the returns.

There were charges of excessive expenditure of money, but, as we recall the investigation, no direct proof was introduced to substantiate them. The other Heflin charge that he was treated in an illegal and unconstitutional manner was passed upon and discarded by the courts of Alabama. It, therefore, comes with mighty poor grace for a group of Republicans to attempt to dictate, in a manner contrary to court rulings, how the Democrats shall qualify their candidates for office. Surely should the Democrats themselves, backed by favorable court decisions have more to say about procedure within their party than a group of Republicans.

It is to be hoped that the decision of the Senate will end the matter, although somewhat embittered comment by Senator Heflin would indicate that it may not. What the former senator can do now that he has been overwhelmingly rejected by the Senate as well as overwhelmingly defeated by the voters is not quite clear. Persons who have confidence in the honesty of the people of Alabama and who respect the good name of that commonwealth will be gratified that both are vindicated.

And anyone who attempts further to question the honesty of the leaders and electors of Alabama or who tries to throw mud on the state's escutcheon can hardly be considered the friend of either. Senator Heflin can hardly command any respect by showing himself a poor loser.

Comment

Adv.

5/22/32

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER
MAY 24 1932

Alabama Points The Way

Hugo Black, candidate for reelection to the United States Senate from Alabama, has declared that he favors a resubmission of the eighteenth amendment and, in the words of The Montgomery Advertiser, "The Southern dry ranks have been broken at the center."

In Alabama the first primary has been held and the second contest is between Mr. Black and former Governor Kilby. Mr. Kilby was already committed to action against the eighteenth amendment. Senator Black waited until after the first primary to declare for resubmission. Senator Black has always been a dry. Probably he is still a dry, but he has climbed down from a high perch that is no longer safe.

Whatever the result of the second primary it will be a declaration by the Democrats of Alabama for resubmission of the eighteenth amendment, and that is a long step by the Alabamians toward the reassertion of their right to govern themselves, to manage their own affairs.

They have had good reason lately to recall the value of State rights. Not long ago a jury of Alabamians at Scottsboro convicted a party of negroes of an atrocious crime, the verdict and judgment is upheld by their supreme court, and an uproar has been raised in some parts of the United States about this verdict.

Now the case is going before the Supreme Court of the United States. There is little likelihood that the Federal Court will interfere, but the disposition of many outsiders to take the administration of justice from the Alabamians has been made plain.

There are people in the United States, a small but aggressive minority, excellent and honest people doubtless, who refuse to admit that Alabama is a civilized commonwealth.

There is a tendency on the part of Federal Courts to interfere with political self-government in Texas and Virginia. They are declaring statutes relating to the primaries unconstitutional, as conflicting with the Fifteenth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Ultimately courts reflect public opinion and if public opinion shall grow outside of the South in favor of the coercion of Southern States, some day they will be coerced. It behooves the Alabamians, the Texans, the Virginians, to stand on their rights now.

With what grace shall we South Carolinians call on Maryland or Massachusetts to allow us to govern ourselves if we insist upon governing them?

Are we not telling Massachusetts people that whether they want the liquor traffic or not within the borders of their State, they shall not have it if we can stop it?

If Massachusetts shall turn upon us and say that negroes in South Carolina shall have their "fundamental rights" under the constitution, what is our answer?

Three days ago, Arthur Capper, senator of Kansas, one of the two states that voted dry in The Literary Digest's poll, spoke before the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People, advising them to press for their "fundamental rights." One of these "rights" is to serve on juries.

We have a race question in this State. So they have in Honolulu. We know what happened there the other day in the Massie case.

Having only white juries in South Carolina we have no race question in the courts, and so we are finding a way rapidly to put down the infamous practice of lynching, which was so long common.

Senator Capper's advice, were it taken, would be the worst possible misfortune that could befall the negroes of South Carolina.

There can be no security for the Southern States if they shall insist upon fastening their opinions of "morality" on Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Illinois.

We've got to give if we take.

If we are taking from the majorities in those States and others the privileges of annulling the spirit of the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendments, do we want to arouse those people in the North who would like to win national elections with negro votes to start another crusade against the South?

When they start it, they will send negro prohibition agents to enforce in South Carolina the laws which the South Carolinians ram down the throats of the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

The South Carolinians are coming to their senses as rapidly as are the Alabamians. The action of the State convention last Wednesday proved that.

There will be a State rights candidate in the field for United States senator whose record on the question has been straight first, last and all the time, no eleventh hour convert.—Charleston News and Courier.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS
MAY 22 1932

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In Alabama the first primary has been held and the second contest is between Mr. Black and former Governor Kilby. Mr. Kilby was already committed to action against the eighteenth amendment. Senator Black waited until after the first primary to declare for resubmission. Senator Black has always been a dry. Probably he is still a dry, but he has climbed down from a high perch that is no longer safe.

Whatever the result of the second primary it will be a declaration by the Democrats of Alabama for resubmission of the eighteenth amendment, and that is a long step by the Alabamians toward the reassertion of their right to govern themselves, to manage their own affairs.

They have had good reason lately to recall the value of State rights. Not long ago a jury of Alabamians at Scottsboro convicted a party of negroes of an atrocious crime, the verdict and judgment is upheld by their supreme court, and an uproar has been raised in some parts of the United States about this verdict.

Now the case is going before the Supreme Court of the United States. There is little likelihood that the Federal Court will interfere, but the disposition of many outsiders to take the administration of justice from the Alabamians has been made plain.

There are people in the United States, a small but aggressive minority, excellent and honest people doubtless, who refuse to admit that Alabama is a civilized commonwealth.

There is a tendency on the part of Federal Courts to interfere with political self-government in Texas and Virginia. They are declaring statutes relating to the primaries unconstitutional, as conflicting with the Fifteenth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Ultimately courts reflect public opinion and if public opinion shall grow outside of the South in favor of the coercion of Southern States, some day they will be coerced. It behooves the Alabamians, the Texans, the Virginians, to stand on their rights now.

With what grace shall we South Carolinians call on Maryland or Massachusetts to allow us to govern ourselves if we insist upon governing them?

Are we not telling Massachusetts people that whether they want the liquor traffic or not within the borders of their State, they shall not have it if we can stop it?

If Massachusetts shall turn upon us and say that negroes in South Carolina shall have their "fundamental rights" under the constitution, what is our answer?

Three days ago, Arthur Capper, senator of Kansas, one of the two states that voted dry in The Literary Digest's poll, spoke before the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People, advising them to press for their "fundamental rights." One of these "rights" is to serve on juries.

We have a race question in this State. So they have in Honolulu. We know what happened there the other day in the Massie case.

Having only white juries in South Carolina we have no race question in the courts, and so we are finding a way rapidly to put down the infamous practice of lynching, which was so long common.

Senator Capper's advice, were it taken, would be the worst possible misfortune that could befall the negroes of South Carolina.

There can be no security for the Southern States if they shall insist upon fastening their opinions of "morality" on Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Illinois.

We've got to give if we take.

If we are taking from the majorities in those States and others the privileges of annulling the spirit of the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendments, do we want to arouse those people in the North who would like to win national elections with negro votes to start another crusade against the South?

When they start it, they will send negro prohibition agents to enforce in South Carolina the laws which the South Carolinians ram down the throats of the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York.

The South Carolinians are coming to their senses as rapidly as are the Alabamians. The action of the State convention last Wednesday proved that.

There will be a State rights candidate in the field for United States senator whose record on the question has been straight first, last and all the time, no eleventh hour convert.—Charleston News and Courier.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
NEWS
MAY 22 1932

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Elections.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

FEB 1 1932

Martineau Endorsed By Negroes of State

The movement to urge the appointment of Judge Martineau to the United States Supreme Court bench to succeed Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, retired, was enthusiastically endorsed at a mass meeting of about 1,200 negroes held Sunday in the auditorium of the Dunbar high school. The meeting was attended by representatives from 37 counties and was presided over by Scipio A. Jones, lawyer and ~~negro~~ Republican leader.

Resolutions endorsing the selection of Harvey C. Couch of Pine Bluff as a director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and also calling on the state Republicans to send an instructed delegation to the national Republican convention to support President Hoover's renomination were also adopted at the meeting. The gathering was addressed by William McDonald of Dallas, Tex.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT

FEB 9 1932

Negro Is Candidate.

Announcement has been made by Dr. G. W. Ish, negro physician, that he will be a candidate for membership on the Pulaski county board of education in the school election which is to be held March 1. He is the first negro to file as a candidate for membership on the county board of education.

Elections.

PLANS FOR FIRST NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

4-22-32

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (ANP)—In all sincerity and displaying a lot of well prepared and neatly printed advertising literature, Rev. R. A. Garrison, 1453½ E. 23rd Street, announces that he intends to run on an independent ticket for the Presidency of the United States.

As the first Negro candidate for President, he states that he can hardly hope for election, but that with the proper support, can make the Negro vote felt and secure recognition when the many appointments following election are made.

He states that there are 16,500 appointments to be made following election with an outlay of $576,711,929.23 in salaries annually. Negroes should get at least 15 per cent of these even if they only constitute 7 per cent of the population, he declares. He also states that Negro appointees have a right to 10 of the 146 consulates, and as there are 15,665 posts assigned in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class offices the group should have 1,000 of these.

Rev. Garrison states that the only way to ever acquire these rights is to draw away from both parties and let both feel the loss of black votes, whether he or some Negro is getting their support.

Rev. Garrison was born at Topsail Sound, N.C., on May 9, 1865. Self-educated from the elementary school up, he secured the D.D. and M.A. degrees from Richard Allen Institute at Pine Bluff, Ark.

H. M. BROYLES TO FILE FOR CONGRESS

10-30-32

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Of the many colored candidates of Los Angeles, who are aspiring to the various offices to be voted on by their constituents in the primary election of August 30, 1932, special attention has been directed to one Major Hannon Broyles, of 1431 East 27th street, who, on last Thursday, declared his intention of becoming a candidate for Congress in the 14th Congressional District.

Mr. Broyles has been an outstanding figure in political and civic life of Los Angeles for the past decade and has a host of friends and supporters. It will be remembered that at his first political introduction to the people of Los Angeles, it was for the election to the board of education in 1926, at which time he polled a total primary vote of 26,000.

Major Hannon Broyles, born on the tenth day of November, 1865, in Anderson county, South Carolina, is a graduate of Clafin University, of that state, the Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute, Orangeburg, S. C. Following his graduation he took up teaching in the State of Texas, where he remained until admitted to the Supreme Court Bar of Texas, in 1905. Since which time he has practiced law exclusively. He came to Los Angeles from Houston, during 1922, and established offices. He is located at 128 North Main street at present.

Mr. Broyles is said to be a staunch Republican, widely experienced and a successful fighting attorney, ably qualified and fully competent in every respect. His acceptance of the intention to become a candidate for Congress was urged on by many citizens interested in good government and who have great faith in the efficienciency, honesty and fortitude of Mr. Broyles, it is said.

"When nominated and elected I will exert to the utmost whatever skill and ability I may be able to muster, within constitutional limitations, to effect the ends of good government, and in promoting the passage of any proposed measure designed to aid in the common relief, subject primarily to the will of the sovereign people of the 14th (California) District," said Mr. Broyles.

Mr. Broyles is married, being the father of nine children, two boys and seven girls. He is well and favorably known within the entire community.

orence Lowe Barnes andidate For County upervisor 3rd Dist.

Florence Lowe Barnes, who is a candidate for the office of County Supervisor from the third district is a woman who will be capable of handling the many and hard tasks that are part of the Supervisorial job, and handling them well and honestly. Her platform and her experience are such that no voter in the third district can well overlook her.

Florence Lowe Barnes was born in California and has lived her entire life in Los Angeles County. She is the granddaughter of T. S. C. Lowe, founder of the Mount Lowe Observatory and the Mount Lowe Railway. Mr. Lowe was also the first aerial observer in the world. He organized the first aerial observation unit in 1861 for President Lincoln and sent the first telegraphic message from the air to the ground. Free balloons were used. August 20 marks his first centennial.

Florence Lowe Barnes was educated at the Bishop school in La Jolla and shortly afterwards was married to Reverend C. Rankin Barnes, executive head of social service for the Episcopal Church for the entire United States. She assisted her husband in social service work for a period of 12 years, and has a vast understanding of the problem which will prove invaluable in her forthcoming work. She has an understanding and sympathy for other women, and for women's welfare, and knows children, being the mother of a son aged 11 years.

Florence Lowe Barnes is a capable business executive with many years of actual business experience as her background. At the present time she is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Associated Motion Picture Pilots and the Commander of the Woman's Air Reserve, a national organization of woman fliers. She has recently been honored by the Air Line Pilots Association, who have placed her in charge of the Welfare of unemployed Airline pilots of the Pacific Coast.

Florence Lowe Barnes has made a thorough study of existing conditions in the county, and has come to the conclusion that the only way that taxes are to be reduced will be through the elimination of special assessments and the consolidation of activities within the county. County duplication of effort is costing the taxpayer thousands of dollars annually. While it is obviously impossible for any candidate to take a definite stand on the many hundreds of questions now facing the County Board of Supervisors there are a few that are so outstanding and so urgent that no candidate can well afford to overlook them. Some have, however Florence Lowe Barnes, while not attempting to settle all the problems in her platform, nevertheless has made a study of the most serious and has included these in her platform. Read it:

"ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY must prevail in County Government. Taxpayers must get their money's worth. For every dollar of the public money spent in local government, there must be a tangible return."

"Special assessments must cease. In many cases in the county, property owners have been assessed more for their property than the property is valued at. Thousands of people right here in Los Angeles County are being turned out of their homes because of special assessments that are piled and heaped upon the already high taxes."

"Where money is spent for the common good, the people as a whole should bear the burden for the benefit, and the individual property owner should not be taxed beyond his means."

"I promise to let the will of the majority guide my actions as Supervisor. I promise to be led by no group or individual. I promise to perform my work to the best of my ability and to remember the people at all times. I promise to be honest in office."

The last paragraph of the platform should not be overlooked by any voter in the 3rd District. Remember FLORENCE LOWE BARNES on August 30th.

California Voters Return Roberts To State Legislature

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(ANP)—Melvin J. Chisum, the old-time Republican who lent the full power of his support to the candidacy for the United States Senate of William Gibbs McAdoo, is held responsible by local observers for a large part of the success of the Democratic party among the Negro voters in this state.

Another former Republican of out an important figure out here was Arthur W. Mitchell, lawyer, of Chicago and Washington.

Forty per cent of the Negro vote was Democratic.

In the Fourteenth Congressional district, the Republican, Campbell was defeated by Ford, the Democrat Campbell receiving 33,199 votes to 44,515 for the Democrat. Campbell however, left the Negro sections with a 6,000 lead. Both candidates were white.

The power of the Negro Democratic vote was observed in the 52nd Assembly district where Rerpresentative Fred Roberts was opposed for reelection by George Courtney. Roberts, a Republican, received 11,119 votes; Courtney, Democrat, was given 8,284. Both these candidates were colored.

Negroes voted for the repeal of the state dry act and for the water power board amendments bringing employment. They helped to pass the veterans' tax exemption and the charter amendment which will have the effect of barring the Rev. Robert Shuler, alleged Negro enemy, from the race for mayor.

Shuler, a candidate for the United States Senate in Tuesday's election, created a scare, but ran third when the final count was in.

He Won Too

Frederick Roberts of Los Angeles, who has been a member of the California Legislature for 32 years, was reelected for another term during the recent elections.

8. L.

Political - 1932

Elections.

Isaiah Joyce, Negro Worker Militant Candidate in Chicago

Daily Worker 10-28-32

By MARTIN MORIARITY

CHICAGO, Ill.—Years of chopping cotton from sun-up to sundown, and then eight weary years in the stockyards of the "emancipated" North, long ago convinced Isaiah Joyce that the Negro workers must fight for bread alongside their white brothers. That's why he is a familiar figure at the relief stations, demanding immediate aid for Negro and white families instead of the miserable calories of starvation diet begrudged them by Cermak's office boys.

That's why he is candidate of the Communist Party for State Senator.

10-28-32

JOYCE'S "HOME"

You have to be careful of the treacherous, sagging stairway that you climb to get to Joyce's "home." And, if it rains, it's better not to sit down—you'll only have to dodge the rain, under which the roof is slowly perishing.

When I arrived Joyce was telling a comrade of the latest recruits to the Unemployed Council, in which he is active.

"Will Powell," he was saying, "was out of a job for twelve months but the relief station gave him not a thing. Then he came to the Council. We fought his case. Now he gets $5.60 every two weeks and fuel for himself and wife. That's not much, of course, but it showed Powell something that I learned—you can win nothing unless you fight for it, organized with the rest of the workers.

THE CASE OF LAURA SMITH

"Then there was Laura Smith. She was a single worker and so she was expected to slink in a corner and die quietly. But the Unemployed Council forced rent allowance and grocery order for her—three every two weeks."

Against Joyce, faithfully defending this capitalist system that bestows — sometimes — such humane charity on the workers is the Democratic Congressman, A. J. Savage.

"WHEN William Hushka was murdered in the attack on the bonus army at Washington," Joyce recalled, "it was Savage who pleaded with Hushka's family not to ask the return of the body to Chicago. There might be bloodshed. Savage said—trying to make believe that the comrades of Hushka, not the government which murdered him, would provoke such bloodshed."

"This should be enough to show the veterans just what they can expect from the rule of such demagogues. And the veterans, the heroes of 1917 who are now left to starve with the rest of the jobless, must ditch these fakers by voting for the Communist Party.

THE VETERANS' BUREAU

"Take the case of an ex-soldier on Culloden St. He has five children. He was sick for one year and even tried suicide as a way out. I went with one of his family to the Veterans' Bureau on Wood St.

"'Why did you bring this white family?' an official snapped at me.

"'How did you get acquainted?' he asked, scandalized at the idea of Negro and white workers fighting together.

"Is it against the law for a colored man to bring a white family to the Veterans' Bureau? I asked. We're not interested in Jim-Crowing, we're interested in relief.

"They were furious. 'The colored must stay away from the white and the white from the colored,' they said. Still, they increased the grocery allowance—when we told them that we were delegated by the Unemployed Council."

Voting for Joyce on Nov. 8 will be many of the workers with whom he slaved in the stockyards. That was in the years after 1916, after he fled the 60 cents a day—no board—paid him as a cotton picker in Mississippi.

NEGRO FOR VICE PRESIDENT

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Communists.

Why Southern Workers Should Vote Communist on Nov. 8

Daily Worker 10-28-32

Equal Rights for Negroes and Self-Determination for Black Belt Is One of Key Demands of Platform

By MYRA PAGE

(The writer of this article is the Daily Worker correspondent in the Soviet Union. She is the author of "Gathering Storm," a recent novel about life in the South).

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AS one born and raised in the South, I know full well the darkness that covers the sun in "sunny Dixie." In the seacoast town of Virginia, where I grew up, both Negro and white workers have suffered heavily because they fell for the bosses' policy of "divide and rule." In the shipyard and on the docks, unions were smashed, strikes lost, and wages slashed, time and again, because labor was divided within its own ranks, along lines of color. The American Federation of Labor officials followed the employers' policy of Jim-Crowing the colored workers, and advising both colored and white against going out in sympathy strikes, in support of their brothers. Also the middle class of people, the doctors, grocerymen, teachers, and others have suffered because of this division in labor's ranks. When the workmen's wages fell, the standard of living of the white collar workers and professionals came down too.

WHY I AM A RED

What has been happening in my home town has been happening throughout the south. As the old song goes: "The rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer," because up until now the rich owning class has been able to get away with its policy of "divide and ule." Wages in the south, for the same work, run from one-third to one-half less than in other parts of the country. This is a direct product of the caste system. Lynchings are on the increase. Several millions of young children are wrecking their little bodies in cotton fields and tending machines when they should be in school. I want to see and end to these things. That is why I am a Red.

* * *

AT Gastonia, for the first time, southern labor learned of this one way out of its misery. It was the Communist Party that showed them and inspired them to organize, develop leaders from their ranks. Ever since then, it has held aloft the banner of solidarity and struggle, in the south, and no amount of terror on the part of the ruling class, no amount of threats of lynchings, of night-rides given its organizers by K.K.K. and "gentlemen" fascist gangs can make it retreat from its position. Its members stand by their principles **(labor solidarity and full rights and**

MYRA PAGE

freedom for the Negro people), giving their life, if necessary, as Ella May Wiggins in Gastonia, and young Harry Sims in Kentucky, to defend them.

The Negro masses are generally quicker, I think, to grasp the correctness of the Communist program than most southern whites. However, I know many white southerners, who, like myself, are Communists. And the many demonstrations and joint actions of white and colored unemployed workers, as in Greenville, Atlanta, St. Louis, as well as in Chicago, Los Angeles and Detroit, the Scottsboro campaign, the coming together of the share-croppers in the Black Belt, the growing strike struggles below the Mason and Dixon line, and the spreading of the revolutionary unions in which white and colored stand side by side, all prove that southern white labor also is learning, and pretty fast, that solidarity and sticking together is the one way to win.

COMMUNISM MEANS FREEDOM FOR ALL WHO LABOR

In the six election demands of the Communist Party, there is one that has particular significance for the south. That is the fourth demand: **Equal rights for Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.**

I whole-heartedly support this demand, because I know it means freedom and opportunities for 12 million Negroes—an entire people—and for white workers and small farmers as well. Freeing of the Negro people also means freeing of my white fellows and myself. Realization of this Communist platform will go far toward ridding the south of its fearful, bitter darkness, and bringing about a happier condition for all. All, except that small class who have lived at the expense of the masses; and the sooner their day is ended, the better!

The reason I am so sure of the results of such a policy is, first, because long experience has given me an unshakable confidence in the working masses of both races, and their ability to work out healthy friendly relations with one another; and also because in the twelve months spent in the Soviet Union I have seen myself how this principle of mutual cooperation of toiling masses of various races and nationalities, on the basis of full equality, has worked out in practice.

EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE

In old Czarist Russia, there were many peoples oppressed, like the Negro in America. There were the Uzbeks, the Ukrainians, the Georgians, the Armenians, the Jews, and many more. These rulers followed the same policy of "divide and rule." Russian workers and

national resources and budgets, and its flourishing cultural life. Within each of these republics are smaller, autonomous republics of Soviet Republics smaller nationalities, who enjoy full rights to govern themselves and develop their economic and cultural life. Everywhere in the Soviet Union, I found peoples of different nationalities who once Today, the Soviet Union posed of seven Soviet bound together in the common task of building socialism — the Ukrainian, Russian, Transcaucasian, Uzbek, Turkoman, and Tad government and their Party, every former oppressed (Communist) workers and peasants' government was pit-showed them their real, common and peasants fought Great one of the first steps taken was the issuing of a Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia, workers and Bolshevik the establishment of the White-Russian, Russian, Turkoman, Tad republics. Each has its own and fought bitterly between themselves, living and working together in a voluntary union, and developing their own national culture, language, its school system, and its native press in the native

LETTER the Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of the right to self-

Political - 1932

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What has been happening in my home town has been happening throughout the south. As the old song goes: "The rich grow richer and the poor grow poorer," because until now the rich owning class has been able to get away with its policy of "divide and rule." Wages in the south, for the same work, run from one-third to one-half less than in other parts of the country. This is a direct product of the caste system. Lynchings are on the increase. Several millions of young children are wrecking their little bodies in cotton fields and tending machines when they should be in school. I want to see and end to these things. That is why I am a Red.

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AT Gastonia, for the first time, southern labor learned of this one way out of its misery. It was the Communist Party that showed them and inspired them to organize, develop leaders from their ranks. Ever since then, it has held aloft the banner of solidarity and struggle, in the south, and no amount of terror on the part of the ruling class, no amount of threats of lynchings, of night-rides given its organizers by K.K.K. and "gentlemen" fascist gangs can make it retreat from its position. Its members stand by their principles

(labor solidarity and full rights and

MYRA PAGE

freedom for the Negro people), giving their life, if necessary, as Ella May Wiggins in Gastonia, and young Harry Sims in Kentucky, to defend them.

The Negro masses are generally quicker, I think, to grasp the correctness of the Communist program than most southern whites. However, I know many white southerners, who, like myself, are Communists. And the many demonstrations and joint actions of white and colored unemployed workers, as in Greenville, Atlanta, St. Louis, as well as in Chicago, Los Angeles and Detroit, the Scottsboro campaign, the coming together of the share-croppers in the Black Belt, the growing strike struggles below the Mason and Dixon line, and the spreading of the revolutionary unions in which white and colored stand side by side, all prove that southern white labor also is learning, and pretty fast, that solidarity and sticking together is the one way to win.

COMMUNISM MEANS FREEDOM FOR ALL WHO LABOR

In the six election demands of the Communist Party, there is one that has particular significance for the south. That is the fourth demand: **Equal rights for Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.**

I whole-heartedly support this demand, because I know it means freedom and opportunities for 12 million Negroes—an entire people—and for white workers and small farmers as well. Freeing of the Negro people also means freeing of my white fellows and myself. Realization of this Communist platform will go far toward ridding the south of its fearful, bitter darkness, and bringing about a happier condition for all. All, except that small class who have lived at the expense of the masses; and the sooner their day is ended, the better!

The reason I am so sure of the results of such a policy is, first, because long experience has given me an unshakable confidence in the working masses of both races, and their ability to work out healthy friendly relations with one another; and also because in the twelve months spent in the Soviet Union I have seen myself how this principle of mutual cooperation of toiling masses of various races and nationalities, on the basis of full equality, has worked out in practice.

EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE

In old Czarist Russia, there were many peoples oppressed, like the Negro in America. There were the Uzbeks, the Ukrainians, the Georgians, the Armenians, the Jews, and many more. These rulers followed the same policy of "divide and rule." Russian workers and

AFTER the Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of the White-Russian, Tcasian, Uzbek, Today, the Soviet Republics posed of seven bound together in the common task of building socialism — the Ukrainian cultural life. Everywhere in the Soviet Union, I found peoples of different nationalities who once had fought bitterly between themselves, and hated the Rights of the Peoples of Russia press in the native language, its national resources and budgets, and its flourishing cultural life. Within each of these republics are smaller, autonomous republics of smaller nationalities, who enjoy full rights to govern themselves in a voluntary union of their government and their economic and cultural life. Every former oppressed nationality (Communist) Party and Soviet Union is composed of these republics of seven Soviet Republics and independence of workers and peasants' government, and Tad Each has its own ad fought bitterly between themselves, school system, and selves, living and working together

n harmony. Only the older gen-erations recall the former hostil-ties.

I know what has worked out so well in practice in the Soviet Union can work out equally well in the United States. And I look forward to the rich culture and art which the Negro people will contribute to our common heritage. Their music and folklore, already developed, show us what we may expect. I look forward to the fuller life which the masses of both races will then be able to live.

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION IN THE BLACK BELT

What does self-determination for the Black Belt mean? That is that wide stretch of territory curving like a sickle through the southern states, where the colored people form the majority of the population—an enslaved nation of ten million—the elementary right of self-government shall be applied. This Black Belt forms a natural economic and political unit. Old state boundaries (which, in fact have no basis) would be set aside and this territory, should the majority of its population desire it, be formed into an independent, self-governing state. Within this territory, the rights of the toiling whites, who form a minority of the population, would be fully protected; just as they are, in similar circumstances, in the Soviet Union.

The Democratic and Republican parties oppose it openly, and in practice. They are for **status quo in the south, in everything. Their records in office in both state and federal governments demonstrate that they are in favor of the continual enslavement of the Negro people, and likewise of the white masses.**

* * *

WHAT of the Socialist Party officials? Their actions prove their acceptance of the Jim-Crow system. By this, they betray the basic interests of American labor, and especially the southern section **which is the greatest victim of this vicious system. There was a time when the revolutionary talk of this** Party's leaders drew me toward them—but that was before their deeds, in Milwaukee, in Reading, and in the south, as well as in many strikes, opened my eyes to their unprincipled, weak-kneed character.

It has been left to the Communist Party to come forward as the champion of the rights of the Negro people, and self-determination for the Black Belt. I am proud that it has nominated an Alabama Negro worker, James W. Ford, whose grandfather was murdered by a lynch mob, as its candidate for Vice-President of the United States. I know that through its stand, the oppressed millions in the Black Belt will be roused to greater struggle.

Southern men and women, all who live by their labor, white and colored, show your class spirit by voting under the hammer and sickle. Vote for Foster and Ford! **Vote Communist!**

Negro Intellectuals Urge Support of Foster and Ford in Fight for Negro Rights

Denounce Betrayals of Negro People by Republicans and Democrats, Aided by Socialist Party! "Vote Communist!"

Committee Headed by Jones of Afro-American, Includes George B. Murphy, Jr., Eugene Gordon, Countee Cullen, Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr.; Others

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—Vigorously denouncing the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties for their stand on the Negro question, the "Ford-Foster Committee for Equal Negro Rights" issued a statement today signed by Dr. Kelly Miller, Jr., William N. Jones, managing editor of the Baltimore Afro-American, Countee Cullen, Mrs. Vivian Allen, industrial Secretary Y. W. C. A., Baltimore, George B. Murphy, Jr., Dr. E. J. Wheatley, Eugene Gordon, Bernard Ades, white attorney, Samuel L. Finley of South Carolina, William Porter, formerly part of the regular Republican organization of South Carolina, and others, calling upon all Negroes to support William Z. Foster and James W. Ford, Commupnist candidate for President and Vice President. The commitee points to the relentless fight lead by the Communist Party for unconstitutional rights for the Negro people.

"Not since the Civil War," said the statement, "have colored voters faced such a serious and urgent duty of making their votes count in a national election as at the present time. The Negro will continue to suffer from industrial exploitation, from lynching, jim-crowism, and the other consequences of racial segregation, as long as he accepts, without a definite struggle, a segregated status in American life. The fact is this country was born in a revolutionary struggle. . . . . no people or nation which does not have the will or courage to make some kind of telling struggle for its place in the sun will get a place there. There must be an uncompromising movement towards a status of complete equality of rights for the Negro and aimed directly at every form of racial segregation and white chauvinism. This movement must have behind it not the feeble whinings of comprising leaders, but the firm and uncomprising stand of men and women who understand what the cost of this freedom may be, but until we obtain this status . . . . we will continue to be pushed to the bottom of the industrial pyramid where we die faster, have more juvenile and adult crime and biggest factors in keeping the thorny crown of capitalism pressed down on the bleeding head of mankind."

Republican, Democratic Parties Lynchers

This committee of outstanding Negro and white representatives, of which William N. Jones is chairman, attacked and exposed in uncomprising terms the two major parties of capitalism as enemies of the Negro people. "The lily-whitism of Herbert Hoover," they said, "the Republican administration's open policy of using the color bar against citizens of our group is unmistakable evidence that this party has no intentions of according equal rights to the Negro... it is the party of special privileges to the industrial exploiters who are responsible for this depression in which babies are starving in the wombs of hungry mothers; in whcih the country is filled with bread lines and the shadow o fdesperation is haunting the working masses. If the party of Abraham Lincoln has failed for three quarters of a century to give the Negro a square deal in American life, certainly we cannot expect that a party born in the womb of chattel slavery and rocked in the cradle of racial prejudice can be raised to a place where it will grant complete citienship with full economic, political, and social equality to the Negro. Nor does the record of Roosevelt in Haiti, and the record of Gar-ner in Texas justify even a belief that they will try. No self respecting Negro could go to the polls and vote an acceptance of this half portion of American citizenship with a clear conscience."

Socialists' Same as Republicans and Democrats

This committee for equal Negro rights pointed out that the socialist party is in the same class as the two major parties, and will not support the Negro demand of absolute political, economic and social equality. It was also pointed out that the "Socialiss actually in practice show themselves to be the chief barrier to the improvement of the workers' conditions. Their 'socialization' of industry would only be the salvaging of already bankrupt industries through the setting up f a sort of state capitalism, a change that in no way would affect the domination of the capitalists and landlords over the masses, a change that would mean primarily a whtie "socialiation" with the colored workers occupying the same position as in the present industrial structure."

Communist Party "Straight Down Our Street"

The Communist Party, straight from the shoulder," concludes this historical document, "proposes complete economic, political and social equality for the Negro. It backs up this stand by meeting the issue squarely by expelling from its ranks any whites who seek to raise the horny-headed monster of racial prejudice. It meets the issue squarely by bringing together white and colored workers in a countrywide movement to throw off the yoke of economic bondage and make a united mass struggle against their common enemy. While the three other parties are sacrificing the Negro for politcial expediency and crucifying him on a cross of prejudice, Communist leaders are blasting gaps through the lines of racial prejudice. During the past twelve years, they have won more significant victories for the Negro than any other party since the Civil War. You have only to recall Scottsboro and Euel Lee in Maryland. The time has come when there must arise a Negro group which must strike out boldly for a place in the sun. A party which proposes complete economic, political and social equality for the Negro and self-determination for the Black Belt is a party which we must support. The Communist Party is the only one 'going down our street.'"

The "Ford-Foster Committee for Equal Negro Rights" has established national headquarters at 1214 Pennsylvania Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

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The above statement has been issued in a leaflet form and is ready for distribution. Volunteers are requested to call for them at the Harlem Workers Center, 650 Lenox Ave. for distribution on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Political – 1932

Communists Party

Elections

SANFORD, FLA.
HERALD

OCT 28 1932

The Communist Platform

We hear a great deal about Communism and Bolshevism in these days of hard times and unemployment. We hear a great deal about it from people, we believe, who do not know what they are talking about. Right in our own midst we hear people loosely talking revolution and Communism who haven't the faintest idea to what they are lending their support. We believe if more people knew exactly what Communism is and what it means, there would be considerably less support of it.

Communism in Russia has been interpreted in a multiplicity of ways and it is pretty difficult, remote as it is, to get at the absolute truth of the situation. We know only that that however good it may be, it is bad enough. It is possible, however, to understand exactly what the Communist Party in America stands for and what it proposes to do if it ever comes into power. The Communist Party has adopted a regular platform, very much as the two major parties have, setting forth precisely what their program is.

We wish that every man in Sanford might read one of these Red platforms. We wish that every man in America might read one. Unfortunately they are restricted rather generally to those who may be somewhat in accord with their revolutionary theories. We believe that a careful reading of the Communist platform by any reasonable and fair minded person would be all the argument necessary to convince one that Communism has no place in this country.

The Communist platform as adopted at the National convention in Chicago on May 29, 1932 begins with a call upon all oppressed classes, which it lists as the "industrial workers, the persecuted Negroes, the toiling farmers" to unite in a revolutionary struggle to overthrow the capitalistic government of the United States. Then follows a recitation of the evils of hard times and depression and the failure of constitutional government to overcome the problems involved.

Then comes a denunciation of negro persecution. "The Negro people", says the Red platform, "always hounded persecuted, disfranchised and discriminated against in capitalist America, are, during this period of crisis, oppressed as never before. They are the first to be fired when layoffs take place. They are discriminated against when charity rations are handed out to the unemployed. They are cheated and robbed by the Southern white landlords . . . When they protest against this unbearable oppression and persecution, they are singled out for police attacks in the North and for lynch victims in the South."

The platform then lists its program as follows:

"The most relentless struggle, now and through the election campaign, for the following demands—the demands of the Communist Party—alone offer to the workers the means of defending their interests against the bosses' attack.

"1. Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and the employers.

"2. Against Hoover's wage cutting policy.

"3. Emergency relief for the impoverished farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents and debts.

"4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.

"5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.

"6. Against imperialistic war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union."

In order to bring this about the Communist Party then proposes "an organized mass struggle for the above immediate demands of the workers, as the first step toward the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government. Such a revolutionary government alone can fully free the masses from misery and slavery, by taking over and operating the big industries, trusts, railroads and banks. . . . Such a government will immediately feed, clothe and house all the workers and put them busily at work reproducing all things necessary."

The platform concludes with the following exhortation: "Every worker and workers' organization which is ready to fight for the immediate demands is invited to be represented in the Communist Campaign Committees which will organize and conduct this campaign.

"Support the Communist Election Campaign! Rally behind its platform and candidates! Make this the starting point of a gigantic mass movement against starvation, terror and war! Resist with all your energy and strength the brutal attacks of the capitalists! Fight for unemployment insurance, against wage cuts, for relief for the farmers, for equality for the Negroes, against the murderous capitalist terror and against the plans for a new bloody imperialist war. Resist the carrying through of the capitalist war out of the crisis! Fight for the workers' way—for the revolutionary way out of the crisis—for the United States of Soviet America! Vote for the workers' candidates—the Communist candidates! Vote Communist!"

N.Y. HERALD

NOV 7 1932

Garden Filled By 21,000 Reds In Foster Rally

Children Waving Scarlet Flags Join Elders in the Campaign Yells, Songs

Overflow Crowd in Rain

Thomas Assailed as Half Socialist, Half Fascist

By Ishbel Ross

The Communists held their own rally in their own way at Madison Square Garden last night. It was more noisy, more colorful than any of the other campaign rallies, with its bright scarlet banners and its pageant celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Soviet Union.

The various organizations affiliated with the Communist party marched into the Garden with their colors flying, full of song and vocal enthusiasm for their cause. It mattered little that the names of the candidates were barely known to the country at large. Every member of the capacity crowd of 21,000 that packed into the Garden was agreed that the Republicans, Democrats and Socialists were all on the one side of the fence and they, the proletariat, on the other. Five thousand additional Communists stood outside in the rain, hearing the speeches through the amplifiers not yet taken down after the Tammany Hall rally Saturday night.

It was a youthful audience, with thousands of children and adolescents, the girls with scarlet scarves, the boys with lusty lungs. A mighty affirmative shout rose to the rafters as William Patterson, Negro candidate for Mayor, asked if they were in favor of the demands he set forth for New York City. Their indignation waxed strongest against the Socialist cause, which the speakers described as social-Fascism. Norman Thomas was a "slick magician who promised to make the omelet of socialism without cracking the eggs of Wall Street's private property."

Foster's Candidacy Urged

Lively in their denunciation, lively in their manners, the Communists staged a show full of life and color as they urged William Z. Foster for President, I. Amter for Governor, and Patterson for Mayor. Every allusion to candidates other than those set up by the Communist party met with loud boos, and at strategic moments the

crowd jumped up and repeatedly sang the "International," elbows doubled, faces lit with fanatical zeal.

The climax of the evening was the speech of their leader, Mr. Foster, broadcast from his bedside more than six miles away in his home at 1038 Anderson Avenue, the Bronx. Two months ago he was forced to abandon his campaign tour throughout the country after delivering seventy-four speeches.

The mention of his name was the signal for a tremendous outburst of applause, as his followers cheered wildly and with sustained enthusiasm for their incapacitated leader.

Every section of the garden had its own cheer leading group and each candidate was introduced by having his name spelled out in syllables in the manner of the college yell. Now and again a group would jump u. and pose with arms uplifted for the photographers busy with their flashlights.

All nationalities were represented. A Japanese workers' club added a little variety to the blend of races and colors. Hundreds of Negroes were present and a resolution was adopted to be sent to the Supreme Court demanding the release of the nine Negroes of Scottsboro condemned to death.

The program advanced for New York City and enthusiastically received by the crowd was as follows:

The payment of $7.50 weekly minimum cash relief to all unemployed families of two in this city, with additional relief for dependents or $5 weekly cash relief for unemployed single men and women.

Complete stoppage of all evictions, free gas, water electricity and coal for New York's unemployed.

Free hot lunches, clothing, shoes and car fare for the children of the unemployed and part-time workers inthe public schools.

Free medical and dental care for the unemployed and their families.

The chief indignation of the Communists centered on the Socialist cause, which the speakers described as social-fascism. Mr. Foster said that the road of Lenin required the unconditional rejection of the policy of Norman Thomas, as the Russian workers rejected Kerensky. It required the overthrow of the "capitalist state machinery, the smashing of the bloody, oppressive rule of the capitalist class and the establishment of a Soviet."

"Tomorrow we celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the victorious proletarian revolution in the territory of the former empire of the Czar. This is at the same time a festival to celebrate the completion of the first five-year plan of Soviet construction. On one-sixth of the earth's surface the working class has ruled without capitalists, landlords or exploiters for fifteen years. In that land there is no unemployment, no idle factories or machines.

Hails Results in Russia

"On the contrary, there arise every day new factories, new industries; every year new millions of peasants stream into the cities to become workers. The national production has been multiplied to three times that of pre-war days. Conditions of life are constantly improving. Hundreds of thousands of workers' children are in the schools and universities."

The Soviet power rises ever higher, mightier and more invincible, Mr. Foster's statement went on. He said that President Hoover's achievement had been to win universal disgust and hatred.

Governor Roosevelt, he declared, had based his campaign entirely on mass hatred against the President. If he was elected, "the workers and farmers will be suffering the blows of a new downward plunge of the crisis, new bank failures, more unemployment, more starvation."

C. A. Hathaway, who presided, said that the meeting was not only the final large rally of the election campaign, but was also the gathering of revolutionary forces of the United States "for the defense of the victorious workers and peasants of the Soviet Union."

No foreclosures and exemption of taxes on the homes of the unemployed and part-time workers.

No discrimination of any kind against Negro and foreign-born workers.

Immediate release of all workers arrested in the struggle against starvation, and no deportation of foreign-born workers.

All unemployed workers to be employed at union wage rates on public works, including the building of houses for the workers in place of existing slums.

There was the utmost informality as the speakers delivered their addresses. Children roamed around the aisles with their flags. Up in the top gallery ice cream cones were having a lively sale. There were few hats in sight, but many picturesque and bushy heads. Here and there a full beard could be seen.

The two names that seemed to arouse the greatest ire were those of Mr. Thomas and Surrogate John P. O'Brien. But there were periods during the oratory when no one seemed to be paying much attention, and hot dogs and all-day suckers seemed of more importance than the lofty aims of the Communist party.

The Foster speech egan at 9:10 and ran for fifteen minutes. Instantly all inattention ceased and the huge audience sat in attentive stillness after their enthusiastic reception of his name. For a few minutes the sick man's voice was heard over the radio in a brief introduction. But almost immediately he announced that C. A. Hathaway, chairman, would read the address and accordingly this was done. There were no interruptions as he spoke for fifteen minutes. Mr. Foster's condition is reported to be serious.

The announcement of the Communist vote in Germany was received with loud applause, and then the chairman asked for funds, urging his audience to start off with $20. A voice from the gallery responded, and another volunteered $25 at his office tomorrow. Ten, five and one dollar bills came more readily. Ushers went around with tin plates picking up the change and distributing red pledge cards inscribed "Fighting Fund Pledge Blank."

Ten thousand unemployed Communists were admitted free. The others paid 40 cents apiece or $1 for front seats.

Long before the speechmaking had ended the crowd showed signs of restlessness and many of the juvenile member walked out, presumably being taken home to bed.

Then there was a pageant of a group of youths with derbies and top hats representing the bosses and others in shirt sleeves and without hats representing the workers. Japan was somewhat rakishly portrayed by a plump figure with his bowler on one side. France lost his placard at an important moment but carried on.

The girls of the Soviet in the blue uniform of the workers busied themselves with their labors under the supercilious eyes of the "bosses" who were busy reading off profit and loss on ticker tape. Meanwhile the workers of other countries were shown in mutiny and gradually joining the ranks of the Communists.

At the back of the stage a pyramid of cardboard cartons with large red letters was erected like a structure of children's blocks. The bottom tier represented Socialism, the next agriculture, the third industry, the fourth culture and the fifth the five-year plan.

Wild outbursts of applause greeted the participants in the pageant as they raced around the platform waving the red flag, having put to rout the bosses who had held up placards with inscriptions reading "Impossible," "Bluff," and more of the same kind.

For the grand finale the workers danced around with all countries represented in the waving red flags, while the vast audience stood with clenched fists singing the "Internationale."

They're Satisfied

William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president of the United States, is shown shaking hands with his running mate, James B. Ford, in New York. They have expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the American people responded to their campaign this year, the number of votes at last week's election being more than three times that of any previous campaign. Mr. Ford was the first member of the Race ever to run for vice president on a national ticket of a well organized political party.

Elections

FORD EXPOSES SOCIALISTS SHOWS HOW THEY JUSTIFY THE LYNCHING OF NEGROES

Daily Worker
New York
7-5-32

Communist Candidate Flays Socialist Part for Its Stand Against Self-Determination

Says Thomas, Like Socialist MacDonald in India, Would Justify Slaughter of Negro Majority

PROVIDENE, R. I., July 4.—When confronted with the statement of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, that the Communist platform demand of "Self-determination for the Black Belt is very dangerous, bad socialism, and an invitation to race riots," James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, replied that "Mr. Thomas is unable and unwilling to understand the Negro question and the problems of the Negro people. Thomas sees them only in the light of the white upper classes. His whole argument is taken not from the point of view of the needs of the Negro masses, but from the point of view of what might happen to the white land owners of the South."

The Communist candidate smiled as he read aloud Mr. Thomas's editorial in the official organ of the Socialist Party. "'Very dangerous, bad socialism, and an invitation to race riots.' Thomas means that the southern white ruling class would rather instigate a war against the Negro masses in the Black Belt than permit themselves to be ruled by the majority of the population which happens to be Negro."

"It is better, according to Mr. Thomas," continued the Communist candidate for vice-president, "that the Negro majority in the Black Belt be ruled, oppressed, lynched, and exploited by the white slaveholding landlord minority than that the social calamity of self-determination of the Negro majority overwhelm the white ruling class of the South."

Socialist Incites to Riot Against Negro Masses.

"When Mr. Thomas condemns the right of the Negro masses to govern themselves in the Black Belt," continued Ford, "he actually incites and justifies riots and lynchings of the Negro masses in the South. If you have watched closely the Socialist technique against the masses, you will find that the first ones to talk 'riots and lynchings' are the Socialists. They do it even before the ruling class commences to club and lynch. In this way, the Socialists pave the way for riots and massacres, and then, of course, blame the militant masses. In the Scottsboro case, we find the capitalist press quoting Thomas and the Socialist Party in justification of their campaign against the Communists. When the share croppers of Camp Hill, Ala. rebelled last summer against their miserable conditions, the capitalist press and Chambers of Commerce justified their murder of the Negro leaders in that strike by quoting the Socialists."

"Self-Determination."

Reporter: "Will you tell us, Mr. Ford, what does the Communist Party mean by 'Self Determination for the Black Belt'?"

Ford: "There is a great stretch of land in the South known as the Black Belt, where the majority of the population is Negro. This stretch of land is the monopoly of a small clique of white landlords and is ruled by those landlords and capitalists. I was born in the heart of the Black Belt—in Alabama—I know that conditions down there are even worse than in the days of slavery. The Negro share cropper and tennant farmer are held in actual bondage. When we talk of 'self-determination for the Black Belt' we mean the right of the Negro people, the majority of the population to govern themselves in that section. The Socialist Party, as well as the Republican and Democratic parties, are uncompromisingly opposed to this. They are opposed to any equality for the Negro masses. At the Socialist convention in Milwaukee, they rejected the plan for social equality for the Negro, the same as the capitalist parties do, inserting in their platform the hypocritical phrase of 'legal equality.' And they are even opposed to that. Heywood Broun, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party and a member of their Platform Committee, wrote in the World-Telegram, 'If I were a candidate for high, or judiciary office, I would say, even without being cornered, that I would not now sanction the efforts to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States'."

"Socialist Party Opposes Rule of Workers and Farmers."

"The Socialist Party is opposed to the rule of the workers and farmers. They fight against the dictatorship of the masses in the Soviet Union," continued the Communist candidate for Vice-President. "The Socialist Party favors so-called 'democracy', of the ruling class, in practice a dictatorship against the masses. During the World War, I was a soldier in the U. S. Army, and remember very well the Socialist talk in Europe of self-determination being a violation of Socialist principle. In practice, the British Socialists, headed by Ramsay MacDonald, worked out their 'socialist' principle by slaughtering the masses of India and fully supporting British Imperialism. Mr. Thomas like his English brother "Socialists' is carrying out the same policy in the United States in their opposition to self-determination for the Black Belt."

Foremost Writer Supports Communist Candidates

Daily Worker
N. York
7-5-32

The most noted novelist writing today, Theodore Dreiser, author of the "American Tragedy," "The Financier," and twenty-two other novels, books of plays, travel, and sociology, which have been translated into every language, anounced shortly after the close of the Nominating Convention that "They (the capitalists) are think only of protecting their own profits.....their way out of the crisis is to bring poverty and misery to the workers and farmers the land over. And yet I am asked why I favor the program of the Communist Party and advocate the election of its nominees." Behind him can be seen pictures of (Top) Wm. Z. Foster and (Bottom) James W. Ford, Communist candidate for president and vice-president.

HOOVERTOWN TURNS OUT TO HEAR FORD

Daily Worker
N. York
7-5-32

Unemployed Negroes Come In A Body from Chopsey Hill

HAIL CANDIDATE

Pledge to Support Communists

BULLETIN

PORT CHESTER, N. J., July 4.—One hundred fifty workers gathered in Aschman's Hall Sunday afternoon to hear James W. Ford, candidate for vice president on the Communist t icket. This was an unusual turnout for this little city of 25,000; most of these workers had never heard of the Communist program before.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 4. (By Mail).—All Chopsey Hill marched down in a body to Odd Fellows Hall Friday night to hear James W. Ford, candidate for Vice President on the Communist ticket. Chopsey Hill is a miniature Hooverville, consisting of less than a score of Negro families interspersed with a few whites. Their "homes" are one or two room shacks and shanties patched up out of scrap tin and pieces of lumber picked up here and there. As many as ten live in a single "house," which is lit up at night by dingy kerosene lamps.

These workers came to Chopsey Hill because of unemployment and low wages. They bought the rocky lots on the hill with their life's savings—fifty to sixty dollars in all. Their little gardens are not enough to feed the whole family and they are forced to scour the dumps to "balance" their "diets." Most of the workers are unemployed, but some of them have had the good fortune of securing city "jobs" where they get a few dollars a week. Chopsey Hill is organized solid into the International Labor Defense and when Ford came to town to speak on the platform of the Communist Party, they mobilized almost to a man to hear the candidate of the working people.

There are 15,000 unemployed in the city of Bridgeport. The few factories that are still working have treated their employes to one wage cut after another. The workers of the Singer Sewing Machine got a wage cut of ten per cent only last week, and they are working only two days a week. The Crane company used to employ from 2,000 to 3,000 workers. But the plant has been completely closed since April 18, except for a single department employing about 20 or 30 workers. Nobody here knows what full time work is, and the "great American wage" never ranges beyond $12 to $15 a week.

Daily Worker

Relief Jobs Mean Mass Hunger

Bridgeport has a system of city relief jobs. From 1,500 to 2,000 used to be employed on these jobs. But a month ago the city fathers decided to lay off about 1,200 foreign born workers. Immediately a lot of protest was aroused, and they fired only 500. Relief is paid only to family heads, and this in the form of scrip amounting to about $1.50 a week. One of these grocery orders contains about 5 pounds of bread, cabbage, turnips and 35 cents of meat or fish, all for one week.

New York

Bosses Want Socialists

Bridgeport is the stronghold of the Socialist Party in the state of Connecticut. Last November they nearly elected for mayor "a man who made socialism respectable." This was Jasper McLevy, who as the state leader of the Socialist Party, was nominated as candidate for governor at the socialist state convention a week ago last Sunday.

7-5-32

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At their state convention a week The "socialist program" was sub- ago last Sunday, the socialists took

Elections

FORD EXPOSES SOCIALISTS SHOWS HOW THEY JUSTIFY THE LYNCHING OF NEGROES

Daily Worker
New York
7-5-32

Communist Candidate Flays Socialist Part for Its Stand Against Self-Determination

Says Thomas, Like Socialist MacDonald in India, Would Justify Slaughter of Negro Majority

PROVIDENE, R. I., July 4.-When confronted with the statement of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, that the Communist platform demand of "Self-determination for the Black Belt is very dangerous, bad socialism, and an invitation to race riots," James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, replied that "Mr. Thomas is unable and unwilling to understand the Negro question and the problems of the Negro people. Thomas sees them only in the light of the white upper classes. His whole argument is taken not from the point of view of the needs of the Negro masses, but from the point of view of what might happen to the white land owners of the South."

The Communist candidate smiled as he read aloud Mr. Thomas's editorial in the official organ of the Socialist Party. "'Very dangerous, bad socialism, and an invitation to race riots.' Thomas means that the southern white ruling class would rather instigate a war against the Negro masses in the Black Belt than permit themselves to be ruled by the majority of the population which happens to be Negro."

"It is better, according to Mr. Thomas," continued the Communist candidate for vice-president, "that the Negro majority in the Black Belt be ruled, oppressed, lynched, and exploited by the white slaveholding landlord minority than that the social calamity of self-determination of the Negro majority overwhelm the white ruling class of the South."

Socialist Incites to Riot Against Negro Masses.

"When Mr. Thomas condemns the right of the Negro masses to govern themselves in the Black Belt," continued Ford, "he actually incites and justifies riots and lynchings of the Negro masses in the South. If you have watched closely the Socialist technique against the masses, you will find that the first ones to talk 'riots and lynchings' are the Socialists. They do it even before the ruling class commences to club and lynch. In this way, the Socialists pave the way for riots and massacres, and then, of course, blame the militant masses. In the Scottsboro case, we find the capitalist press quoting Thomas and the Socialist Party in justification of their campaign against the Communists. When the share croppers of Camp Hill, Ala. rebelled last summer against their miserable conditions, the capitalist press and Chambers of Commerce justified their murder of the Negro leaders in that strike by quoting the Socialists."

"Self-Determination."

Reporter: "Will you tell us, Mr. Ford, what does the Communist Party mean by 'Self Determination for the Black Belt'?"

Ford: "There is a great stretch of land in the South known as the Black Belt, where the majority of the population is Negro. This stretch of land is the monopoly of a small clique of white landlords and is ruled by those landlords and capitalists. I was born in the heart of the Black Belt—in Alabama—I know that conditions down there are even worse than in the days of slavery. The Negro share cropper and tennant farmer are held in actual bondage. When we talk of 'self-determination for the Black Belt' we mean the right of the Negro people, the majority of the population to govern themselves in that section. The Socialist Party, as well as the Republican and Democratic parties, are uncompromisingly opposed to this. They are opposed to any equality for the Negro masses. At the Socialist convention in Milwaukee, they rejected the plan for social equality for the Negro, the same as the capitalist parties do, inserting in their platform the hypocritical phrase of 'legal equality.' And they are even opposed to that. Heywood Broun, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party and a member of their Platform Committee, wrote in the World-Telegram, 'If I were a candidate for high, or judiciary office, I would say, even without being cornered, that I would not now sanction the efforts to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States'."

"Socialist Party Opposes Rule of Workers and Farmers."

"The Socialist Party is opposed to the rule of the workers and farmers. They fight against the dictatorship of the masses in the Soviet Union," continued the Communist candidate for Vice-President. "The Socialist Party favors so-called 'democracy', of the ruling class, in practice a dictatorship against the masses. During the World War, I was a soldier in the U. S. Army, and remember very well the Socialist talk in Europe of self-determination being a violation of Socialist principle. In practice, the British Socialists, headed by Ramsay MacDonald, worked out their 'socialist' principle by slaughtering the masses of India and fully supporting British Imperialism. Mr. Thomas like his English brother "Socialists' is carrying out the same policy in the United States in their opposition to self-determination for the Black Belt."

Foremost Writer Supports Communist Candidates

Daily Worker
New York
7-5-32

The most noted novelist writing today, Theodore Dreiser, author of the "American Tragedy," "The Financier," and twenty-two other novels, books of plays, travel, and sociology, which have been translated into every language, anounced shortly after the close of the Nominating Convention that "They (the capitalists) are think only of protecting their own profits.....their way out of the crisis is to bring poverty and misery to the workers and farmers the land over. And yet I am asked why I favor the program of the Communist Party and advocate the election of its nominees." Behind him can be seen pictures of (Top) Wm. Z. Foster and (Bottom) James W. Ford, Communist candidate for president and vice-president.

HOOVERTOWN TURNS OUT TO HEAR FORD

Daily Worker
New York
7-5-32

Unemployed Negroes Come In A Body from Chopsey Hill

HAIL CANDIDATE

Pledge to Support Communists

BULLETIN

PORT CHESTER, N. J., July 4.—One hundred fifty workers gathered in Aschman's Hall Sunday afternoon to hear James W. Ford, candidate for vice president on the Communist t icket. This was an unusual turnout for this little city of 25,000; most of these workers had never heard of the Communist program before.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 4. (By Mail).—All Chopsey Hill marched down in a body to Odd Fellows Hall Friday night to hear James W. Ford, candidate for Vice President on the Communist ticket. Chopsey Hill is a miniature Hooverville, consisting of less than a score of Negro families interspersed with a few whites. Their "homes" are one or two room shacks and shanties patched up out of scrap tin and pieces of lumber picked up here and there. As many as ten live in a single "house," which is lit up at night by dingy kerosene lamps.

These workers came to Chopsey Hill because of unemployment and low wages. They bought the rocky lots on the hill with their life's savings—fifty to sixty dollars in all. Their little gardens are not enough to feed the whole family and they are forced to scour the dumps to "balance" their "diets." Most of the workers are unemployed, but some of them have had the good fortune of securing city "jobs" where they get a few dollars a week. Chopsey Hill is organized solid into the International Labor Defense and when Ford came to town to speak on the platform of the Communist Party, they mobilized almost to a man to hear the candidate of the working people.

There are 15,000 unemployed in the city of Bridgeport. The few factories that are still working have treated their employes to one wage cut after another. The workers of the Singer Sewing Machine got a wage cut of ten per cent only last week, and they are working only two days a week. The Crane company used to employ from 2,000 to 3,000 workers. But the plant has been completely closed since April 18, except for a single department employing about 20 or 30 workers. Nobody here knows what full time work is, and the "great American wage" never ranges beyond $12 to $15 a week.

Daily Worker

Relief Jobs Mean Mass Hunger

Bridgeport has a system of city relief jobs. From 1,500 to 2,000 used to be employed on these jobs. But a month ago the city fathers decided to lay off about 1,200 foreign born workers. Immediately a lot of protest was aroused, and they fired only 500. Relief is paid only to family heads, and this in the form of scrip amounting to about $1.50 a week. One of these grocery orders contains about 5 pounds of bread, cabbage, turnips and 35 cents of meat or fish, all for one week.

New York

Bosses Want Socialists

Bridgeport is the stronghold of the Socialist Party in the state of Connecticut. Last November they nearly elected for mayor "a man who made socialism respectable." This was Jasper McLevy, who as the state leader of the Socialist Party, was nominated as candidate for governor at the socialist state convention a week ago last Sunday.

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At their state convention a week ago Sunday, the socialists took in the

The "socialist program" was sun- the Soviet Union were building

CANDIDATES FIGHT FOR JOBLESS INSURANCE

the Soviet Union!" he wrote.

Ford exposed the Socialist Party as the third party of capitalism and reminded the workers of Bridgeport of the program and activities of the socialists in their own cities.

New York Communist Nominate Negro For Lt. Governor

Plaindealer

(CNA)—Henry Shepard, Negro marine worker, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of New York on the ticket of the Communist party, at the state nominating convention which met here on June 18-19. Israel Amter, white, is a candidate for governor. Over 500 delegates, Negro and white took part in the convention.

Shepard was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1899. His father had been a slave. The family were at first sharecroppers, and then they moved to Memphis, where the father worked as a teamster. Shepard's mother took in washing to help the family out.

Henry Shepard worked first as a waiter on the Mississippi boats. He was soon fired for organization work. Then he shipped on a cattle-boat between New Orleans and European ports. For organizing the fireman against bad food and ill-treatment, he was jailed on a charge of mutiny but later released.

He is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist party.

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

JUN 19 1932

MICHAEL GOLD, reporting the national convention of the communist party, quotes the man who proposed the nomination for Vice President: "For the first time in American history a political party names a Negro for Vice President. We are proposing James W. Ford, not as a vote-catching device but because it is our fundamental policy." It wouldn't be well for the comrades to make too much of this point because like many other things they believe, it isn't true The Equal Rights party nominated a Negro Frederick Douglass, for Vice President in 1872

ONE AHEAD OF FORD (JAMES)

AMTER, Communist candidate governor of New York state. ter has been for some time Dist Organizer of the Communist ty, District 2. Before that he District Organizer in Cleveland has been a tireless fighter for working class.

JOHN BALLAM, Communis candidate for Governor of Massa chusetts. He leads the struggl against starvation in the state o the Lawrence strike.

RAYMOND HANSBOROUGH, Communist candidate for U. S. Senator from Wisconsin. Hansborough is a Negro worker, like Ford, who campaigns under the Communist banner for vice president. The Communist Party stands for full social, economic and political equalit of Negro and white workers, an tes this plank into its platfor

ROBERT TURNER, Negro worker Communist candidate for Secretary of State. Minnesota.

COMMUNIST PARTY NAMES NEGRO FOR GOVERNOR OF ILL.

American
6-4-32

CHICAGO, Ill. (CNA) — A Negro worker, Leonidas MacDonald, is candidate for governor of Illinois on the ticket of the Communist Party. He will run against the present Governor Emerson, republican; Len Small, a former governor who is backed by the Thompson machine; and Horner on the ticket of the Democratic Party.

MacDonald, who is 34 years old, was born in Tennessee. He started work at the age of 14. He has been a worker in steel mills, stock yards and building trades.

HERALD
MONTEREY, CALIF.

MAY 31 1932

NEGRO POET WILL LECTURE AND READ POEMS IN CARMEL

That a negro has chosen to run for Vice-President for one of the four American political parties lends added interest to the coming to Carmel of Langston Hughes, famous negro poet, novelist, and lecturer. He is going to lecture on art problems as they affect a subject race; and in the intermission Noel Sullivan will sing negro spirituals.

Sullivan, nephew of the late Senator Phelan is well known on this peninsula as a singer; he supervised the erection of the Carmelite convent in Carmel as a memorial to his father. He has long ben a patron of the arts and is particularly interested in the artistic expression of negroes.

Langston Hughes has the best qualifications for his lecture—those of practical experience. He has been every kind of a worker. has wandered the streets of Paris, Genoa and New York without a dime in his pocket; has worked his passage as a cook, able seaman, waiter. He has traveled in Mexico and Africa collecting the songs of his race; seeing their lives he has been urged to his own expression in poetry. Many consider him one of the colored race's most promising poets. His future is still before him for he is barely thirty.

"I doubt if anyone will ever write more tenderly, more understandingly, more humorously of the life of Harlem, shot through as it is with mirth, abandon, and pain," one critic wrote of Hughes. "His verse is vigorous, spontaneous and so unaffected that the simplest adornment of emotion and thought stands our vividly," said another. His gifts of rhythm and syncopation have been widely praised. Listening to him read his poems will be like listening to the syncopation of a jazz band. For he is reading from his own works as well as lecturing on "From Racial to Proletarian Poetry" at the Community Theatre, Carmel, on Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. The lecture is under the auspices of the John Reed club.

Elections.

Race Man to Run for Vice President of United States

Chicago Tribune

The Coliseum in Chicago, that historic political battleground from whose flag-draped arena many of America's illustrious presidents have been nominated, was the scene Saturday, May 28, of its most impressive and spectacular convention when for the first time in the history of this country a Race man, James W. Ford of Alabama, was nominated by the communist party as its candidate for vice president of the United States.

Foster for President

William Z. Foster of New York city, a member of the central committee of the communist party and one of its outstanding national leaders, was the convention's unanimous choice as candidate for president.

Upwards of 10,000 people were present at the big nominating convention and more than 1,000 delegates from all sections of the country were in attendance. B. D. Ana, a Race worker and Ohio district organizer of the communist party, proposed Foster's name as president. C. A. Hathaway, national campaign manager of the communist party, nominated Ford for the vice presidency. "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloer of South Dakota, representing the farmers, seconded both nominations.

Communist Platform

The communist platform presented for the approval of the delegates consisted of the following six points:

1. Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers.
2. Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.
3. Emergency relief for the impoverished farmers, without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxes, and from forced collections of rents and debts.
4. Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the black belt.
5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

Ford Accepts Honor

In his speech of acceptance James W. Ford, the candidate for vice president, declared: "The communist party is fighting against the poison of Race prejudice which has been instilled in the minds of the white workers against the Negro workers as means to keep them divided and from fighting jointly against the common enemy.

"The communist party fights for the unconditional political, economic and social equality for the Negroes. Its fight against all forms of persecutions against Negroes and the smashing of all Jim Crow barriers in whatever field.

"It fights and carried on the struggle for the right of self-determination for Negroes in the black belt, where they constitute the majority of the population.

"All these demands can only be realized through the closest fighting unity of Negro workers with white toilers against capitalist oppression.

"In accepting the nomination for vice president I will boldly and fearlessly put forward this election platform and call upon the Negro masses to join in the fight with the white workers for these demands."

Fights Jim Crowism

William Z. Foster, candidate for president, in his speech of acceptance said:

"The imperialist powers, with Japan in the lead, are rapidly developing their war against the Soviet Union." They think they can turn back the clock of history by wiping out the beginnings of the new world order of socialism in the Soviet Union.

"The immediate demand of the communist party is equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the black belt. The communist party wars against the murderous lynch horror; it demands death to lynchers. It fights militantly against Jim Crowism and discrimination in every form in industry, in relief distributions, in the deprival of civic and social rights, etc. It demands full economic, political and social equality for the Negro masses.

"The status of the Negroes is that of an oppressed national minority; hence the communist party demands the right of self-determination in the black belt, where the Negroes form the majority. The communist party is the party of the Negro."

WHO IS FORD?

Communist Candidate for Vice-President of the U.S.

James W. Ford, of Alabama, has had an interesting career, which finally led him into the Communist party in 1926.

Born of working class parents, Ford early went to work in the steel mills of Ensley, Ala. The lynching of his grandfather is one of the earliest memories which were responsible for his revolutionary and class-conscious tendencies.

Having worked his way through high school and later Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., he was called to the colors in 1917, before graduation, and while with the 92nd Division in France, he helped organize the protest meeting against jim-crowism and the mistreatment of Negro soldiers, especially the frame-up charges of rape against soldiers of his outfit.

Among other offices in the Communist party, he has been secretary of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers and editor of the "Negro Worker." During 1931, he toured Europe in behalf of the eight Scottsboro boys, who have been sentenced to death by the Alabama court.

Amid a vociferous round of applause, the chanting of the International, the Coliseum, decorated with caricatures of Henry Ford, Thomas, Smith, the placards of "Down With Boss War," "Equal Rights for Negroes," "Self Determination," "Stop Scottsboro Murder," candidate James W. Ford, the first Negro vice-presidential made a most stirring acceptance speech.

"In this so-called democratic United States," he said, "which is at the peak of capitalist culture, the white ruling classes carry out the most shameless oppression of 12,000,000 Negroes, jim-crow and persecute them, and on all hands deny them the most elementary human rights. Negroes exist as a nation of 'social-outcasts' in this country.

"And now, today, the crisis has sharpened this and brought untold misery to the Negro masses. One out of every three Negroes is unemployed. The only way for the Negro workers to overcome these conditions is by organizing to struggle against them.

"The Communist party fights for the unconditional political, economic and social equality for the Negroes.

"In accepting the nomination for vice-president, I will boldly and fearlessly put forward this election platform and call upon the Negro masses to join in the fight with the white workers for these demands."

An ovation of 20 minutes followed after which Ford, upon the shoulders of two comrades, one from Mississippi and one from New York, was carried throughout the auditorium filled to overflowing.

Chattanooga, Tenn
TIMES

JUN 28 1932

THE COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Communist party in Tennessee held in this city last Sunday, appears to have been a rather tame affair. Certainly it was an orderly one from the standpoint of the law. There were speeches, nominations for various offices, appointment of Presidential Electors and the taking of a collection, which netted $3.12 in cash and a pledge of $2.

The gathering was a motley one. It consisted of about eighty Negroes, something like a dozen white men, five white women and several children. Some of the speeches were undoubtedly "red" enough to disturb excitable believers in the existing order, but others were perhaps no "redder" than certain utterances that have been made by highly respectable citizens in highly respectable places with much greater effectiveness than any speech made at the Communist meeting could reasonably be expected to have.

Not only did no disorder result from the meeting, but the foundations of government, even of local government, will not be shaken as a result of it. Nevertheless, some estimable, but apprehensive, citizens have protested that the police did not interfere to prevent the gathering. They overlook the fact that in holding a convention and placing candidates in the field the Communists were entirely within their legal rights and that the police could not have interfered without violating a Constitutional right which belongs to Communists as well as other people.

"But Communists are aiming at the overthrow of the Government," it is said. Quite true. But so long as they endeavor to effect the change through peaceable argument, persuasion and the ballot they are within the law. And whether Americans like it or not, if a majority of the voters should come to desire the establishment of a Communistic order and should vote acocrdingly, a Communistic State would have to be established or the principle of majority rule on which the existing Government rests would have to be set aside.

This is not an apology for Communism, much less an argument for it. But this fact needs to be faced squarely—that, while bomb-throwing and other forms of violence are without the law and are not to be tolerated, freedom of speech and the right of peaceable assembly on the part of the Communists cannot be infringed without nullifying part of the Constitution and making a fiction of one of the fundamental ideas underlying American government. It may also be remarked that experience shows one of the best ways to hasten the growth of the Communistic element would be to undertake illegal, forcible suppression of it.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
JUL 7 1932

Communist Candidate To Speak in Passaic

James W. Ford, candidate for vice-president of the United States on the Communist ticket, will speak in Kanter's auditorium, Passaic, on Wednesday night.

Mr. Ford is a negro worker, ex-serviceman of Alabama, and he tells the story of how his grandfather was lynched in Georgia.

Communists in Passaic and Bergen counties are planning to make the meeting a big one.

SHREVEPORT, LA.
JOURNAL

JUN 22 1932

Black Man on Red Ticket.

The first negro ever nominated for the vice presidency is James W. Ford, who is running on the ticket of the Communist party, having been nominated at the organization's convention in Chicago in May. He is a native of Alabama, but has been living "up nawth" for a number of years. He is a former postal employee and a veteran of the World war.

Ford was chief speaker at the Massachusetts state convention of the Communist party, on Emancipation day, which was, perhaps, appropriate. But there is something about the color combination—black man on a red ticket—that clashes harshly. The negro is entirely out of place when he consorts, politically, with such persons.

The Communist party, of course, will poll a vote so small as to be practically negligible; the nomination of the negro (Ford) was made, doubtles, for the purpose of attracting some negro votes in the Northern States. But if Ford, the negro, has in the rear of his wool-covered cranium any notion of instilling communistic beliefs into the negroes of the South, he is due a disappointment. The white citizens of Dixie, who are the best friends of the negro, long ago made up their minds that any effort to preach this infamous political doctrine among the ignorant blacks will be met with prompt and powerful resistance.

The worst blunder the negroes of the Northe sections could make would be to align themsely under the red banner of communism. They c never hope to gain anything in the way of politic recognition, even in those states where they ha considerable voting strength, by trailing off aft such trashy political gods.

ALBANY, N. Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

JUN 17 1932

NEGRO IS SLATED ON STATE TICKET OF COMMUNISTS

The Communist Party will have its state convention at the Albany Theatre in Schenectady on Sunday.

More than 500 delegates representing workers' organizations will attend. Candidates will be nominated for governor and all state offices.

Following the lead of their national convention which named a Negro for vicepresident, the state organization will nominate a Negro for lieutenant governor.

Represented will be the Trade Union Unity League, farmers organizations, and unemployment councils.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST-STANDARD

JUN 15 1932

FORD ATTACKS REPUBLICANS' KEYNOTE TALK

Communist Nominee for Vice-President Speaks in Polep Hall

Centering his attack on the present capitalistic regime upon Senator Dickinson's keynote address of the Republican convention in Chicago, James W. Ford, Negro vice-presidential candidate of the Communist party, declared before a large audience in Polep hall last night that Hoover's "weak soup" soon will become "water soup."

Applauded intermittently during the opening address, Ford continued to upbraid the Republicans and Democrats alike for seizing the prohibition issue as a means "to befuddle the minds of the working class and take their minds off the real issues."

The Communist party's choice of a running mate for William Z. Foster, presidential nominee, couched his speech in the familiar words of his party, asserting capitalism to be decaying and disintergrating, for all of which "the Republican party has no apologies and no regrets."

Would Dominate Workers

"To divide the workers, to control them and to rule them is the aim of the present ruling class," Ford said. "Millions of workers must be aroused to fight against this regime. The Democrats can do little better than the Republicans and the Socialists are only a third capitalistic class.

"Instead let us fight for the real issues—for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of state and employers, against Hoover's wage cutting policy, for relief and exemption from taxes for poor farmers, demand immediate payment of the bonus to the war veterans, against capitalistic terror and all forces of suppression of the political rights of workers, against imperialist war, and for the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet union."

The only way out for the workers is a revolutionary way out, Ford concluded and the audience applauded, stamped feet, shouted, yelled and ended up by singing the first verse of the "Internationale."

To Raise Fund

Attempts were made immediately to raise the Syracuse quota for the Communist party's campaign fund of $100,000 which will "bring in a million votes and insure all the workers of the country jobs on the first day the revolutionary party is put in power."

Comrade Landy of the national committee was at Ford's side to urge the people on in contributing to the local fund. His first call for "someone who will give $5" was met with continued silence until he brought it down to $1, at which point several members stood up and waved $1 bills.

Ford later explained to questioners that on the day the Communist party is established in power it will be able to solve the various problems of unemployment, distress, misery and general social unrest by uniting the white and Negro workers under the same banner to develop a solid and unitary working class, devoted to the ideals of working people.

NEGRO-WHITE UNITY IN TENN. CONVENTION HALL

150 Delegates Map Communist Drive for the Ballot

NEGRO FOR CONGRESS

Rousing Welcome for Scottsboro Mothers

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 27.—One hundred and fifty delegates, Negro and white, employed and unemployed, from all sorts of workers' mass organizations, met here yesterday in the Tennessee State nominating convention of the Communist Party.

Smashing by use of Harlan and Bell County, Ky., gun thugs at the Communist county convention at Jellico the day before did not terrorize these workers. Neither did the placing of a police guard at the doorway of Mason Hall.

"We must stick together and stick to our rights. All of us should support the Communist Party and vote for Foster and Ford," declared Mrs. Patterson, mother of Roy Patterson, one of the seven Negro boys sentenced to death in Scottsboro. Mrs. Williams, mother of Eugene Williams, one of the two Scottsboro boys who are to stand a new trial, also spoke and supported the Communist program.

"Regardless of Race"

The convention gave a rousing welcome to the Scottsboro mothers, and passed a resolution demanding the release of the boys.

Jeff Johnson, a Negro miner nominated for congress by this convention, expressed the spirit of the whole session when he said: "Now that we co-operate regardless of color or race, we will handicap the bosses like they handicapped us."

Many delegates spoke on the necessity of uniting the struggle of Negro and white workers. The convention meets in a state which prevents unemployed workers and the miners on starvation pay, from voting at all, by demanding that they first pay a $2.50 poll tax. The fight for the right to vote will be a big issue in the Communist campaign.

Nominate

The convention nominated twelve presidential electors for Foster and Ford, and elected a committee of nine to manage the Communist state election campaign. It chose as nominees for state office:

Charlie Marlowe, a farmer, for governor; Jess Smith, a miner, congressman from the first district; Jeff Johnson, congressman from the second district; Fred Starr, a Negro laborer, congressman from the third district; Ollie Overton, a factory worker, congressman from the tenth district.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 10 1932

REDS HAIL CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

200 at Coney Island Rally Give Ten-Minute Ovation to Negro Nominee of Communists.

James W. Ford, Negro Vice Presidential candidate of the Communist party, received a ten-minute ovation from 200 followers, a few of them Negroes, when he arrived last night at the Coney Island Stadium in Coney Island, where he was one of the speakers at a Communist election rally that attracted 5,000 spectators.

Ford, placid, plump-faced, the son of an Alabama coal miner, was carried around the stadium at the head of a parade that resembled, in intent, the ovation at the recent nominating sessions of the major parties. After the enthusiasm of his followers died down the meeting, held under the auspices of the New York State united front election committee of the Communist party, went on.

Ford, William Albertson and William W. Weinstone, Communist candidates for the State Senate from Manhattan, spoke from the arena of the stadium, which is often used for open-air boxing matches. Carl Brodsky, Communist candidate for Representative in Brooklyn, was chairman. A band of young men and women, in white uniforms with flowing red ties, and fifty young women grouped on the platform sang the "Internationale" and other revolutionary songs.

Ford, who will take the platform for four months in an endeavor to convert voters, especially Negroes, to the Communist program, declared that "only through struggle, led by the Communist party, can the Negro people win their freedom."

Elections.
ALBANY, N. Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

JUN 20 1932

COMMUNISTS HIT ALL OTHERS, PICK STATE NOMINEES

Israel Amter Is Nominated for Governor—Negro Is Running Mate

Platform Asks Insurance for All Workers to Full Amount of Wages

Republicans, Democrats and Socialists were denounced by Communist Union speakers at the state convention in Schenectady yesterday.

In a session which drew rounds of cheers from the gathered "Comrades" at mention of the Communist Union and equally voluminous rounds of boos at mention of other parties, Israel Amter, New York district organizer of the party, was nominated for governor, with Henry Shepard, Negro radical worker from the Harlem district of New York City, for lieutenant governor.

Other nominations were Rose Wortis, organizer in the needle-workers' trades, for comptroller; Louis Engdahl, national secretary for the International Labor Defence, for attorney general; George E. Powers, of the building trades union, for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and William W. Weinstone, editor of the "Daily Worker," official organ of the Communist Party, for United States senator.

Richard Fallops, Negro worker for the party, nominated Amter in an address in which he outlined the history of the former coal miner and mill worker.

Four hundred and sevent-three delegates from approximately 25 cities were present at the session.

The first order of business was the election of the presidium which passed on the nominations. Thirteen elected to the presidium are serving jail sentences. The members at large are: Melvin Littell, Negro I. L. D. worker of Schenectady; Jack Holbin and Earl Grant, Buffalo; Nils Larsen, Spencer; James Roberts, Syracuse; J. Harris Negro candidate for assemblyman from Yonkers, and John Stubben, Richard Fallops, Steve Reese, Jules Peterson, Max Banfield, Winters and Stevens, all of New York City.

The Communist platform promises:

Unemployment insurance to the full amount of their wages for all workers, industrial or farmer, through funds to be raised by heavy taxation on incomes above $5,000, special levies on capital above $100,000, reduction in salaries of all officials getting more than $2,500 a year, and the turning over of all army, naval and war appropriations into unemployment and social insurance funds.

State building of workerss' homes, to be rented at cost.

No eviction for unemployed.

Free food, shoes, clothing, milk and school supplies for all children of unemployed.

Full payment of veterans' bonus.

Immediate payment in full of all deposits in failed banks, by the state.

The seven-hour day with no overtime.

Exemption of 'poor farmers" from all taxes.

Full social, economic and political rights for Negroes.

Abolition of all vagrancy laws.

Right of soldiers and sailors to elect their own officers.

Withdrawal of all American armed forces from China, the Philippines, Latin-America and all colonies or "semi-colonies."

Walker Attorney for Legislature

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.— (CNS)— Robert Lee Brokenburr received the nomination for the State legislature at the Republican primary recently held in Indiana. Brokenburr carried the indorsement of the press, the Municipal Rights League of Indiana, the Factory Workers' Republican Club, the Workers' Non-Partisan Political Action League, Inc.; the Anti-Saloon League, the National American United Veterans' organization, the Marion County Republican Union and the National Order of Industry, Safety, and Welfare.

Brokenburr was formerly bond forfeiture prosecuting attorney for 12 years, and is now assistant manager and attorney for the Mme C. J. Walker Company.

Negro Papers Write on Ford's Candidacy

Daily Worker
New York
6-17-32

The Communist Candidate for Vice-President Rouses Workers' Enthusiasm

Capitalist Editors Admit Big Vote for Communist Full Equality Demand

Negro newspapers throughout the United States, even where their editors are normally tied up with the Democratic and Republican machines, are being forced by the intense interest of their masses of worker readers to take real notice of the candidacy of James W. Ford, Negro worker run for vicepresident of the United States on the Communist ticket. They also comment generally on the Communist program for complete Negro equality. Following are a few quotations:

Afro-American, Baltimore: "This will go down is the first serious gesture of any political party of world-wide importance to place a colored man on the ticket as vice president .... And if you believe the Communists are not making a dent in the political thought of this country, think of the significant fact that these 1,000 delegates comprised about 50-50 white and colored and that hundreds of them, white and black, came from the heart of the south."

Argus, St. Louis: "Something unusual happened in the affairs of men at Chicago when a Negro, James W. Ford, was nominated and became the Communist Party's candidate for vice-president of the United CStates. This, we think, is a pretty good start for a new order of things in this country....."

Cincinnatti Bulletin (By "Reflexus") "Reflexus has been watching the activities of the Communist Party. He has been in close touch with the doings of their National Convention at Chicago last week. The results were that a Negro was named as the candidate on the ticket for the Vice-President of the United States. They named a Negro from the southern state, Alabama, as the candidate. What does all this mean?

"When 15,000 persons from all over these United States meet in any one place there is a meaning....25 per cent were members of this Race of ours. It shows that the Negro is ready to take hold of a lifeline to save them from starvation. It shows that the Negro is tired of "boss rule.' It shows that the new thinking Negro is willing to die if necessary to make it beter for his children in the future than he had it himself.

"Reflexus sees a big change in the votes in November."

JAMES W. FORD

Burrell Wins Over White Opponent In Jersey's Primary

Daily Worker
9-11-32
Houston, Texas

Newark, N. Y.—(CNS)The victory of J. Burrell, Republican, as assembly nominee in the Essex County primaries last Thursday, ended a hectic political situation. Essex County has been in a turmol for more than three months over the question of a colored assembly candidate. Early in Februray it was practically conceded that Dr. Frank Hargraves of Orange, who had received the regular organization designation for three years, would be again chosen. However, the names of George E. Bates of East Orange, claimant of state leadership, Dr. E. S. Ballou, fraternal leader of Montclair, and J. Mercer Burrell of Newark, were mentionad. The contest became heated, with Mr. Bates and his supporters concentrating their efforts on a campaign to eliminate Burrell from consideration by the regular organization. Rumors were freely circulated that the designation was "in the bag" for Hargraves, with Bates as second choice.

Burrell's supporters staged a series of mass meetings, circulated petitions which more than 2,500 colored voters signed, secured the endorsement of scores of organizations, and gained the pledges of practically all of the organizations, ward and municipal chairmen. The Morning Ledger of Newark referred to Burrell's candidacy as, "supported by a veritable avalenche of favorable endorsements." The contest attracted a great deal of attention in the daily and weekly press with only the names of Burrell and Hargraves mentioned during the last week.

In a statement issued Wednesday, Mr. Burrell said, "The showing made by the districts with a heavy colored vote was most gratifying. I wish also to commend the white voters for not 'cutting' the colored candidates. In previous campaigns, colored candidates always ran low in certain sections. This year I was surprised when the returns showed me as high man in districts where there was not a single colored voter.

NOMINATED BY SCHENECTADY COMMUNIST CONVENTION

Daily Worker New York 6-20-32

ISRAEL AMTER
Candidate for Governor of N.Y.

HENRY SHEPARD
Candidate for Lieut.-Governor

WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE
Candidate for U. S. Senator

Head Communist Ticket in N. Y. State Election

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As the Daily Worker goes to press word arrives that the New York State Nominating Convention has chosen as Communist nominee for Governor, I. Amter; as Lieutenant-Governor, the Negro worker Henry Shepard, and as U. S. Senator, William W. Weinstone, editor of the Daily Worker. Details have not arrived yet. Biographies of these three nominees are below.

ISRAEL AMTER

Comrade Amter, born March 26, 1881, in Denver, Colorado, Father a small tradesman.

Forced to go to work at an early age, Comrade Amter has given his best energies and talent to the Communist movement. Joining the Socialist Party in 1902, he was one of the staunchest fighters against the opportunism that characterized that party, especially in its attitude toward the imperialist world war.

The name of Comrade Amter is identified with most of the important and significant events in the post war class struggle in the United States. Becoming the New York organizer of the underground Communist Party in 1920, he was one of the first leaders of the unemployed masses. Always a mass worker, he organized the rubber and metal workers in Ohio from 1925 to 1926. In 1927-28 he played a prominent role in the organization and strike struggles of the mine workers. Arrests, jail, brutal police assaults only intensified his work in Ohio.

Continuing his work in New York, Comrade Amter was the very center of the great struggles of 1929-30. As a member of the March 6th, 1930 unemployment delegation, in connection with the Union Square demonstration which forced recognition of the crisis upon the capitalist press, he was railroaded to jail for six months by the Whalen-Tammany

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 2 8 1932

Dignitaries Are Booed By Communist Crowd

Speakers Deserted When Escorted Delegates Pass

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Shrieking sirens of approaching police escorts were the signal for the Communists to desert their speakers and line the curb while they shouted derisively.

Mounted police, patrolmen, squad cars, motorcycle police and plain-clothes men were massed between the stadium and the assembly of Communists. The officers had orders to prevent their marching within one block of the stadium where the convention was in progress.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD — Telegram

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JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS

JUL 1 1932

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Ford is described as a former member of the intelligence service overseas, U. S. Postal clerk, and an organizer of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Communist Party platform, which the speaker will discuss, follows:

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Negro Named For Governor

Tribune Jersey Georgia

He and White Miner Head Gubernatorial TICKET IN ILLINOIS

7/7/32

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Decatur, Ill., (CNA)—Leonidas MacDonald, 34 years old Negro stockyard worker, was nominated for Gov. of Illinois by the State convention of the Communist party which took place here on June 26. The nomination was unanimous, and was wildly cheered by the delegates to the convention. MacDonald's running mate will be Arthur Herchy, white miner of Springfield, who was nominated for Lieut. Governor.

The names of MacDonald and Herchy were placed in nomination by B. K. Gebert, white, district organizer for the Communist party in Illinois, who characterized the present situation of the workers as "starvation in the midst of plenty."

"The warehouses are bursting with food," said Gebert, "Milk is being dumped in the sewers. But people are dying from starvation. Just the other day, in the city of Chicago, a Negro woman, Mrs. Priscilla Perkins, mother of three children, died of starvation. A stockyards worker, Wittenberg, died from slow starvation. Clarence Lenz, principal of the Lincoln School, died from starvation.

"We propose to you candidates who are workers, who come from the ranks of the workers, Negro and white.

"For Governor of the state of Illinois, I want to nominate a Negro stockyards worker, Leonidas MacDonald of Chicago, a former national guardsman, one who participated in the struggles of the Negro masses on the South Side of Chicago, and was one of the leaders of many struggles of the employed and unemployed workers. In nominating Comrade MacDonald for masses, and will lead the struggles governor, we want to cement at for Negro rights."

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Elections.

The Case Against Foster

HE looks like a Presbyterian elder from the innermost hinterland; but he rides like a grim Red Knight against capitalist institutions, race prejudice, traditional trade union tactics, and the Socialist Party, his special hatred. Unlike the protagonist of Cervantes' novel, however, he tilts not against windmills but lets steel mills feel the impact of his lance.

He is a hard fighter, whose zeal and self-sacrificial devotion to his cause cannot be questioned; but he is an incurable romantic. Whether his faith resides in Moscow magic, or in some far heaven of the battling cosmos, he expects fate to move mountains; there will come the inevitable cataclysm which will shake America until a revolution drops into Mr. Foster's lap. That does not mean idle waiting; it means real preparation, for Mr. Foster has travelled a long distance since that glamorous "secret" meeting in the woods of Michigan. His flair for picturesque imagination has not always been an asset; it has led him to jump around from boring everyone and everything, to dual unionism—to shift his strategy with a speed bewildering to all but the most adaptive of his followers. It is not harsh discipline but basic romanticism that causes Mr. Foster's party to excommunicate independent members, or to cast out rebellious majorities who do not recognize that an idea is all-powerful—provided it is Mr. Foster's personal idea, which must have grown first of all, however, on the Moscow family tree. There has been a dramatic instability about "the American Stalin" which has not had the happiest effect on the prospects of success for American communism under the guidance of Tovaritch Foster.

Mr. Foster, because of the special form of discipline which animates the Communists, must be evaluated less as a person than the mouthpiece of a sect. That sect despises, denounces, and derides democracy. Few people of sophisticated mentality today fail to see the many weaknesses of democracy under capitalism: everywhere it is on the defensive. But with a fine frenzy of oversimplification, Mr. Foster and his cohorts relegate it to outermost darkness, hailing dictatorship as the world's great hope. A decade ago, it was customary for Communists to apologize for dictatorship and declare it to be a necessary but a temporary evil; but that day seems to have passed forever. Mr. Foster, who perforce must adulate the accomplishments in Russia which normal enthusiasts welcome though less ecstatically, could not be persuaded that where the Five Year Plan has slowed, one of the reasons has been the harsh rule which makes capable men fear responsibility, a rule quite unnecessary in its ruthlessness. But what will work in Russia must, of course, work in the United States. That Russia was an agrarian, non-industrialized country, with a rotten aristocracy ready to crumble at one sharp blow following a devastating war, makes no difference: the formula must be the same. Thus arise those exhibitions of fantasy which make the writings of the Communist Party redoubtable as imaginative literature. Thus the joint habit of blaming failure to speed the revolution on the white collar workers or on the Socialists, instead of on Communist craziness, and of following failures due to particular policies by stubbornly offering more of the same thing.

Not least of communism's fallacies is "the inevitability of violence," which has come to mean in practice encouragement in the use of violence and reprisal, along with abuse of pacifists. That American Communists are illiterate in pacifist history or methodology does not deter them from assuming an all-wise assurance, thereby bringing down on their heads many a club that might be withheld, to the advantage of the working class, by methods no less militant but more rational. Communist ignorance of human psychology often seems absolutely smal; not to provoke blind hatred upon yourself is to prove, almost, that you are a traitor to the workers. The acme of Communst "strategy" is the frequent exploitation of the present order's victims, such as Sacco and Vanzetti (whose lot in Russia would have been pathetic) or the Scottsboro Negroes; everything that may be used for publicity is grist for the Communist mill, not infrequently to the great harm of those unfortunates who to all intents and purposes are being defended.

A fine, uncompromising eagerness to free the Negro from his shackles has been shown, in utter sincerity, by Communist leaders. This worthy aim has been set back, however, by terrible blunders of method: the deliberate provocation of the White South by direct challenge to the Jim Crow system may be debatable; but not the Communist plan for "self-determination of the black belt," which would fasten the stigma of a lower caste upon the Negro as horribly as it did in India, and raise the same problem against which Mahatma Gandhi has been contending with such brilliant success.

It is conceivable that a large vote for Foster might add to the grudge movement and deepen the fear in timid capitalist souls. It might intensify violence and add to bitterness. But it would do nothing to hasten a revolutionary movement with constructive principles working through a positive program. Of such an outcome, Socialist votes alone hold any promise.

COMMUNIST NOMINEE
ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH
ASSAILS 3 PARTIES
OCT 6 1932

Negro Candidate for Vice-President Says His Group Favors Race Equality.

James W. Ford, Negro vice presidential candidate of the Communist party, assailed the platforms of Republicans, Democrats and Socialists alike and appealed for his listeners to "fight for their rights against the oppression of the capitalistic class," in a speech last night before an enthusiastic audience of 600 persons, mostly Negroes.

Ford spoke fluently and vehemently, emphasizing his charges against the "ruling class" with gestures that frequently aroused frenzied applause. He is 38 years old, but looks younger, and is of athletic build. He said he had been placed on the ticket as the running mate of William Z. Foster, as evidence that the Communist party was the only one that stood for full equality of the Negro with the white worker.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of the People's Finance Building, 11 North Jefferson avenue. Ford was preceded on the floor by several local Communist leaders, who frequently referred to the City Hall riot of July 11 as a decisive victory for the workers of St. Louis. As Ford got up to speak, the audience sang the "Internacional," revolutionary anthem.

"Record of Violence."

"Speaking of your City Hall riot," Ford said, "everywhere I've been—throughout the country—I've told of the victory of the St. Louis workers. And everywhere the workers are expecting great things of their St. Louis comrades. The Communists are accused of violence. The charge is unfounded. Why, the entire capitalistic history of this country is one of violence—it is a long record of capitalistic terror.

"Vital issues are concerned in this campaign. So vital that Mr. Hoover himself went to Des Moines Tuesday to try to stem the tide of anger of the farmers. He went there, protected by capitalistic machine guns and tear gas, and presented his so-called program of farm relief. A program of the capitalist class. The farmers in 1928 gave Hoover the biggest farm vote on record and what did he give them—foreclosures and low prices for their products.

"In his speech he failed to touch on the central point of the farm problem, which is that the low prices farmers are receiving must be increased and the high prices workers are paying must be decreased. The only way to accomplish this is for the farmers and the industrial workers to unite in a combined struggle against the capitalism, which has brought this about. Workers must join the farmers on the picket lines to continue the strike so well begun in Iowa.

Assails Hoover, Roosevelt.

"The speeches of both Hoover and Roosevelt are in the interest of capital and against the working class. They both base their campaign on the return of prosperity, but how do they want to do this? By helping big business, and this is as true of the Democratic candidate as well as the Republican.

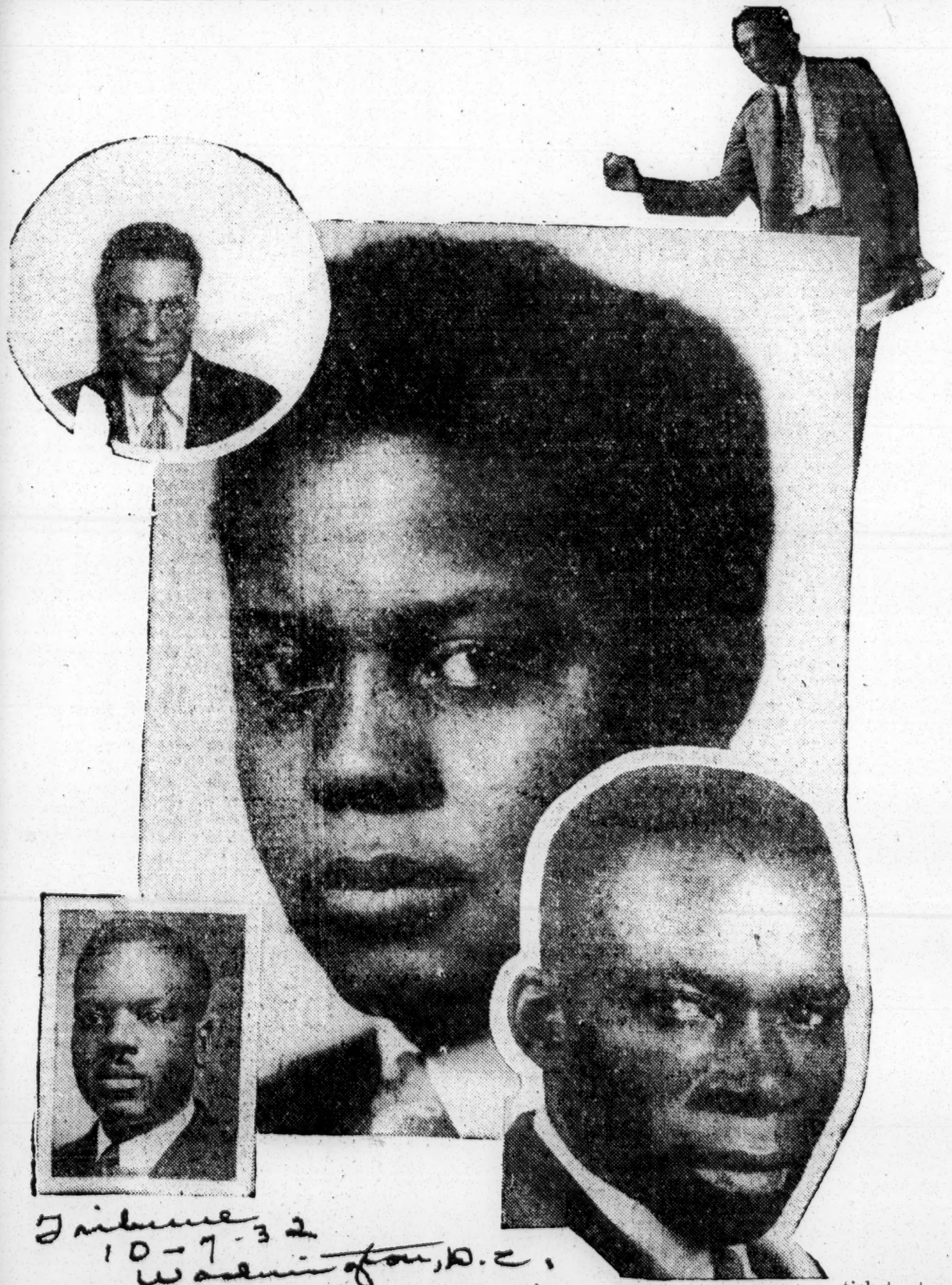
"And what is the program of the Socialists? Norman Thomas says he is opposed to the farmers' strike. He says he is for reduction of the tariff, which means nothing to the farmers. He says he is for controlled inflation, which would mean lower real wages for the workers.

"The Communist program calls for immediate stopping of wage cutting. It calls for immediate unemployment insurance by the Government—$50 for each unemployed person and $10 additional for each of his dependents. It calls for stopping of government payments to corporations and use of the money for relief. It calls for immediate cash payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Equal Rights for Negro.

"Finally, it calls for equal rights for the Negro. Negro politicians who work for the old political parties do nothing for their race but only for themselves. Our goal is the liberation of the Negro masses by making them their own liberators. No revolution against the capitalist class can be successful without the aid of the workers.

NEGRO CANDIDATES ON A MILITANT PLATFORM



Daily Worker
10-7-32
Washington, D.C.

A FEW of the outstanding Negro candidates running on the Communist Party ticket stressing "Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the State and Employers" and "Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt." (Upper Left) Herbert Newton, Congressional candidate on the South Side of Chicago. (Upper Right) Leonidas McDonald, candidate for Governor of Illinois. (Center) James W. Ford, of Alabama, Vice-Presidential candidate and Running Mate of Wm. Z. Foster. Lower Left) Raymond Hansborough, candidate for U.S. Senate from Wisconsin. (Lower Right) Henry Shepard, candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

Negro Editor Calls for Big Foster-Ford Vote

"Afro-American" Managing Editor Scores Three Boss Parties

Says Only C. P. Fights for Negro Masses; Heads New Foster-Ford Body

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Declaring that the Communist Party is the only Party which represents the interests of the Negro masses, William N. Jones, managing editor of the Baltimore Afro-American, in an interview today, called on all Negro voters to vote for William Z. Foster and James W. Ford, Communist presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the elections November 8. The Communist Party has raised as a key demand in the elections: "Equal Rights for the Negroes and Self-Determination for the Black Belt."

"This party", said Jones, "is the only one of the four which, by both word and action, in the North, South, East and West, stands uncompromisingly for absolute equality of opportunity for American Negroes.

"No intelligent Negro voter could support Hoover and the Republican Party without also voting for lily-whitism, racial discrimination and a continuation of the exploitation of the working masses which has made beggars of 15,000,000 men and women in this country. During the past four years this party has kicked the Negro about like a hound dog and now expects him to come whining back to help continue another four years of Hoover racial discrimination."

Democrats No Better.

Commenting on the Democratic Party, the party which in the South is responsible for the savage lynch terror against the Negro masses, and which similar to the Republican Party represents the big bankers and capitalists, Jones said:

"Notwithstanding the fact that some voters, in sheer desperation have turned to the Democratic Party in past elections, it must be plain that this action is just jumping from the frying pa ninto the fire. The fact is the Roosevelt liberalism, so far as the Negro is concerned, is the same old compromising brand, and the Democratic Party, which he represents, the tool of the same exploiting greed as that of the Republican.

Concerning the Socialist Party which stands and works for the maintenance and strengthening of capitalism, Jones declared that "its program of economic compromise with capitalism places it in the same category of the slave regime compromiser who sought to save both slavery and the union. In no part of the country are the socialists emphasizing the one thing vital to the Negro—an uncompromising and complete equality of social, economic and political rights. This the Communists are doing."

Scottsboro, Orphan Jones.

Jones cited the Scottsboro and Orphan Jones cases as evidence of the way the Communist Party fights for the Negro toilers. "The fact is," he said, "the Communist Party offers the only straight from the shoulder opportunity of striking a telling blow at our ancient enemies.

"We cannot continue to accept the half portion of segregation in industry and life the other parties offer. We cannot afford to stay crowded in the economic corner in which they have consigned us. We cannot continue to have the highest death rates, the larger crime figures which they force upon us by the color bar. **We must accept this open hand of white workers throughout the country in a common struggle of the masses in a united fight to throw off the shackles of industrial oppression."**

"A telling vote for Foster and Ford" Jones concluded, "will show the old parties that in the future we mean to throw our fate into the hands of those who offer the program which, in our judgment, best serves our well-being."

Jones is chairman of the Ford-Foster Committee for Equal Negro Rights, which has established headquarters at 1214 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore. Many outstanding Negroes and whites from all over the country are members of the committee. The committee is carrying on a nation-wide campaign in behalf of Foster and Ford, and speakers, literature, etc., are leaving the national headquarters to all states in the union.

Political - 1932

Communists Party

Elections

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 7 1932

20,000 REDS DEMAND A 'SOVIET AMERICA'

Cheer, Boo and Sing at Garden Rally as 3,000 Fight Police in Streets Outside.

FOSTER IS HEARD BY PHONE

He Centres Fire on Thomas as Head of Wall Street's "Third Party"—"Coalition Plot" Is Charged.

Twenty thousand booing, cheering, singing Communists filled Madison Square Garden last night at the final election rally of the party, and an additional 3,000, unmindful of the rain, assembled around amplifiers on the Forty-ninth Street side of the auditorium, echoing the boos, the cheers and the songs.

They booed the police and mention of police, booed the names of all Republican, Democratic and Socialist candidates—applying extra ardor to the last—and cheered every mention of Soviet Russia and the promises of a "Soviet America." Children cheered as lustily as adults, but more often. They seemed to enjoy it.

From the balconies and boxes of the Garden hung red banners decorated with the white hammer and sickle, red signs asking for more subscriptions to The Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, and pennants hailing the "fifteenth anniversary of victorious socialism in the U. S. S. R." Various delegations of the party carried their red standards to their seats with them and a large percentage of the men and women wore red.

Crowds Trouble the Police.

A great many filed into the hall when the doors were opened at 5 o'clock. They presented no problem to the 125 policemen assigned to the Garden, but two hours later large formations of Communist sympathizers poured toward the building from all directions, as if the manoeuvre had been arranged beforehand.

The sudden flood gave some trouble to the police. Holders of 40-cent tickets, entitled only to gallery seats and seats at the back of the arena, tried to force their way past the police line drawn across the lobby. Ignoring orders to take their tickets to the balcony doors and egged on by comrades already in the lobby, they hurled themselves against the police line.

Ten mounted policemen eventually crowded the booing, jeering throng into the side streets, but for a time a new problem arose. Ticket takers at the door would allow no one to pass who did not pay a one-cent "unemployment tax." This held up the lines and caused an overflow into the streets that interfered with traffic. Through it all the Communist men and women gibed at the bluecoats.

At 7:30 all seats in the Garden were occupied. When the police so informed the crowd, the announcement brought a chorus of fresh booing. In Forty-ninth Street, about 3,000 persons surged against the mounted men at the balcony door. Rain began to fall at the same time and general confusion resulted. Children began to bawl in fright and this added to the din.

Word of the disturbance outside was announced from the platform by a Negro speaker and the audience let loose new outbursts of disapproval.

"The police are using Fascist methods—they are trying to disperse the crowds and drive them away," yelled the speaker.

"Boo-o-o," the crowd responded.

Eight hundred reserved seats on the arena floor were occupied by members who paid $1 each for them according to one of the Communist ushers. Children trooped onto the platform in little groups to get the autographs of the white and Negro candidates and walked off with their prizes in obvious pride.

Cash donations in $20, $10, $5 and $1 bills were carried to the platform after an impassioned plea by Charles Alexander, a Negro orator, for funds to carry on the party work. A few checks were sent up, too. The one-dollar bills were handed up in fistfuls.

The total amount of contribution, as announced from the platform, was $1,874.85.

Demands for Jobless Presented.

When the speaking started and fiery statements began to pour into Forty-ninth Street from the amplifiers, the crowds became more quiet and gave their attention to the oratory. They joined in the singing of "The Internationale," which opened the program, booed and cheered in unison with the inside crowd, waved their red banners—and got wet.

C. A. Hathaway, blond-haired chairman of the National Communist Campaign Committee, spoke first. He was followed by William L. Patterson, a bespectacled Negro, who outlined the demands of the Communist party as follows:

Stoppage of evictions, free gas, free water, free electricity, free coal, free hot lunches, clothing, shoes and carfare, no foreclosures, free medical and dental aid—all for the unemployed and their children.

"Is it possible for Tammany to demand these things?" he asked.

"No-o-o!" the crowd yelled.

The speaker then launched into an attack on Surrogate O'Brien, Democratic candidate for Mayor, and drew a series of boos that equaled any demonstration of the evening.

Israel Amter, Communist candidate for Governor, attacked the Republican, Democratic and Socialist candidates and reminded the audience of the hunger march and new bonus march to Washington, both scheduled to start on Dec. 5.

Foster Heard by Telephone.

He was followed by a Negro speaker who rambled on into the time scheduled for the address of William Z. Foster, the party's candidate for President. Mr. Foster was ill in his home in the Bronx and his speech was picked up by telephone and amplified in the hall.

It was a broadside against the "Hoover program of starvation," against the "Roosevelt campaign based entirely upon the mass hatred against Hoover," and against Norman Thomas, "the slick magician" directing "the third party of capitalism built up by Wall Street as a weapon against the revolutionary movement of the Communist party." It ended with an appeal to the audience to "go forward to a Soviet America."

"Coalition Plot" Alleged.

Earl Browder, member of the central committee of the Communist party, in a lengthy address told of a "coalition plot" worked out "quietly and jointly by the men who control both parties."

"This coalition," he said, "was kept secret for the sake of preserving the democratic illusions of the masses. It is, however, operating very effectively behind the scenes."

Groups of the Young Pioneers of America, the junior organization of the party, sang party songs between speeches and yelled their slogans. A chorus of 500 men and women and the International Relief Band entertained, and at the end of the program a pageant was presented depicting the "class struggle."

Announcement of the election results in Germany pleased the Garden crowd. When the chairman said the Communist vote had jumped 700,000 and that the party's representation in the Reichstag had increased from 89 to 100, on a par with the Social Democrats, the auditorium rang with cheers and the band played.

N. Y. SUN

NOV 7 1932

REDS EXPECTING GOOD SHOWING

Say Vote Will Indicate Rise in Mass Strength.

26,000 AT RALLY IN GARDEN

Hathaway, Patterson and Amter Address Communists.

Leaders of the Communist party do not expect victory at the polls tomorrow, but Clarence A. Hathaway, chairman of the national campaign party, told 21,000 booing, cheering and singing persons at a rally in Madison Square Garden last night that the election will show a great increase in the mass strength and influence of the party."

The crowd in the Garden, and 5,000 more who were forced to stand outside and listen to the speeches by means of amplifiers, booed loudy at the mention of the names of the nominees of all other parties and cheered their own nominees and the promise of a "Soviet America."

Neither William Z. Foster, the party's choice for President, nor James W. Ford, Negro vice-presidential nominee, was present. A fifteen-minute address written by Mr. Foster was read over a telephone broadcast hook-up from his home in the Bronx, where he is ill. Ford was filling a speaking engagement in Detroit. Mr. Hathaway was the first speaker.

Other Rallies Characterized.

He described the rallies of Gov Roosevelt, President Hoover and Norman Thomas, the Socialist nominee for President, all held in the Garden during the last week, as "the lifeless rallies of a diseased and dying capitalism, unable to solve the social problem of its day."

William L. Patterson, Negro candidate for Mayor, recited the demands of his party for cash relief to the unemployed, free gas, water, electricity and coal, exemption from taxes and foreclosure, and the administration of relief funds by the council of the Communist party. He urged a united struggle of white and Negro workers.

Mr. Foster's speech was read by Mr. Hathaway, who went to Mr. Foster's home after making his own speech. President Hoover, Mr. Foster said in his prepared statement, "stands for a frank and brutal program of starvation and death for the masses." He said Gov. Roosevelt "offers a new deal, but with the same pack of mud cards," and he described Mr. Thomas as "a slick magician who promises to make the omelet of Socialism without cracking the eggs of Wall Street's private property."

Amter Speaks.

Among the other speakers were Israel Amter, nominee for Governor, and Earl Browder, who seeks a Congress seat. The rally concluded with a pageant in celebration of the fifteen anniversary of Communism. The meeting broke up at 11:30 o'clock after four hours of oratory and pageantry, interspersed with much singing of the "Internationale."

The 125 policemen assigned to the Garden for the rally controlled the crowd inside and in the street without much difficulty, except just before the meeting opened, when about 3,000 holders of 40-cent balcony tickets attempted to crash the lower gates. After milling about for

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J

PRESS

NOV 3 1932

The K. K. K. and Communism

To the Editor of The Press—Sir:

In view of a lecture given here recently by Dr. Hamlett, a Ku Klux Klansman, of Dallas, Texas, entitled "Communism As a Menace to American Life," I wish to voice this counterpart:

To begin with, the original Ku Klus Klan, in my opinion, was an organization formed immediately after the Civil War, of southern white planters and ex-slave masters, solely to harass the newly freed Negro slaves and to savagely subdue any attempts on the part of these ex-slaves to attain any social and economic progress. In latter years the Klan has broadened its scope to the extent of proclaiming itself a "national American institution" and it now has branches in every state in the Union. Its old principles still dominate. But, now, instead of being strictly Anti-Negro, they are

against all colored races. They are also against Jews, against the Catholics, against the foreign born and especially against Communists. Their membership includes public officials, lawyers, doctors, ministers, business men, gangsters, thugs, hoodlums, grafters and stool pigeons.

Now, the question of Communism: The Communist movement had its inception in America, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1919, when the original Socialist party forsook its revolutionary policies and made friends with capitalism. Many of the old battle-scarred Socialist veterans, of toil and struggle against wage slavery, splits the ranks and formed the American Communist movement. It pledged itself to overthrow capitalism to establish a workers' and farmers' government. It fights against all forms of racial suppression and against wage slavery. It fights against all forms of tyranny by the ruling classes and struggles incessantly for better living conditions for the working classes. In its ranks are workers, Poor farmers, teachers, veterans, scientists and some of the most outstanding writers and architects in America.

Now if Communism is a "menace to American life" why are not the two million undernourished children? Why are not the fifteen millions unemployed? Why are the tens of thousands of diseased persons, without medical attention and lacking funds, a less menace to American life? Why are not the political grafters? Why is not the organized underworld? Why is not race hatred? Why is not lynching incidentally, in which the Ku Klux Klan has played a formidable part? Why is not wage slavery? Why are not the sweatshops? And, finally why are not the instruments of terror, such as the Ku Klux Klan itself, the chain gangs, and the courts of the bosses?

REBELLIOUS SLAVE.

Atlantic City.

LOS ANGELES, CAL
RECORD

OCT 26 1932

POLICE BEATEN SPEAKER FREED

Negro Arrested at Meet for Communist

Almost crippled for life as the result of a police attack upon him while he was making a political speech in behalf of James Ford, Communist Negro candidate for vice-president, Paul Walton, Negro, had been freed today by a jury of battery and disturbing the peace charges.

He and two others, Walter Martin, Negro, and Charles White, Russian, were arrested when a squad of policemen under Acting Captain William Hynes broke up a gathering at Vernon and Central Avenues last Sept. 20.

Martin and White were found guilty of making "illegal" speeches and distributing hand bills by the jury. Municipal Judge Irving P. Aust

Att... Leo Gallagher, Walton's defen... torney, said:

"The verdict freeing Walton is conclusive proof that the vicious police attack upon him which will affect him for the rest of his life, was absolutely unwarranted."

New York American

NOV 7 1932

REDS AT GARDEN RALLY SALUTE SOVIETS' BIRTH

More Than 22,000 Listeners Hear Old Parties Denounced; 'Internationale' Is Sung

Twenty-two thousand members of the Communist party crowded into Madison Square Garden last night and staged a vigorous finale to the group's local campaign and to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution.

While the crowd inside heard speakers denounce the major parties and the "capitalists," other thousands milled about in the drizzling rain outside and heard the address through amplifiers. Disgruntled holders of admission tickets priced at from 40 cents to $1 each, swarmed the main lobby, demanding admission or their money back.

Two hundred policemen and detectives patrolled the Garden and the adjacent streets, but there was no disorder.

FOSTER ILL AT HOME.

From his home in the Bronx, where he lies ill with heart trouble, William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President, sent his message to the gathering by radio. Foster attacked Roosevelt, Hoover and Thomas, his rival candidates, with equal vigor.

Other speakers included Israel Amter, candidate for governor; William L. Patterson, negro, Harvard graduate, mayoralty candidate, and Charles Alexander, another negro, who presided at the meeting.

To the accompaniment of cheering, a resolution was adopted and sent to the Supreme Court in Washington "demanding" freedom for the Negro youths in the Scottsboro case.

SOVIET SALUTED.

Children were in the audience in great numbers, seated in the rows of the boxes and waving the red banner with its insignia of the hammer and sickle.

The "Internationale" was sung frequently, the entire audience standing with right arms raised in the Communist salute. A workers' chorus of about 500 and a Communist band of 100 pieces gave a musical program. Around the Garden were banners proclaiming:

"Hail Victorious Socialism on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the U. S. S. R."

Moscow Celebrates 'Red October' Revolt Today

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP).—Another Red October dawns tomorrow for Soviet Russia.

Tonight, the Legions of the proletariat were in readiness to march again to commemorate a further milestone in the history of the world's only workers' and peasants' state—the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution which placed all Russia in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Coinciding this year with the conclusion of the first Five-year Plan, the Soviet Independence Day presaged an even more jubilant celebration by the masses than those, never lacking in enthusiasm, that had gone before.

With Moscow and all the principal cities of the country dressed in a gala array, the two-day national holiday was inaugurated tonight by a solemn meeting in the Moscow Grand Opera House

The October revolution is so called because it took place on Oct. 25, 1917, under the old Russian calendar which was Nov. 7 by the calendar which is generally used throughout the world and which now is employed here.

Vote Against Lynch System By Voting Communist Nov. 8

Throughout the world, the Communist parties carry on a relentless revolutionary struggle for the liberation and national self-determination of the oppressed peoples. The Communist Party of the U. S. A. leads the fight against lynching and national oppression of the Negro masses, as an essential part of the fight against capitalist exploitation and starvation of Negro and white workers and farmers. Workers! Vote Communist in the coming election. Vote for Foster and Ford for Bread and Freedom!

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

NOV 1 1932

EDITOR ON PROGRAM

William N. Jones, editor of the Baltimore Afro-American and chairman of the Foster-Ford Committee for Equal Rights for Negroes, will be the principal speaker at a mass election rally at Dreamland Auditorium this Thursday night.

Elections.

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 25 1932

CONVENTION OF REDS TO MAP WIDE DRIVE

Communists Meet in Chicago Saturday to Plan Campaign With $100,000 Fund.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, May 24.—"Capitalism" is due for a verbal thrashing "when the Communist party opens its national convention here Saturday to name standard bearers and adopt a platform.

The nominations are a foregone conclusion. Acting upon the recommendations of the party's central committee, the convention will nominate William Z. Foster for President, and James W. Ford, a Negro, for Vice President.

The latter, who has long been active as a Communist organizer among the Negroes, will be the first member of his race to make a national contest for one of the two highest elective offices. He is 37 years old, and a veteran of the A. E. F.

About 100 delegates are expected from New York State. Plans are under way for bringing these and other Eastern delegates to Chicago aboard a "Red Special," picking up radicals and sympathizers on the way.

New York Communist leaders are to take a leading part in the party deliberations. The "keynoter" will be Earle Browder, national secretary of the party, and I. Amter, Communist candidate for Governor of New York, will nominate Mr. Foster for President.

A "war chest" of at least $100,000 will be available for the campaign it was said.

Alabama Negro Named Communist Candidate

5-29-32

CHICAGO, May 28.—(AP)—The Communist party of America tonight nominated William Z. Foster as its candidate for president of the United States and put forth James W. Ford, a negro of Alabama, as his running mate.

A 20-minute demonstration greeted the nominating of Foster by B. D. Amos, of Cleveland, a negro. Twleve hundred delegates marched about the Coliseum, scene of many major political conventions, and spectators chanted the "Internationale."

A loud demonstration likewise greeted nomination of Ford as vice-president. In his acceptance, Ford dwelt at length upon need for relief in the negro districts of the South and of large cities and for "the right of self determination in the black belt."

"THE RED SPECIAL."

Negro To Nominate Foster For President.

5-26-32

Hathaway, White, To Nominate James Ford, Negro, For Vice President.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

New York City.—(C. N. A.)— When the national nominating convention called by the Communist Party puts forward its candidate for president of the United States on May 28th in Chicago, it will be a Negro who will make the nominating speech, according to tentative arrangements made known here last week by the national election campaign committee of the Communist Party. It is expected that William Z. Foster, white, will be nominated for the presidency by B. D. Amis, Negro, and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

James W. Ford, a Negro worker of Alabama, will be proposed to the convention as candidate for the vice-presidency. He will be nominated by C. A. Hathaway, white, also a member of the Party's Central Committee. Hathaway was prosecuting attorney in the mass trial held by the Communist Party in February of last year against one of its members, August Yokinen, who had showed an attitude of superiority towards Negroes. Hathaway secured the conviction of Yokinen on a charge of race prejudice, which caused the race-expulsion of Yokinen from the Party.

The nominations of the delegates to the convention, for president and vice-president, will be made at a giant mass meeting in the Chicago Coliseum on Saturday evening, May 28th.

No Jim - Crow At The Convention.

Local conferences are being held this week in every section of the country, at which delegates will be elected to the national nominating convention. Many of the delegates will be Negroes, and in order that these delegates will not be Jim-Crowed, the arrangements committee will quarter all delegates in the homes of sympathetic workers without regard to color, some Negro delegates being quartered in white homes and some white delegates in Negro homes.

A special train has been chartered to carry the delegates and visitors from the whole East Coast region, the anthracite coal mine area and the Ohio steel and coal territory, to the convention in Chicago. The train, which will be known as the "Red Special," will leave New York at noon on Friday, May 27th.

Reports received by the national campaign committee indicate that sentiment for the nomination of Foster and Ford is growing in all sections of the country.

REGISTER-GAZETTE
ROCKFORD, ILL.
MAY 31 1932

Once more William Z. Foster will be the Communist party's candidate for President. This is the third time he has headed the national ticket. In 1924 his total vote was 33,361. In 1928 it was 48,770. Something of historical interest was created by the Communists' convention. The delegates selected a Negro to be Foster's running mate, James W. Ford. Never before has a Negro been nominated for the vice presidency.

COMMUNISTS NAME RACE MAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF U. S.

Chicago
Defender
5/28/32

For the first time in the history of the United States a Race man will be nominated for the vice presidency when the communist party assembles in national convention in Chicago, Saturday, May 28, and at the big nominating session to be held in the evening at the Coliseum the name of James W. Ford will be presented to the body as the nominee of the communist party for vice president of the United States.

The national convention of the communist party will be called to order Saturday morning at the People's auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., at which time, according to Herbert Newton of Chicago, the party's candidate for congress from the First district more than 1,000 members and delegates are expected to respond to the roll call. The nominating session will be held at the Coliseum, 1513 S. Wabash Ave.

To Discuss Platform

The party's platform on all public issues, including the 18th amendment, unemployment, taxes, the soldiers' bonus and the party's positive stand against class legislation and Race discrimination, will be discussed in detail, according to the committee.

William C. Foster of New York city, a member of the central committee of the communist party and one of that party's outstanding national representatives, will be nominated, according to reports, to head the ticket as nominee for president of the United States.

Mr. Foster's running mate on the ticket, James W. Ford, the proposed nominee for the vice presidency, is a Race man and a native of Alabama, but for years was a resident of Chicago. He is a member of the communist party's national board and of the Trade Union Unity league.

National headquarters of the party are located at 50 E. 13th St., New York city.

COMMUNIST PARTY NAMES NEGRO FOR GOVERNOR RACE

Chicago, Ill.—(CNA)—A Negro worker, Leonidas MacDonald, is candidate for governor of Illinois on the ticket of the Communist party. He will run against the present governor; Emerson, Republican; Lem Small, a former governor, who is backed by the Thompson machine; and Horner on the ticket of the Democratic party.

MacDonald, who is 34 years old, was born in Tennessee. He started work at the age of 14. He has been a worker in steel mills, stockyards and building trades.

FORD CAMPAIGNS THROUGH OHIO

Daily Worker

Gordon, Negro Writer, Urges to "Vote Communist"

6-4-32

NEW YORK.—The Communist Election Campaign Committee calls particular attention to the tour of James W. Ford, Negro worker and ex-serviceman, and Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States. Ford is winging eastward from Indiana, through the principal of Ohio, and will come into Northern Pennsylvania and down through New York.

In connection with Ford's campaign, the National Campaign Committee of the Communist Party has published a statement by Eugene Gordon, a Negro journalist, who points out that the Republican Party thinks it has the Negro vote sewed up forever by merely claiming loyalty to "those who set the race free"—free to be oppressed as wage slaves instead

of being oppressed as chatel slaves.

The democrats claim the Negro's vote in the name of "radicalism," "cutting loose from old loyalties" and becoming a sort of dare-devil, a reckless, devil-may-care son-of-a-gun thumbing his nose at convention" and getting office so that the unemployed Negro worker can stay in the slums "bathed in a golden glory" because Tammany has got a political position for some "Colored Gentleman."

"The Negro voter," says Gordon, "begins at last to see that the Republican Party is not going to keep any

of the lush promises it makes to him. "To the north-east of Hankow ther

He knows that the Democratic Party, known as the First Red Army

between Macheng and the Ping Ha

In January of this year this group

Huangpei and entered into negotiatio

Chamber of Commerce of some eig

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Further:

was, as you all know, a very real

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

JUN 3 1932

Negro, Candidate of Communists, to Speak

Presidential campaigning in Rochester will begin the evening of Monday, June 13, when James W. Ford, Communist nominee for vice-president, the first Negro to run for so high an office, speaks at Convention Hall under auspices of the Rochester branch of the Communist Party.

Active throughout his life in Communist and Negro organizatons, Mr. Ford served in 1927 as a delegate from the Trade Union Educational League to the Fourth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow, where he remained nine months working for the Negro Bureau of Labor Unions. He also was a delegate in 1928, and in 1929 was a delegate to the World Congress of the League Against Imperialism at Hamburg, Germany.

For over a year he was secretary of the International Trade Uuion Committee of Negro Workers and was editor of The Negro Worker. As a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, he toured Europe speaking in behalf of the nine Scottsboro, (Ala.) Negro boys whose death sentences have attracted international comment.

After working his way through school and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Ford enlisted in the United States Army and served as a radio operator.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 20 1932

COMMUNISTS NAME TICKET.

Amter Is State Party's Choice for Governor—Negro Running Mate.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19 (AP).—The Communists today nominated Israel Amter, veteran organizer of the party, for Governor of New York. The candidate for Lieutenant Governor is Henry Shepard, Harlem Negro.

The entire ticket is from New York City. Other nominees are: Controller, Rose Wortis, garment trades worker; Attorney General, J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Order of Workers; Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, George E. Powers, who said he represented the left wing of the building trades unions in New York City; United States Senator, William A. Weinstone, editor of The Daily Worker.

Their platform demanded immediate appropration of $400,000,000 by the State for relief purposes. The money would be raised by taxing all incomes above $5,000 and by special levies on all capital over $100,000; by stoppage of public debt service payments to bankers and bondholders; by reduction of salaries of public officials receiving more than $2,500, and by turning all army, navy and war appropriations into the fund.

Every worker would be paid a sum equal to the full amount of his wages when regularly employed. The party also declared for disability, sickness, accident, maternity and old-age insurance.

TIMES
Montclair, N. J.

MAY 17 1932

Hits Salmon Attitude Toward Colored Group

Dr. George E. Bell, colored, of Montclair, candidate for assemblyman on the Essex Republican Unio Ticket, attacked Jesse R. Salmon chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee, in speeches Friday night.

He said:

"Salmon is listening to the dictation of Joseph Heimberg, Third Ward chairman, in all matters pertaining to the colored Republicans. He has virtually made Heimberg the political 'boss' of the colored Republicans of this county as far as Salmon's recognition goes.

"But the colored people of Essex County will not submit to such dictation on the part of either Salmon or Heimberg. Heimberg was even discredited by his own group when he was turned down for reappointment as sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly. The colored people want their own leaders selected from among their own group and will not submit to the dictation of Salmon or Heimberg."

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN

JUN 2 1932

COMMUNIST HOPES.

The Communist party has no idea of winning the presidency at the November election, but has announced its goal as the polling of a million votes. The candidates are William Z. Foster for president and one Ford (said to be a southern Negro) for vice president. In 1928 Foster polled 49,000 votes, as against only 33,000 in 1924—about one-quarter coming from New York. The boost to a million will therefore take a bit of doing; but it is felt that these are unusual times and that discontent, not only with Republican and Democratic ways of doing things, but with Socialistic ways as well, is going to make a lot of people rather more foolish than ever about throwing away their ballots. Meantime the Socialists have been the promising runner-up for some years. In 1928 Norman Thomas, their perpetual candidate for anything and everything, got about 267,000 votes in 40 states. The real high marks were set by that resplendent patriot, Eugene V. Debs, who polled some 900,000 votes in 1912—the year of the big Republican split. The Socialist total fell to 600,000 votes in 1916, but again in 1920 Debs polled a big vote—perhaps the highest of all, in that it was about 920,000, although it was but 3½ per cent of the country's total, whereas in 1912 it had been a good 6 per cent. In 1923, the Socialists threw in their strength with LaFollette. In 1928 they ascribe their big drop to the desertion of the Communists, who have apparently decided to paddle their own canoe hereafter on the ground that Socialists are only thinly disguised capitalists after all.

NAME WAR VET CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT

15,000 Workers in Blue Shirts, Overalls, Muddy Shoes, Cheer.

25 PER CENT OF THEM ARE BLACK

Candidates Borne on Shoulders of Crowd.

By MICHAEL GOLD

CHICAGO. The Communist Nominating Convention — 15,000 men and women waving red banners, singing, cheering. Brass bands, slogans, color, excitement, earthquake, sunrise, hope. William Z. Foster has just been nominated for President; James W. Ford, for vice president of these United States.

Foster, white, cool, deathlessly loyal, incorruptible labor leader who captained the strike of 400,000 teel mill workers in 1919. Young Ford, black war veteran, graduate of Simmons College, and grandson of a lyncned Alabama Negro worker.

Sick of Capitalism

It is a historic moment, and all feel it. The depression has made desperate every American worker. They are sick of capitalism; they have nothing to lose.

Another war darkens the horizon. Soon all will be called to the colors to die for Wall Street again.

And the tide of terrorism against workers grows, especially against Negroes. Now the Communists answer by nominating a colored man for vice-president, the first time in American history and by challenging wage cuts, unemployment, war.

Solidarity

The crowd is singing Solidarity, a labor song whose words are set to the tune of John Brown's body. And the atmosphere is as tense and fateful as that of the famous convention held by John Brown and his abolitionist partisans in Canada just a short year before the Civil War.

Food Cheered

At this very moment James Ford, the young Negro worker, is being carried around on the shoulders of white workers, while the 15,000 cheer his triumphant march around the vast hall. Young colored and white Pioneer kids follow him, with red kerchiefs, and arms about each other. And behind them, the banners of all the states in the Union—Texas, Maine, South Carolina, Nebraska, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, Louisiana, darkest Georgia, darkest Massachusetts—all of them, the roster of America. Communism has penetrated everywhere—it is a theory no longer, but a living movement, a part of American life.

Workers Speak

The speeches of the rank and file delegates was moving and convincing. At the Socialist convention only lawyers and ministers and other prosperous liberals debated. At the Republican and Democratic conventions the bankers and grafters and professional wordslingers will be the stars. Here at the Communist convention spoke miners, steel workers, sailors, teachers, textile weavers, housewives, stock yard workers, farmers, and child workers. Yes, America—the America of the dispossessed, the America whose voice is heard nowhere else, the America of deep-rock, suppressed wrongs which some day will be avenged, to the utter amazement of the subtle statesmen, spoke here.

Wilson, a miner of Kentucky, said: "Fifteen of us started out," he began quietly, "but only three of us made it. The thugs beat up the others. We do not know what happened to them. I'm no speaker, I never spoke to such congregations of thousands. But, brothers, we coal diggers in Kentucky, is with the Communists."

Bauman, a lean, blue-shirted farmer of Minnesota, with the dirt of ploughed fields on his battered shoes and overalls: "The bosses and bankers once called our own Clearwater County the land of prosperity and clover. Now we call it the farmers' poorhouse. And we're behind the Communist party and for Foster and Ford."

Bradley, a steel worker of Sparrows Point, Md.; young, dark, intense: "Life itself shows that the Communist program is correct. My fellow workers will vote for you out of their blood and hunger."

Stember, the secretary of the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League, "the veterans are tired of being fooled. And they're hungry. They're breaking from the Legion and other boss organizations, they're with you, Communists."

The colored delegates seemed to make the most impressive speeches full of fervor. Mary Osbee, a stock yard worker of Chicago, thrilled the great crowd when she said: "We look back in history and cannot find that ever a member of my poor, oppressed, down-trodden race has ever had the chance to run for Vice President. This Communist fight is not for a lousy $115 a week, and we Negroes know it. It's a fight for equal human rights and social equality. I don't talk much, because when I get thinking about the oppression of my race, I only want to fight. But I've learned to line up with the comrade-party against the boss-party. And when war comes, and they give us guns to turn against other races, we'll turn them on Wall Street. We have been persecuted under the footstool of the bosses too long."

A colored worker from Louisiana said these amazing words out of a simple heart: "I bid Good-speed to this great old Communist party, and may our red flag never trail the dirty streets of our land, but wave in triumph. The news is flashing east and west, north and south, and all the poor men and women, the black and the white, who had not heard before, all the common people they are rushing under the wings of the Communist party."

A sailor from the Philadelphia waterfront, a young giant in overalls: "We have seen hundreds of cases of sugar going to Japan. Why? Japan can buy sugar in Manila. These are munitions. We will stop the munitions. We will defend the Soviet Union, our own fatherland. The bosses can take their guns and munitions and go plumb to hell."

A handsome vital girl from Arizona, Hilda Calkins: "Even our Southwest is waking up, the deserts and plateaus. We will get a vote because America is hungry and thoughtful at last."

Henry Story of Georgia, colored, stalwart veteran: "The bosses say the workers won't receive the Communist party, but it's only what they hope. We black and white workers realize the party is our only refuge. They can't separate us. I rest for sure, comrades. This boss system does not provide the worker with a way of life, but Communism does."

And there was a child, a young 15-year-old Mexican boy who works in the beet fields of Colorado, a proletarian poet if there ever was one. "They are destroying the children of America. But youth is fighting, we are not afraid of jail, we will build Communism."

These are only a few excerpts from the moving picture of oppressed proletarian America that flashed across the screen of this Communist convention.

No other convention speaks for this mass. And it is a mass that will be heard. There are twelve million unemployed. And there are twelve million Negroes. This was a convention of the unemployed and the other millions of Americans whose wages are cut, whose mortgages are foreclosed. Will the cocained peace last forever? Will these masses forever be unrepresented? History answers to the contrary. Despite all the skeptics, the future in America belongs to the Communist party.

Elections

BRONX HOME NEWS

JUL 1 0 1932

Communist Candidate Is Ready to Tour Country

James W. Ford, colored Communist candidate for the Vice-Presidency, will leave today on a four-months speaking tour, in an effort to convert the voters of the country to the Communist program, and particularly to its principle of equal rights for colored people.

Ford, son of an Alabama coal miner, is an ex-soldier and college graduate, and has traveled a good deal. He became a Communist in 1926, and has campaigned for the Communist cause in Russia, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, as well as in this country. He is in charge of the Negro Department of the Trade Union Unity League, and also is a member of the political bureau of the Communist Party's central executive committee.

During his tour, Ford intends to campaign for the Communist program as a whole rather than for its appeal to colored folks. He will vary his lecture, however, when his audiences are comprised mostly of his creed. Although he is desirous of stressing colored rights in the black belt of the South, his party is sending its Presidential condidate, William Z Foster, to address the Southern people instead.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 1 0 1932

James W. Ford To Start Drive For Reds Today

Negro Candidate for Vice-Presidency Will Make 4-Month Speaking Tour

Race Rights, His Keynote

Communist Program Called His People's Only Hope

James W. Ford, Negro ex-soldier ...lege graduate, and Communist ... late for the Vice-Presidency will leave this city today on a four months speaking trip to try to convert the voters of the country to the Communist program, and particularly to its principle of equal rights for Negroes.

The son of an Alabama coal miner, Ford is soft-spoken, with scarcely a trace of southern accent, and much traveled. He served with the American forces in France, has been to Russia on a Communist mission, and has traveled in behalf of the cause in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. His manner is calm and poised, his plump dark face placid. When not campaigning he is in charge of the Negro department of the Trade Union Unity League, and he is also a member of the political bureau of the Communist Party's central executive committee. He is thirty-eight years old.

"My earliest memory of anything that would tend to develop a Communist point of view was the lynching of my grandfather," he said yesterday in his office in the loft building at 50 East Thirteenth Street, which is headquarters for Communist organizations. "This was done before I was born, but it constituted a topic of conversation in my family and greatly influenced all my early life.

"After the lynching of his father my father left Georgia and migrated to northern Alabama and became an industrial worker. I worked from the age of fourteen along with him until a young man. I naturally saw the point of view of the working people."

A communist since 1926, Ford talks easily of the "oppression of the Negro workers, Jim-Crowism, lynching, and the denial of even elementary rights."

Negro's Hope Seen in Red Cause

"My idea is that freedom for the Negro people can come only through struggle," he said. "This struggle can and will be led by the Communist Party. In my recent tour, I have found that the Communist Party has great influence among Negroes, principally because it has shown that it fights for the interests of the Negro workers and the Negro people.

"The Socialist party candidate, Norman Thomas, says self-determination for the black belt is dangerous, bad socialism and an incentive to race riots. Mr. Thomas is unwilling to understand the Negro question and will only see the Negro in the light of the white upper classes. He actually incites and justifies lynching by the white upper classes.

"In many sections of the South the Negroes are in a majority, sometimes as high as 96 per cent. They are ruled by the white minority, who possess the land. Negro share croppers and tenant farmers are held in actual bondage. We believe that the Negro majority have the right to government themselves—something which the Socialists as well as the Republican and Democratic parties oppose. It is not a question of segregation. We are fighting the domination of white landlords, but we believe in safeguards for the white minority. The Communist party takes the same position with regard to South Africa and has declared for a native republic because the majority of the people are black, with safeguards for minorities of other races."

Worked Way Through College

Young Ford worked his way through high school, graduating in three years, saved some money and put himself through Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn. Within three months of his graduation the war came and he enlisted, he said, in a "Jim-Crow outfit," the 92d Division. He became proficient as a radio and telegraph operator and was selected to take special training in an American army school but, he says, he was "Jim-Crowed" out of that and into a French school. Afterward he was put in charge of telegraph and radio communication for the 86th Brigade of his division, and on the side he organized protest meetings against the "Jim-Crowing" and "framing" of Negro soldiers.

When he came out of the army, Ford said, he had to fight to win his degree, which was withheld after he had made a radical speech at his university. He became more radical when the government refused him a job as radio operator for which he was qualified. He is sure it was because of his color. He went to Chicago, worked in a mattress factory, got into the postal service and the Postal Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and was active in that and in the Chicago Federation of Labor. He was finally thrown out of the union, federation and job because of his radicalism.

Led First International Parley

Ford was chairman of the committee which planned the first international congress of Negro workers, held in Hamburg, Germany, in 1930 after British authorities had prevented its being held in London. Negroes from British and French territory in Africa and the British West Indies were present, and a permanent organization was set up. He is now a member of its executive board.

At present he is elated because a Negro candidate for Congress, Herbert Newton, seems likely to be elected from the teeming, black South Side of Chicago. Other Negro Communist candidates are Henry Sheppard for lieutenant governor of New York State, L. McDonald for governor of Illinois, and Raymond Hansborough for United States Senator in Wisconsin. Ford himself ran for Congress in this city four years ago.

In his tour, Ford will campaign for the Communist program as a whole rather than for its appeal to Negroes, except where his audiences are largely Negro. He is anxious to talk Negro rights in the black belt of the South but the Communists, mindful of his skin, are sending William Z. Foster, the presidential candidate, south instead. Ford will not speak here again until early in November, when the Communists will gather in force at Madison Square Garden.

Meeting of 5,000 Reds Held at Coney Island

James W. Ford and Other Candidates Extol Communism

Five thousand Communists waved red flags, sang and cheered Communist candidates for state and national offices at a mass meeting last night in the Coney Island Stadium.

A parade of several hundred escorted James W. Ford, Negro candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Other speakers included Carl Brodsky, chairman and Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st District of the Bronx; William Albertson, candidate for the State Senatorship in the 16th Manhattan District, and William W. Weinstone, candidate for the United States Senate. All lustily expounded the Communist program from a platform where ordinarily wrestlers and boxers entertain quite different throngs.

The audience contained many Negroes and many children. A band of young men and women in white suits and red ties played the "Internationale" and other Communist anthems, while a chorus of fifty girls led the audience in singing. The arena was decorated with huge red placards urging all beholders to "fight against the bosses" and demanding unemployment insurance and other reforms.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

CAPITAL NEWS

JUL 5 - 1932

A WARNING

The communists have nominated candidates for president and vice president. William Z. Foster, well-known agitator, white, is the nominee for president, and James W. Ford, colored, for vice president. This is the first time in the history of the country that a Negro has been nominated for vice president, the Freeman-Journal believes. Of course the communist party will not poll many votes. There are comparatively few of them in the United States. The Negro, despite the fact that he has been treated badly, unfairly, so far as his civil rights are concerned, has nevertheless been loyal, but the time may come when his loyalty will waiver and he may become a socialist or a communist and be a power that will be dangerous to our present form of government, though socialism is not nearly as bad as communism, as the terms are generally understood and applied. If either party ever does accumulate much voting strength in the United States it will probably be socialism, and it behooves capitalism to so conduct itself as to forestall anything of the kind.

Men of great wealth who use the power that money gives them must stop some of their interference with government; stop influencing legislation in the interest of wealth and against the interest of the people; stop naming high officials and stop controlling them after they are elected; stop resorting to laws that unjustly oppress the many for the advantage of the few and stop operating the so-called "invisable government."

The people are slow to anger They will bear much. Have already and will bear more, but the breaking point may be reached some of these days if capitalism as now being practiced doesn't clean house and prove its own right and justification. The wealthy classes can do more to advance socialism than the socialists themselves can, and too many of the men of great wealth are doing that today.

Such men as Andrew Mellon, Ogden Mills and Eugene Meyer, who now have more influence in our government than any other three men are, in the judgment of the Freeman-Journal, utterly unfit to occupy the positions of public trust and authority they have been occupying the past ten years. They are the representatives of the money power and they have done more to undermine the confidence of the people in their president, who is responsible for them, than any other agencies.

There is no danger of socialism in the United States unless the "malefactors of great wealth," as Theodore Roosevelt justly stigmatized them, create that danger by their own folly by their lack of devotion to the interests of the people and want of loyalty to the general welfare.

Communists Enter Alabama Election

Officially certifying the names of one nominee for Congressional honors, and two for Presidential elector, the Communist Party entered the political lists in Alabama for the first time in the State's history yesterday, by formally requesting that the names of its three candidates for office be placed on the ballot that will be used at the general election in November.

The certification and request were filed with Secretary of State Pete B. Jarman, Jr., together with the Communist Party's official emblem of the hammer and sickle.

Lee Parsons, of 218 1-2 18th Street, North, Birmingham, the Congressional nominee, will oppose Congressman George Huddleston, Democratic nominee, for representative in Congress from the Ninth District.

Nominees for Presidential electors are, respectively, Andrew M. Forsman, 355 South Bayan Street, Mobile; and John A. Lindguest, Route 1, Box 92, Thorsby.

According to the certificate submitted to Secretary of State Jarman, the candidates were nominated at a caucus held in Birmingham, this certificate being signed by John Gordon Smith as chairman, and M. Bunkins as secretary of the caucus.

Prior to the certification, various inquiries made by H. Jackson, of Birmingham, district organizer of the Communist Party, as to the legal method to be followed to get the names of the Party's nominees on the official ballot for the November election, were replied to.

WRITERS IN SUPPORT OF COMMUNISTS

Biggest Names in Art Literature and Education

SCORE BOSS PARTIES

Pledge Support to Foster and Ford

NEW YORK.—A group of educators, writers, architects and artists issued a call today for the formation of committees throughout the country in "support in the national elections of the Communist Party and its candidates, Wm. Z. Foster and James W. Ford." The call signed by the group including Lincoln Steffens, Winifred L. Chappell, Executive Secretary, Methodist Federation of Social Service; Prof. Newton Arvin, Smith College; Sidney Howard, author of "They Knew What They Wanted." Pulitzer Prize winner; Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, University of Chicago; Bruce Crawford, editor, "Crawford's Weekly, Norton, Va.; Sherwood Anderson, John Dos Passos, Theodore Dreiser, novelists; Adolf Dehn, Alfred Frueh, artists, and Maxwell Hyde, architect, stated, "that the only effective way to protest against the chaos, the appalling wastefulness, and the indescribable misery inherent in the present economic system is to vote for the Communist candidates."

The statement in full reads:

"We are convinced that both the Republican and Democratic Parties represent the interests of the moneyed classes, that is, of the big manufacturers, capitalists, and bankers, and not the interests of the people at large; that there is no way out of the crisis through either of them. Both parties are hopelessly corrupt, and both will try to save the profits of the rich at the expense of the rest of the population.

"The socialists aim, in theory, to abolish the present system, but are doing nothing to organize a labor movement by which this may be accomplished. They have no convincing plan. And the example of the British and German socialists is far from reassuring. In Great Britain and Germany, the socialists went to the side of the rich as soon as the capitalist state seemed in danger.

Vote Communist.

"We believe that the only effective way to protest against the chaos, the appalling wastefulness, and the indescribable misery inherent in the present economic system is to vote for the Communist candidates.

"The Communist Party alone is working to educate and organize the classes dispossessed by the present system, so as to make them an efficient instrument for establishing a new society based on equal opportunity to work, equable distribution of income, and ownership by the people of the national resources.

Form Committees.

"We therefore pledge our support in the national elections to the Communist Party and its candidates, Wm. Z. Foster and James W. Ford and call upon all educators, writers, engineers, social workers, artists, architects and intellectuals in general to join us in this move and form Foster an d Ford Committees thruout the country."

(Signed)

Sherwood Anderson, Newton Arvin, Emjo Basshe, Slater Brown, Erskine Caldwell, Robert Cantwell, Winifred L. Chapell, Lester Cohen, Louis Colman, Lewis Corey, Henry Cowell, Malcolm Cowley, Bruce Crawford, H. W. L. Dana, Adolph Dehn, Alfred Frueh, Miriam Allen De Ford, Howard N. Doughty, Jr., John Dos Passos, Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank, Murray Godwin, Horace Gregory, Louis Grudin, John Hermann, Granville Hicks, Sidney Hook, Sidney Howard, Langston Hughes, Maxwell Hyde, Orrick Johns, Matthew Josephson, Alfred Kreymborg, Louis Lozowick, Grace Lumpkin, Felix Morrow, Samuel Ornitz, James Rorty, Isidor Schneider, Edwin Seaver, Frederick L. Schuman, Norman Simpson, Lincoln Steffens, Charles R. Walker, Edmund Wilson, Ella May Winter, Robert Witaker.

DOUGLASS AND FORD

For the second time in the nation's history a Negro has been placed on a national ticket for vice president of the United States. The first man was the Hon. Frederick Douglass, who was nominated by the Equal Rights party in 1872, and the second was the Hon. James W. Ford, who was nominated by the national convention of the Communist party recently held in this city.

While the two candidates are as far apart in their views on social and economic questions as they are in point of time of their nominations, yet there is a striking similarity in fundamental purpose. Mr. Douglass was the product of human slavery and fought as best he could for the emancipation of his Race.

Mr. Ford is fighting not only for human emancipation, but for economic justice for all racial groups; in fact his object is to obtain a panacea for the world's struggling masses. Ford has taken a place unique indeed. A black man appearing in the arena of the world's greatest and economic drama.

The lingering adjustment of social and economic evils draws to itself the restless forces of discontent, and disturbs the harmonious growth of national unity. While those who still believe in a stable form of government cannot bring themselves to consider that the Communist policies hold the cure for all our social ills, yet there can be discerned in the flagrant disregard of human rights by the ruling class, the very thing which is promoting the growth of discontent.

It must be remembered that discontent led to the settlement of America; that land monopoly drove the Puritans from England. It is poverty that drives men to dare the unknown, to satisfy one's desire for the necessities of life is the moving force of life. Life is inconceivable with this motive absent; it lies at the bottom of all psychology; it is the bone and sinew of all political economy.

It would be well for the ruling classes of America to bring themselves more consistently within the view of thinking in terms of human rights; the times demand it. Our national unity should not suffer through the neglect of a sincere patriotic leadership.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

SEP 7 1932

THE PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO VOTE.

The nomination of James W Ford, a Negro, as vice presidential candidate of the Communist party has aroused this year an extraordinary interest in the trend of Negro politics not only among Negroes themselves but among whites as well.

It is worthwhile to remember that there are more than 6 million adult Negroes in this country who would be eligible to vote were it not for the trick devices used in the south to prevent them, and the unfortunate part is that three-fourths of this potential voting strength is concentrated in southern states.

But it would be a mistake to assume that these six million adult Negroes are wholly without leadership or mediums of expression. Anyone who has ever seen the Negro publication, the Crisis, edited by the wellknown writer W. E. B. DuBois, will understand that the educated Negro is capable of and is attaining intelligent expression of his attitude toward the society in which he lives. For there are few publications of any kind that are better put together or that more ably fulfill the purpose for which they were undertaken.

Now the educated Negroes are perhaps not over-enthusiastic about the sudden lurch of Negro support toward the Communist party. But as the writers in the current Crisis point out, there are only two parties which have taken any pains to curry the favor of the large Negro working class—the Socialists and the Communists—or at least to curry it so that the mass of Negroes take any serious stock in it.

And it is only natural that the Negro should be most readily attracted by the Communists, who grant them absolute equality of recognition on the political platform. Moreover, even at the Communist convention only 15 per cent of the thousand attending delegates were Negroes, so that the placing of a Negro on the ticket was a very obvious invitation of support.

What the Crisis wants to emphasize, however, is that a constantly growing proportion of the Negroes are demanding the right to become articulate. The situation is still bad enough in the politically bossed states of the south such as Louisiana, where less than 1 per cent of the 300,000 literate Negroes have dared to even register. But they are going to make themselves heard eventually, and if they cannot be heard elsewhere it is not surprising that they should go to the Communist party to do it.

That is something the white majority may just as well plan upon in the coming decades. The Negro is learning to read and write and comprehend national affairs. He is finding able and honest leaders within his own ranks from among the thousands graduating from colleges and professional schools. He is going to take his rightful part in government, somehow.

REDS GIVE US A FRONT SEAT

Only Party Which Knows You Between Elections.

AFRO EDITOR CITES SOCIALISTS

NEW YORK CITY. (CNA)—"Not only during an election campaign, but every day in the year, we Negroes have the opportunity to take part, in the front ranks, in a movement to liberate mankind—the Communist movement. I for one accept that challenge."

This was the statement made by William N. Jones, managing editor of the Baltimore AFRO-AMERICAN, at a meeting held here November 2, at the Renaissance Casino in Harlem. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Ford-Foster Committee for Equal Negro Rights, of which Mr. Jones is chairman.

Other speakers at the meeting were William L. Patterson, Negro Communist candidate for mayor of New York and general secretary of the International Labor Defense; C. A. Hathaway (white), of the central committee of the Communist party, and H. Hayward (white), of the central committee of the Communists, who acted as chairman.

Jones's statements were cheered by the Negro and white workers in the audience. He said in part: "A few weeks ago I went, in my capacity as a newspaperman, with a group of workers to visit President Hoover. Hoover said to us: 'When I help a bank, a railroad an industrial institution, I help a colored man precisely as I help a white man' I said to him: 'Mr. Hoover, when you put a bank on its feet, you put into it a white president and a colored janitor. Do you call that helping the colored man as you help the white man?

Socialists

"I have no faith in the Socialists as I have dealt with them. Four years ago I worked with them in Maryland. From the day the campaign ended to the next election period, I never saw a Socialist. Socialists represent a group of people who, had they lived in the days of slavery, would have tried to persuade the owners to give up their slaves.

"We Negroes have got to join hands with a group of men and women who will begin a struggle that will not end until we have up-

...rooted the whole system of inequality. I say this even though I know that our path may lead thru terrible and bloody struggles."

Elections

"WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN EMPTY WHITE BELLY AND AN EMPTY BLACK ONE?"

THE COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT

"Thar ain't no difference," shrieked an excited white man last Thursday night, Sept. 29, when James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice president, spoke to a huge mass meeting of Negro and white workers in the southern section of the city, and reached one of his compelling climaxes.

"I want this audience to tell me the difference between an empty white belly and an empty black belly," thundered Ford to his mixed auditors. The speaker went on to prove that the interests of the white working class and that of the Negro was identical and the same. He pointed out that by keeping these two groups separated, the employing class had been able to exploit both. Amens were shouted from all sides.

With a perfect command of history, political and economic philosophy, couched in elegant English, Ford spoke for fully an hour and one-half to more than 2,000 people.

Ford compared the Democratic, Republican and Socialist platforms, and declared: "They do not desire, cannot and will not do anything to relieve the Negro and white workers.

Ford said that the Communists had the only effective program of relief and recited at length the Russian program as the method by which the merican laborer could better his condition. He said the last world conflict was a capitalistic war, and that when the soldiers returned home and asked for bread the government fed him bullets.

Turning to the Negroes in his audience, Ford said: "You will never get freedom on your knees praying. You have tried that for 75 years. You will have to fight, bleed and die." He admonished the poor whites to cease being frightened by slogans about social equality.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Those Who Betray the Negro People

10-6-32

WHEN a few months ago, a group of 22 American Negroes sailed for the Soviet Union to make a film of Negro life in the United States, Wall Street had good cause for alarm. The plunderers of the Negro people realized that the film would throw a vivid searchlight on the monstrous national oppression and persecution of the Negro masses by the American ruling class. The imperialists feared that this would help to rally the white masses to the fight for Negro Rights.

New York, N.Y.

Already, the fear of the imperialists had been aroused by the growing sympathy of the Negro masses for the Soviet Union. Their Negro reformist agents were becoming helpless before this growing wave of sympathy, arising as a result of the relentless revolutionary struggles led by the Communist Party for equal rights and for self-determination of the Negroes in the black belt, against lynch terror, against legal lynching in the courts. This sympathy increased further with the growing realization among the Negro toilers that the Soviet Union was the only country which has successfully solved the national question, liberating the national minorities in the Soviet Union from the former brutal national oppression of Tzarist imperialist rule.

* * *

THESE facts put before the imperialists and their Negro reformist agents the difficult job of attempting to destroy the sympathies of the Negro masses for the Soviet Union, as a prerequisite to the mobilization of armed intervention against the Soviet Union. When the film "Black and White" had to be postponed for a year because of technical difficulties the imperialists and the Negro reformists thought they saw their chance.

Using the slanderous charges of an insignificant minority of three in the film group, the white and Negro boss press is attempting to "prove" that race prejudice has triumphed in the Soviet Union. This week's issue of the N. Y. Amsterdam News—the same issue that plays up Jim-Crow Hoover as the savior of the Negro masses—carries an article by Henry Lee Moon and Theodore Poston, two members of the delegation. The article makes the baseless and shameful charge that the desire for American recognition forced the abandonment of the film.

* * *

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS dares to print this statement, in spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the group have stated plainly that they are satisfied that technical reasons alone have led to the temporary postponement of the film. As to the alleged existence of race prejudice in the Soviet Union, let us hear what outstanding members of the delegation have to say:

CHATWOOD HALL: "All of this (our reception in the Soviet Union) was new, like a pleasant dream, like waking from a nightmare, like another planet to the darker Americans. Homeland was never like this. It did not take these colored Americans long to realize that they were in another world, where blind, unspeakable race prejudice and class distinctions are ruthlessly hunted down and exterminated without benefit or quarter or counsel or toleration. Anyone who comes to Russia with an open mind and an objective attitude must agree that it is the only country that is sincerely and earnestly attempting to destroy race and class prejudices and distinctions."

LOREN MILLER: "We have seen with our own eyes how this is the one country where all races and people are free, and where they

have achieved real equality and self-government. That this is a cardinal principle of Soviet life. The Soviet Union is the best friend of the Negro and of all oppressed peoples."

JUANITA LEWIS: "We've been treated royally."

The statement of the group as a whole, received here by radiogram some days ago, says in part:

"The statement that the picture has been cancelled for political reasons, is without foundation in fact, and unwarranted in the light of the general policy of the Soviet Union. These fake allegations are ridiculous and have already been repudiated by the majority of this group."

WHAT is the political lesson of this attack against a land which stands out as a beacon light to the oppressed nationalities throughout the world, the land which is lifting millions of oppressed, for the first time in history, from unspeakable degradation, according them the freest opportunity for national development and emancipating them from the age-long thraldom and slavery?

It shows that the Negro bourgeois reformers in the United States are more and more going over to the camp of the enemy, of the white imperialist masters whose lynch law is becoming more and more terrifying, and who are stopping short of nothing to keep the Negro masses in servility. The white master class is exposing itself more and more as ruthless oppressors of the Negro people and are compelled to fall back upon the bourgeois Negro reformists to do the job of "keeping the Negro people in their place."

The liberation of the Negro people cannot be achieved without the most ruthless struggle against the imperialists and the most intense exposure of these betrayers in the ranks of the Negro people.

The Negro toilers will not be deceived by this latest attack against them. They will close their ranks more firmly around the Soviet Union. The Negro masses who have been fighting in the front ranks against the imperialist lynchers will give a firm and decisive answer to these treacherous lies of the enemies in their ranks.

HATHAWAY TAKES NEGRO, WHITE UNITY PROGRAM TO CHATTANOOGA MASSES

Speaking for Foster, He Calls for Self-Determination for Black Belt Negroes

Must Smash Terror That Divides Races; Demand Relief, Fight the Wage Cuts

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—In the face of all threats, including the K.K.K. "letter of warning" in nearby Birmingham, a good crowd of Negro and white workers gathered here yesterday and applauded the Communist program as explained to them by C. A. Hathaway, Secretary of the National Communist Election Campaign Committee.

Hathaway is touring the largest cities of the South, in place of William Z. Foster, Communist nominee for president. Foster is still too ill to speak, but is recovering and will probably address some meetings later in the campaign. At each meeting, workers invariably pass resolutions extending greetings and sympathy to Foster, inviting him to speak to them at the earliest possible time, and pledging to vote for Foster and Ford in this election.

Negro-White Unity.

Chattanooga is right in the "Solid South", with its Jim-Crow laws and all kinds of schemes to divide the white and Negro workers, terrorize the Negroes and exploit both. Hathaway made the central point of his speech the need for Negro and white unity, in the fight against starvation, for relief and insurance, against wage cuts, and against terror. He outlined the campaign for full Negro equality, waged relentlessly by the Communist Party on every front. He described the need of Negro workers and farmers for self-determination in the Black Belt, which is the southern territory where Negroes are in the majority. The Communist plan for self-determination means that such territories would be brought together in one state, in which the Negroes could administer and make the laws, any laws they want to.

Criticizes Boss Parties.

Hathaway showed how the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties all discriminate against the Negroes, how neither of them has any program for united struggle for winter relief, or any kind of relief for the jobless—instead they try to smash the struggles of the unemployed.

Literature was sold and new contacts were found with workers ready to take part in the struggle.

Although threats to attack the meeting did not come true, some provocateur threw a brick from outside through the window at Hathaway. It did no damage to either speaker or meeting, the workers inside refusing to lose morale or be disturbed.

* * *

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Crowds Who Marched In Protest of Hunger President Urged to Organize and Fight

Communist Calls for United Front of Farmer and Workers; Shows How Capital Robs Both

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 5.—Farmers who had just paraded the streets of Des Moines in a procession a mile long, denouncing the Republican administration and demanding farm relief, lower taxes, no seizure of farmers' lands for mortgage debts, etc., came with city workers and unemployed workers to the meeting addressed here last night by James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president.

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Ford's meeting was exactly the opposite. This Negro worker, the first Negro to ever be nominated for the vice-presidency, had no wall of bayonets between him and the voters, nor did he need any. Such police as were at his meeting were not there to protect him, but were sent with hostile intention.

Ford spoke in the Jewish Community Center. He pointed out that Hoover was here as the representative of Wall Street, that Hoover came in an effort to stem the anger of the impoverished farmers and starving workers.

Machine Gun Government

The Communist candidate described the terror used by the government against the farm strikers, and showed it is the same as is used against the workers' struggles for relief and against wage cuts, the same as was used in the attack on the bonus marchers in Washington.

"Mass Picketing."

"Organize the unemployed workers of the cities and the farmers for united mass picketing for higher prices to the farmers and lower prices to the workers", said Ford. "Only mass picketing will win your strikes."

"In the three years that Hoover has been president there has been a vast increase in mass suffering, suicides, hunger and unemployment, proving with figures, most of them from the government's own fact finding bodies, that the hunger and misery will be greater this year than ever. Ford gave the lie direct to Hoover's statement then being made, that neither farmer nor worker has anything to fear now because "I," says Hoover, "have stopped the crisis and everything is all right now!"

Roosevelt Like Hoover.

Ford also took up Roosevelt's program as being identical with that of Hoover. Hoover yesterday boasted that he had prevented payment of the soldiers' bonus; Roosevelt is still silent about it, did not protest Bloody Thursday in Washington, and is known to personally oppose the bonus. Hoover tells the farmers that they will be better off when the crisis is over, and meanwhile all that can be done for them is petty things like commissions to teach better use of land, inland waterways, more loans which are a mortgage on the farmers' land, etc. Roosevelt puts up the same program, in effect, and also insists he can do little for the farmers.

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Ford gave Roosevelt's history as a political agent for Wall Street, and showed how he proposed the same gifts of millions of dollars to railroads and big bankers, along with wage cuts for railroad and all other workers, and nothing for relief.

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Ford took up the question of prices paid the farmers for food, and showed how many times redoubled the price was when workers bought food from the stores. Here in Iowa the milk trust pays farmers about 2 cents a quart for milk, and the city worker has to pay the trust ten cents a quart. The cost of bottling and transporting is at the very most, less than one cent a quart.

Unite Jobless And Farmers

Against the bankers and trusts the Communist candidate called for united mass hunger marchers of farmers and unemployed workers together to the state capitals, and to Washington. He must have $1.35 cents employed workers together to the a bushel for wheat, and he gets 37 local government offices, with demake a living, the farmer has to get 92 cents a bushel for corn. He needs 49 cents a bushel for oats, and he gets 17 cents. He needs 11 cents a pound for hogs, and he gets three and a mass resistance to seizure of land or crops for taxes or debts.

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Less Than a Living

have achieved real equality and self-government. That this is a cardinal principle of Soviet life. The Soviet Union is the best friend of the Negro and of all oppressed peoples."

JUANITA LEWIS: "We've been treated royally."

The statement of the group as a whole, received here by radiogram some days ago, says in part:

"The statement that the picture has been cancelled for political reasons, is without foundation in fact, and unwarranted in the light of the general policy of the Soviet Union. These fake allegations are ridiculous and have already been repudiated by the majority of this group."

HATHAWAY TAKES NEGRO, WHITE UNITY PROGRAM TO CHATTANOOGA MASSES

Speaking for Foster, He Calls for Self-Determination for Black Belt Negroes

Must Smash Terror That Divides Races; Demand Relief, Fight the Wage Cuts

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 5.—In the face of all threats, including the K.K.K. "letter of warning" in nearby Birmingham, a good crowd of Negro and white workers gathered here yesterday and applauded the Communist program as explained to them by C. A. Hathaway, Secretary of the National Communist Election Campaign Committee.

Hathaway is touring the largest cities of the South, in place of William Z. Foster, Communist nominee for president. Foster is still too ill to speak, but is recovering and will probably address some meetings later in the campaign. At each meeting, workers invariably pass resolutions extending greetings and sympathy to Foster, inviting him to speak to them at the earliest possible time, and pledging to vote for Foster and Ford in this election.

Negro-White Unity.

Chattanooga is right in the "Solid South", with its Jim-Crow laws and all kinds of schemes to divide the white and Negro workers, terrorize the Negroes and exploit both. Hathaway made the central point of his speech the need for Negro and white unity, in the fight against starvation, for relief and insurance, against wage cuts, and against terror. He outlined the campaign for full Negro equality, waged relentlessly by the Communist Party on every front. He described the need of Negro workers and farmers for self-determination in the Black Belt, which is the southern territory where Negroes are in the majority. The Communist plan for self-determination means that such territories would be brought together in one state, in which the Negroes could administer and make the laws, any laws they want to.

Criticizes Boss Parties.

Hathaway showed how the Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties all discriminate against the Negroes, how neither of them has any program for united struggle for winter relief, or any kind of relief for the jobless—instead they try to smash the struggles of the unemployed.

Literature was sold and new contacts were found with workers ready to take part in the struggle.

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Against the bankers and trusts the farmers and workers must unite, Ford called for

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Elections.

JAMES FORD, FORMER FISK STUDENT, WILL BE THEIR CHOICE

(Photo on Page 10-A)

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For Vice-President

Last week the grandson of this Negro worker was put forward by the Communist party as its candidate for the vice-presidency on serve with William Foster, presidential nominee, as one of the two chief standard-bearers of his party in its election campaign.

The name under which the candidate fo rthe vice-presidency on the ticket of the Communist party will be known to the voters is James W. Ford. How he got this name is a story in itself.

Lymon Forsch, son of the Forsch who was lynched in Georgia, began working for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company in Pratt City, Ala., in the 1890's When he got his first pay-envelope he found that the name had been changed to "Ford." He appealed to the foreman. "Keep that name," said the white foreman. "It don't matter about a n—— name nohow."

Today the grandson of a man who was lynched "to show n—— their place," the son of a loborer whose name was changed because "it don't matter about a n—— name nohow," has been brought by a wave of working-class solidarity, of working-class resentment against Jim Crow and lynching, to the position of candidate for vice-president of the United States.

His Early Life

James W. Ford was born at Pratt City, Ala., near Birmingham, on December 22, 1893. His father, Lymon Forsch, had been for years a farm-hand at Gainesville, Ga., a farming community about 50 miles from Atlanta. His mother's name was Nancy Reynolds.

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There were three in the Forsch family—James, who was the oldest, and two sisters. Nancy Forsch worked as a washwoman and cleaning woman in order to keep her children in school. But at 14 years of age young James was forced to go to work.

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In 92nd Division

In 1917, James Ford left Fisk university to join the army. He entered the 325th signal corps, connected with the 92nd division. He became expert as a radio and telegraph operator. In France he was sent first to an American radio school, whee he was jim crowed and refused admission. Then he attended a French radio school, as a sergeant, he served at the front with the 86th brigade of the 92nd division.

While in the army, Ford took an active part in the fight against the jim crowing and persecution of the Negro troops. He organized a protest against Captain Felsenheld, for statements to the effect that Negroes are inferior, brutish, ec.

This protest resulted in the removal of Felsenheld. When one of the men in the outfit was framed on the charge of "raping" a French woman, Ford was instrumental in calling a meeting of protest which frightened the army authorities out of proceeding with the frame-up.

On his return to the U. S., Ford got a job in a mattress factory in Chicago and later, in 1919, in the Chicago post office. He was active in the Postal workers union and was sent as a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Joins Communists

Ford first joined the Communist party in 1926. His devotion to the working class, his tireless efforts in the organizing of workers, Negro and white, his leadership in the struggle aainst seregation and jim crow, led to his early recognition as one of the most capable men in the party.

He rose rapidly to a position of leadership. In the spring of 1928 he was one of the delegates elected to attend the Fourth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions in Moscow. Here he became a member of the R. I. L. U. executive committee, a position which he holds today. He was the chief organizer of the first international conference of Negro workers in Hamburg, Germany, in 1930

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Tribune 5-20-32

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New York, who will be nominated for the Presidency if the slate announced by the Communist party last week is adopted at the Chicago convention.

"Equal rights for the Negroes, and self-determination for the black belt," is one of the six major planks in the proposed platform of the Communist party for this year's election campaign. Another plank in the Communist platform is the demand for unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the State and employers.

Over 1,000 delegates elected from Negro and white organizations are expected to attend the Chicago convention, according to the plans announced by the Central Committee of the Communist party. They will be workers and farmers elected directly from the shops, mills, mines, and plantations. Working-class organizations such as local unions, mutual aid societies, and mass organizations of Negro workers, will send delegates. Only 25 per cent of the delegates will actually be members of the Communist party.

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A large number of Negro workers and farmers will be among the delegates at the convention. In order to prevent any possibility of the jim-crowing of these delegates, the arrangements committee will house all delegates in the homes of sympathetic workers without regard to color. This will mean, according to the committee, that some white delegates will be quartered in Negro homes and some Negro delegates in white homes.

Foster has twice been the chief standard-bearer of the Communist party in its election campaign, having received the nomination for the Presidency in 1924 and 1928. In 1928 he received 48,000 votes. He is 51 years old, member of a work-class family, and has been active in the labor movement since 1900. He was in the leader of the big steel strike in 1919. As national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, an organization of Negro and white workers, he has taken a leading part in the struggle against jim-crow practices in the industrial field, and against such acts of persecution as the railroading of the nine Scottsboro boys.

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The Communist party expects to place its candidates for President and Vice-President on the ticket in every State in the Union, including the South, according to the statement of its central committee.

Elections
NEWARK, N. J.
EVE. NEWS
JUL 1 3 1932

Vice Presidential Candidate to Talk

Negro on Communist Ticket Will Speak in Newark Tomorrow Night

James W. Ford, college graduate and veteran of the World War, will speak at Krueger Auditorium tomorrow night in favor of the Communist party ticket, on which he is the candidate for Vice President. He is hailed by the party campaign committee as the "first Nego candidate ever put up by any political party for this high office."

His speech is announced as centering on "unemployment, wage cuts and terrorism against Negro and white workers prevalent in Newark as throughout the United States." He will contrast the Communist and capitalist plans for ending present difficulties. "Forced labor," by which is meant the plan of having workers who are dependent on municipal relief, work in return for food allowances made to them, will be another topic.

Ford is 37. He was born in Gainesville, Ga. Ford's early life gives him many memories, the Communist party declares, of talk in his family about the lynching of his grandfather. The family moved to Alabama, where Ford worked in railroad construction, and as a laborer in other lines. He worked his way through high school in three years and studied at Fish University, Nashville.

Within a few months of graduation Ford enlisted in the U. S. Army in 1917. He was in the signal corps. In the army, as in other activities of his life, Ford was constantly embroiled in race struggles, his party reports. Ford's battle has been, according to a recent interview of him, "against oppression of the Negro workers, Jim-Crowism, lynching and the denial of even elementary rights to the Negro."

Ford received his degree after his return from the service. He was unable to get any other work but a place in a mattress factory in Chicago and later in the postal system. He was dismissed from this last job because of what were called "radical" activities. He has represented Communist party organizations several times at congresses in Europe. Last year he toured Europe in behalf of the eight Negro boys from Scottsboro, Ala., who were condemned to death.

In the campaign Ford plans to make his principal fight against the capitalistic system and its abuses. His interest in his race is to be kept secondary in speeches except where audiences are predominantly Negro and the problem of the Negro are of particular interest.

FORD DRIVEN FROM CITY BY POLICE IN RED ROUNDUP

Communist Candidate For Vice Presidency Begs Not To Be Sent Home

Fortune

James William Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, was railroaded out of the District Friday, when he was escorted to the Union Station by police and placed aboard a train headed for New York.

Washington D.C.

Before being placed on the train Ford and about fifty other Negroes were locked up at No. 4 Precinct. The round-up of the reds was in keeping with the policy of the police to halt all radical meetings held here since the outbreak last week between veterans of the World War and soldiers and police which resulted in the death of two World War veterans and a baby and injuries to about sixty.

Afraid of Alabama

Ford, whose home is in Alabama, pleaded with the officers not to send him back to that State. He exhibited $12 to police and said he would pay his fare out of the city. Before being escorted to the train he spent 24 hours in a cell at the precinct.

Ford gave his age as 38. Besides Ford, another red arrested gave his name as Orlando E. Hill, a barber, 300 block of Sixth street, northeast. Ford and his adherants were holding a meeting at Fifth street and Virginia avenue, southeast. Several of those arrested face deportation. Inspector O. T. Davis personally escorted Ford to the train.

Before being arrested Ford had just launched into a bitter attack on the Government and was flaying President Hoover for calling out troops to drive veterans from the city. Ford said in part:

History Making Events

"History is being made in this city today. At this very moment while we are assembled here the United States Cavalry with drawn bayonets and gas masks have surrounded the billets of the ex-servicemen. Infantry men with bayonets and gas bombs are driving out the veterans from their dilapidated government owned quarters. Army tanks and machine guns are ready to fire on veterans. Secretary of War Hurley, and McArthur, the armed forces of the Federal Government together with the police forces of the District of Columbia, have combined to drive out the heroes of 1917.

"The Federal Government has one aim in view—to drive out the Bonus Army from Washington, to hide the starvation, concentrated at the Nation's Capital, from the eyes of the richest country in the World, thousands of men, symbolizing the plight of the whole working class, are hungry and homeless—to crush the spirit of struggle and to remove it as the leading example of the way out for the 15 million unemployed and the millions of partial unemployed throughout the country.

Scores Hoover

"They do not care whether you starve. They do not come with relief but with armed troops. Hoover and the ruling class imagines that the action of the armed forces will put an end to the struggle of the ex-Servicemen. But Hoover is suffering from the famous illusions of all exploiters. This action is not the end of struggle, but only the beginning.

"The flame is rising from the veterans' billets and lighting the skies of the Capital. It will light up every corner of this country with a call to battle."

A NEGRO LOOKS AT THE 1932 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

(By Frank R. Crosswaith)

Fortune

Cornish

It is unfortunate that in considering a question of such vital importance as the selection of a President of the United States, Negroes should be influenced by the question of race. However, this is not of the Negroes' choosing. It is a condition forced upon us by the attitude of those of our fellow citizens who will not permit us to think in terms of a man, a fellow American, but rather in terms of race.

The Negro is a worker and like all other intelligent workers should select that candidate and support that party which truly reflects his class interest. It should require no lavish oratory to persuade the Negro and all other workers that government, when controlled by either Republicans or Democrats, functions in the interests of those who own property. It is enough to note the concern shown by the present Republican administration over the fate of banks, railroads and business generally, while the agonized wail of the workless millions goes unheeded. The conduct of the Republicans in this regard differs not one whit from that of the Democrats when they are in control of government. Both parties act upon the thesis that the rights of property transcend the rights of man.

In Fairness To the facts of history, I am honor bound to state that once a real difference existed between these two political parties. Time has worn away that difference, however and the last twenty years have seen both parties snugly nestled away in the arms of the owning class of the nation like two peas in a single pod. The Republican party, once friendly to the Negro, is adopting instead a "lily white" policy.

In the main this is due to the large investments made in the industries of the south by the Northern financiers, who finance and dominate the Republican party. The successful effort to "sterilize" the Republican party in the south marks both the economic and spiritual surrender of the party of Lincoln to Southern Bourgonism.

The Historic Attitude of the Democratic party toward the Negro is too well known to merit recounting here. If Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes President of the United States he will owe his election largely to the support given by the South. In the Chicago convention where he was nominated there were signs which read: "Georgia Is His Southern Home." The Democrats will attempt to win Negro support by reminding us that Hoover, the Republican, jim crowed our war mothers and widows making the pilgrimage to the graves of their dead in France. But they will not want Negroes to recall that Woodrow Wilson, the Democrat, also jim crowed the sons and husbands of these same women when they made the journey across the seas "to make the world safe for democracy."

In An Effort to hide from the people the true economic and class nature of their parties Republican and Democratic politicians drag into the arena of discussion such relatively unimportant questions as normalcy, statesrights and prohibition. On the real issues, namely, the continued legality of human exploitation, no difference distinguishes one party from the other.

Luckily For The Negro, a cursed world will witness a race for all workers, choice in the selection of the next President of the United States is not confined to the Republican Hoover and the Democrat Roosevelt. The Socialist party has chosen Norman Thomas to carry its standard of Industrial Democracy and social justice in this present campaign for the presidency. If the choice of the American people in the selection of a chief character, social vision and mental equipment, Norman Thomas would be overwhelmingly chosen next election day. But he would be the last man to consent to the obscuring of the real issues of the campaign by any reference to personal characteristics.

Like All Other men and women of intelligence and social vision, Norman Thomas is aware of the fact that the 1932 campaign is based on the class struggle, and the question to be decided is whether the agencies of government are to remain in the hands of the capitalist, exploiting class or whether government shall become an instrument truly responsive to the needs and hopes of all the people, and to which they may with confidence look for the protection and guarantee of their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

To Those Negroes who are interested in a better day for themselves and their children, I recommend that they write to the Socialist headquarters at 2005 Seventh Ave., New York city, for a copy of the Socialist platform, and note the opportunity offered to those who will be free to strike a blow for their freedom.

Unlike the Democrats and Republicans, the Socialist campaign is not merely to elect this or that individual, but rather it is a crusade for the new day—that day in which the sun of Socialism spreads its mantle of silvery rays across the face of our war torn and poverty cursed world and will witness a race of useful workers cooperatively working and planning for the happiness and freedom of all God's children. In the words of a famous Negro poet:

The seeds of justice grow in
injust soil, and every struggle brings a deeper root
A root of living strength that
sprouts through toil
Each heavy task but makes
a taller shoot
Of freedom's tree whereon the
buds of gall
Will bloom to precious fruit
to feed us all.
Be not afraid dark toilers,
For the tree grows tall."

The Hope of the Negro mass, like the hopes of all workers of hand and brain, is in building a strong workers' party to carry out the ideals of men like Norman Thomas.

Calls for Workers, Farmers Government

James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice-President, speaking at Jackson City, Mich., where he called for a "workers' and farmers' government with all industry in the hands of the workers," and roused great enthusiasm with the Communist demand for equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt. On Sept. 1st, Ford departs for his Western tour, going as far as California.

NEGRO WORKER IN VIRGINIA FOR CONGRESS

Communist Nominee Demands Negro Right to Vote

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 1.—S. W. Milligan, Negro and Communist candidate for Congress from the Second District of Virginia, the east side of the State, will start soon on a tour to include meetings in Norfolk, Roanoke, Suffolk, Princess Ann, and Newport News and Richmond.

He is the first Negro nominated for congress in this southern state in the last 26 years.

Demand Vote for Negroes

Milligan will make one main campaign issue of the fact that Negro workers, and poor white workers and unemployed, are barred from the polls in Virginia. The Virginia laws require that no one can vote unless he has paid for the last three years his poll tax of $3 a year. In addition, you can not pay poll tax and vote without paying your property tax as well. This cuts workers out so that in Norfolk a city of 120,000 inhabitants only 18,000 have voted, and of these 16,000 are real estate owners.

Barred by Test

But in case a Negro gets some property and also pays the heavy poll tax, the Virginia business men and white landlords have another way of barring him from voting. You can not vote unless you pass an "intelligence test" the provisions of which are left entirely to the local registration boards. If a white mill owner comes up, they might consider he passes the test if he knows what state this is, whereas they can ask a Negro to translate a sentence in Choctaw.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DAILY NEWS

SEP 22 1932

Radical Nominee, Arrested at Riot, Freed by Police

James W. Ford, negro candidate for vice president on the Communist ticket, arrested with four other men in a scuffle between police and asserted radicals, was released late yesterday. Police, informed he was to speak in Phoenix today, said they had no desire to hinder his departure.

Paul Walton, 25, charged with battery and disturbing the peace, and Charles White, 21, accused of violation of the city handbill ordinance, each paid $250 fines assessed by Acting Municipal Judge George Damon. A complaint also was issued against Walter Martin, 50, charging him with violation of the street speaking ordinance, but it was explained he would not be arraigned until he recovers from injuries received in the combat, in which three officers were slightly injured.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
RECORD

SEP 22 1932

NEGRO CANDIDATE FREED FROM JAIL

James Ford Is on Way to Phoenix Today

James W. Ford, Negro candidate for Vice-President, was on his way to Phoenix today, freed of the charge of criminal syndicalism for which he was arrested Tuesday evening during a riot on Central avenue.

Three others arrested with Ford when police broke up a Communist meeting, pleaded not guilty to a misdemeanor charge of street speaking, and will be tried on October 17. They are Paul Walton, Walter Martin and Charles White.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
CHRONICLE

SEP 17 1932

COMMUNIST TO SPEAK

James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President, and the first negro to be nominated for that office by a national political party, will speak here Monday evening at 8 o'clock at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets. Ford is an ex-service man and one of the leaders of the Communist contingents in the bonus army at Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEWS

SEP 19 1932

A Negro Candidate

EDITOR: James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president, who was arrested in Washington as one of the leaders of the bonus marchers, is coming to San Francisco and will speak in California Hall on Monday evening, Sept. 19, at 8 p m.

Ford has the unique distinction of being the first Negro in the United States to be nominated on a national ticket for the vice-presidency. His subject is announced by the local Communist election campaign committee as "The Massacre of the Bonus Marchers and Why Vote Communist." As presidential candidate, the Communist party has nominated William Z. Foster, well known leader of the steel and packinghouse strikes.

The Communist party was ruled off the ballot in California for a technical error in the form of their petition, although 35,000 voters signed it. They are conducting a "write-in" campaign for their ticket. In order to comply with the law they are calling upon all voters to write in the names of William Foster and James Ford in the electoral column on the voting machines. To legally bind the elections board to count these "write-in" votes, two registered voters named William Foster and James Ford have been nominated as electors.—James Branch.

San Francisco, Calif.
BULLETIN

SEP 16 1932

NEGRO LEADER TO SPEAK

James W. Ford, World War veteran and college graduate, the first negro candidate for vice president of the United States, running with William Z. Foster on the Communist party ticket, will speak Monday evening at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets.

Ford is touring the nation in the interests of his campaign and will discuss "The Real Story of the Bonus Army in Washington."

He was one of three men arrested for picketing the front of the White House during the stay of the bonus army in Washington. The meeting Monday night will be held under the direction of the Communist party of San Francisco.

TACOMA, WASH.
TIMES

SEP 13 1932

NEGRO V. P. CANDIDATE TO SPEAK IN TACOMA

James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice president will speak at Carpenter's hall, Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 7:30 p. m.

Ford is an ex-service man and took part in the recent fight for the bonus at Washington, D. C. Part of his speech will deal with the question of the bonus, with the remainder given over to a discussion of the Communist party platform.

Ford is a Negro, the first of his race to be nominated by any party as a candidate for vice president. There will be a small admission charge. Unemployed will be admitted free.

HUDSON, N. Y.
STAR

SEP 14 1932

NEGRO CANDIDATE TO SPEAK HERE

Henry Shepard, a Negro worker and Communist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, will speak to a workers' mass meeting Friday evening, September 16, at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will be held at the corner of Warren and Front streets.

Chief of Police Thomas L. Connors granted a permit for the meeting to Rina Evans, field organizer for the United Front Election Campaign committee.

The platform of the Communist party has the following planks:

Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the State and employers.

Against any wage-cutting policy.

Emergency relief for the impoverished farmers without restriction by the Government and banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxes and no forced collection of rents or debts.

Equal rights for the Negroes, and self-determination for the Black Belt.

Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.

Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shepard is at present touring the State. He is scheduled here on Friday, coming from Portchester, and will continue to Poughkeepsie from here.

Announcement was made that one more Communist election rally would be held in this city, early in October.

Political-1932
Elections.

Communists-Party.

COMMUNISTS IN BIG FIGHT FOR VOTES

Pro-American
1-24-33
Baltimore Md

Party Out in Earnest to Capture Colored Suffrage.

NOW TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Expect to Take Third Place, Leaders Say.

NEW YORK—(Staff Correspondence)—That the Communist party is not only laying plans to step in third place in American politics, but to capture the colored and labor vote of the country, it was admitted in the national offices here this week.

Even the personal popularity of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, will not be able to stem the rising tide of the Red appeal to the working masses, its leaders say.

To Make Campaign

Few leaders realize the extent to which the Communist headquarters is working to attract the disgruntled vote and this is being done not in the traditional super-racial activities which the general public has come to associate with the Communist party, but through intelligent organization.

While the main drive of the party is directed towards workers of all races and groups and for whom they have been fighting in a world-wide program, they have inaugurated activities intended to reach every strata of the group. This is being done in a carefully laid out campaign among both white and colored people. In addition, however they are directing special attention to the Negro vote.

Made an Issue

The fact is the main issue of the Communist party this year is the Negro question. To start with they set forth their doctrine along this line by nominating a colored man, James W. Ford, as Vice-President.

At first political leaders throughout the country were inclined to take this gesture as a joke. But wherever Ford has spoken, and he has spoken in many Southern cities, there have been unusual crowds of both white and colored people, and his appeal has been telling.

The thing became more serious when the Communist press service began to give out releases in which prominent white leaders in the North and South came out for the ticket. This list included writers, white college and university professors and some southern women.

Only recently a large committee of white university instructors and writers organized an independent committee to campaign among their friends for the Foster-Ford ticket.

Cullen

Last week the publicity division released the announcement that Countee Cullen had declared for the party candidates. Eugene Gordon, Kelly Miller, Jr., and others have come out openly.

The Communists point out that their platform is the only existing platform through which the colored voters can register their actual demands.

Platform

These, they say, are: complete social, political and economic equality, and self-determination in the "black belt."

They are also pointing out that the Communist party this year is the only one through which they can register an effective protest and give a decisive wallop to Hoover lily-whiteism.

In addition they say that a Communist political victory in America is no dreamer's vision, but a real possibility in the near future, and point to the fact that one-sixth of the civilized world is under Communist rule, and that it is on the ascendancy in every country.

In his speech nominating James Ford for Vice-President, C. H. Hathaway, prominent leader of the party, declared:

"The motive (for the nomination of a colored Vice-Presidential candidate) is the desire to clearly and forcibly bring forward the **fundamental position** of the Communist party on the Negro question. The Communist party stands squarely for complete and unconditional equality of the Negro. We do not propose equality in some narrow and limited sense. We do not say that the Negro is all right, 'in his place.' We say that any place open to the white man must be open to the Negroes. We stand unequivocally for full political, economic and especially — we emphasize — social equality."

In amplifying this position with the AFRO-AMERICAN correspondent this week, Mr. Hathaway pointed to the recent tarring and feathering of a white Communist leader in Florida which was done solely because this white worker had dared to insist that white members of the party, even in Florida, must accept the doctrine that white and colored workers must accept each other on equal terms.

Press Interest

In the Scottsboro case, in the Euel Lee case, and in every section of the country, the Communist party by making the American Negro question the foremost issue, is bringing this question to the front in a manner in which it has never been brought before.

While at first ignoring the Communist campaign, both of the large press agencies in this country are now coming to make arrangement to carry Communist news items, because of the pressure among the masses.

SAN DIEGO, CAILF
SUN

SEP 22 1932

SOCIALISTS HIT BY COMMUNIST

Party Lined Up With Capitalism, He Says

Attacking the Socialist party as "lined up with capitalism," James W. Ford, Negro Communist candidate for vice president, urged an audience at Woodbine hall Wednesday night to "follow in the footsteps of the Soviet Union" to remedy present economic conditions.

Socialists, Ford declared, are demoralizing workers by teaching them an anti-revoluntionary doctrine. The Communist party, he said, holds that the revolutionary way is the only way out of unemployment.

Ford arrived here by plane from Los Angeles Wednesday night after having been held in jail by Los Angeles police on a chager of criminal syndicalism.

Rev. George W. Woodby, Socialist sympathizer, was another speaker at the gathering, attended by 500 whites and Negroes.

TUCSON, ARIZ.
TUCSON DAILY CITIZEN

SEP 23 1932

COMRADE FAILS TO KEEP TUCSON DATE

James W. Ford, Negro candidate for vice president of the United States on the Communist ticket, advertised as the principal speaker at a meeting of Communists called for Thursday night in La Plaza Militar, failed to appear, but other speakers took the rostrum and denounced capitalism.

Ford's non-appearance was due, according to S. L. Erenberg, to the fact that his itinerary had been disrupted by Los Angeles police, who had arrested and jailed the candidate. He was subsequently released he said, and was coming to Arizona by airplane.

It was the second time that a Communist vice presidential candidate had failed to keep a Tucson engagement, as four years ago Ben Gitlow did not show up and C. T. Redington, then a candidate for the legislature, took control of the meeting and delivered a patriotic address.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
DAILY NEWS

SEP 21 1932

'RED' CANDIDATE NABBED IN RIOT

Denied the use of a hall at 4400 South Central avenue, approximately 500 asserted communists staged a spectacular street demonstration and clashed with police last night.

Members of Capt. W. F. Hynes police "red" squad were forced to call for uniformed reserves in order to quell the disorder, and three officers, T. J. Evans, A. Bazar, and Thomas Ryan, needed hospital treatment after the battle.

Several asserted "reds" were arrested on charges of violating the criminal syndicalism act. Among them was James W. Ford, negro candidate for the vice presidency of the United States on the communist ticket.

Ford, who is also an executive board member of the National Workmen's Ex-Service league, according to Hynes, failed to appear at a local radio station yesterday for a scheduled talk, but his substitute, Lawrence Ross, was arrested.

Last night, Ford, according to Hynes, led the rioters, when permission to use the meeting hall was denied.

Paul Walton, 25, another asserted radical, also was arrested. He was treated for a bruised head.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
EVE. HERALD & EVE. EXPRESS

SEP 21 1932

Red' Candidate in Jail Following Riot, 2 Policemen Hurt

W. Ford, negro, came to Los Angeles to promote his candidacy for vice president of the United States on the Communist ticket. And as a result, he and three other alleged radicals landed in the city jail, and another alleged Communist also under arrest, and two policemen landed in the receiving hospital badly battered in a riot which started last night when the hall at Forty-sixth street and Central avenue was padlocked against Ford. Police Officers Charles Evans and T. E. Ryan were kicked and trampled. Paul Walton, negro, an alleged Communist, received a broken nose and a broken leg and numerous cuts and bruises. Lawrence Ross, Walter Martin and Charles White were also arrested.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.
RECORD

SEP 21 1932

SPEECH JAILS NEGRO RADICAL

Communist Candidate Arrested by Capt. Hynes

A Communist Negro Vice Presidential candidate and four of his followers were in jail today following a riot and club battle with police last night, in which three officers were injured when a crowd of 200 persons attempted to hold a meeting at 4400 Central Avenue.

Those arrested were James W. Ford, candidate; Paul Walton, East Winston Street; Lawrence Ross, Walter Martin and Charles White.

The officers injured were T. J. Evans, A. Bazar and Thomas Ryan. They received cuts and bruises in the melee.

Ford and his followers were denied use of the hall on Central avenue and attempted to hold a meeting in the street.

Led by Capt. W. F. Hynes, police charged the mob when they refused to disperse

Lynch Threat From Klan!

Daily Worker

Addressed to William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for President, the National Election Campaign Committee of the Party today received the following wire:

YOUR PRESENCE IN BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA SUNDAY OCTOBER 9TH IS NOT WANTED SEND NIGGER FORD 10-4-32

New York, N.Y. **KU KLUX KLAN**

Defying this lynch threat, especially against James W. Ford, Vice-Presidential candidate who is now touring the West, the National Election Campaign Committee in a statement issued today announced that Clarence W. Hathaway, manager of the committee, will speak in Birmingham on October 9. Hathaway is campaigning in the South at the present time in place of Foster, who is ill.

NEWS

Jackson, Miss

SEP 24 1932

A COMMUNIST TICKET

The Communist party in Mississippi, if there is such a party, announces precinct primaries to be held September 24th, county conventions on October 1st, and a state convention to be held October 4th.

The purpose is to nominate a ticket of Presidential electors, which will be offered for placing on the official ballot for the November election.

The Presidential candidate of the Communists is William Z. Foster.

The Vice Presidential candidate of the Communists is James W. Ford, a negro.

However, if you are a believer in the principles of Communism, you shouldn't mind a little thing like that.

In fact, pictures of the nominees show that the negro is better looking than the white man.

JAMES FORD SPEAKS HERE

Daily Worker

10-7-32

Communistic Vice Presidential Candidate Assails Republican and Democratic Parties.

St. Louis, Mo.

LARGE CROWD PRESENT

Advises Negroes To Support the Communist Ticket As Their Only Salvation.

James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Vice President of the United States addressed a packed house at the Peoples Auditorium, Wednesday night, Oct. 5. Ford who is a heavily built young man of about thirty-five years brownskin, with a steady look, held his audience's attention for an hour and a half as he scored the Republican and Democratic Parties as belonging to the "Boss Class," and the Socialist Party he characterized as the third "Boss Party."

He stated that neither of the old parties were able to lead the country out of its present depression, because the present condition is the natural result of the Capitalistic rulers. He furnished his hearers with a deal of information in the way of statistics, farming and finance and told of the success of the Soviet Government which is ruled by the working classes.

In his closing remarks, he took a fling at present Negro leadership who in support of the Republican and Democratic Parties only meant the forging of the chains of disfranchisement, ostracism and slavery tighter and tighter about our neck. He scored Oscar DePriest for the latter's stand on the Bonus Issue and said the Communist was the only party that had declared the immediate payment of the Bonus.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 8 1932

COMMUNIST UP FOR MAYOR

W. L. Patterson, Harlem Negro, Is Named as Party's Candidate.

William L. Patterson, a Harlem Negro, has been selected as the Communist candidate for Mayor, it was ever, that the officers are not willir to continue to obey M. Venizelos.

The Republicans are active in th navy, and excitement has been caus by the unexplained return of th cruiser Averoff to her base. Th Royalists hope to obtain a third the votes and may even get mo than the Venizelos party. They a supported by two republican parti against the Premier.

The Venizelists assert that in ar event the Royalists would prevent th formation of a government, as th

COMMUNISTS ON BALLOT IN VIRGINIA

Foster, Ford Electors Named and Candidate for Congress

OHIO STATUS CRITICAL

Last Minute Drive to Get 8,000 More Names

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—The Communist candidates are on the ballot in Virginia. The signatures were filed along with names of candidates and Presidential electors with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia on Friday, and the Communist Party is officially on the ballot for these elections. It is the first party to file in this state.

In addition to the electors for Foster and Ford, S. W. Milligan is down for Congressman from the second district. There are ten daye left during which all forces will be mobilized to place candidates from the other congressional districts.

There are no elections this year for state officers here, they come two years later.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

OKLAHOMAN

SEP 30 1932

City Crowd of 1,000 Hears Negro Vice-President Entry

Red Arm Bands Flame, But Quiet Group Listens To Communist Leader.

By BENNIE TURNER

Oklahoma City was host to a candidate for vice-president of the United States Thursday night, and almost unheralded he drew a crowd of more than 1,000 persons at a rally at Robinson and Pottawatomie avenues.

He was James W. Ford, Negro nominee for vice-president on the Communist ticket. William Z. Foster is the party's presidential hope.

His visit was the signal for a general turn out of Communists to the old school grounds in southtown. Many palpably curious persons swelled the crowd. The meeting was quiet and orderly. Ushers—both men and women, with flaming red bands around their arms, seated the audience in efficient fashion, distributed literature and collected funds.

To this newspaperman, who was recognized and given a mild "razz" as being from the "unfriendly press," there seemed little of the "radical" about Ford. He was well dressed, clean shaven and spoke softly, apparantly after weighing his words in advance. His English was perfect and his vocabulary extensive.

Ford believes the Negro, and the white working man are in greater slavery today than Negroes were before the civil war. He holds the "disease of present day capitalism" is slowly spelling the death of capitalistic rule and "it is beyond the ability of capitalists or big business to solve the present depression."

While extremely bitter against President Hoover, Ford constantly referred to the president with a respectful "Mr. Hoover." There were no sluring inflections against the name.

Arraigns Other Parties

"It is not a choice between the Democrats and Republicans, or Socialists, now," he said. "In 1928 the American farmers gave Mr. Hoover the biggest vote ever given a Republican president. Disgusted with him later, they put in a Democratic congress under leadership of John Garner of Texas.

"The result was the same. Congress alligned itself with the same interests Mr. Hoover represented. Neither did the working classes any good, nor attempted to do so," he continued.

The candidate does not believe proposed farm relief will do any good because insufficient titles are vested in middle class or "dirt" farmers.

Cites Government Figures

"Government figures show 87 percent of the nation's farm lands are owned by others than farmers. Thus any plan to reduce mortgage payments or rates of interest will not aid the condition of actual tillers of the soil," he added.

Ford spent most of his time comparing policies of the party he represents to those of others.

He pointed out he saw little difference between Mr. Hoover and Governor Roosevelt. He thought public utterances of both had shown them "to be of the same caliber."

Much of the meeting time was spent in an appeal for funds to carry on the campaign. Two different speakers preceded Ford to plead for cash.

Elections.

NEGROES WILL NOT DOWN

Like Banquo's Ghost the American Negro will not down. When Oscar DePriest was first elected to congress there were all kinds of expressions of veiled threats of intimidation. The Negro was told in language that he could understand that no serious political ambitions of black folks would be tolerated. But DePriest went on to congress and then went again.

Now other Negroes are seeking to give their people the representation which to all other groups goes along with taxation. In Michigan two Negroes, Attorney Charles H. Mahoney and Dr. James W. Ames, will make the race. In St. Louis, in New York, in Philadelphia, and, perhaps, in other places too, more Negroes will put their hats in the congressional ring. Whether they are elected or not, Negroes will not be discouraged; they will not down.

ELECTIONS AND CANDIDATES

The depression will be tolerable to most Negroes from now on. The political progress shown by Negroes this year will compensate for the depression pinches. Never since Civil War days have Negroes been more alert to press for political rights.

Six Negroes were seated as alternate delegates at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago. Negroes have won the right to vote in several Southern States. Negroes have been promised the right to vote in the July primary in several counties despite the attempt of the convention and executive committee to bar them. Negroes have filed suits in each of the four Federal Courts of this State to enter the July primary. They tried the question in the Federal Court Friday to determine whether Harris County Negroes shall vote in the primaries.

Negroes are not only alert to vote, but they are alert to resist the piffle that candidates and their henchmen offer. It is said that one of the local "organizers" has announced that he is organizing 3,000 Negro voters of Harris County to give to Governor R. S. Sterling. It is likely that this brother is looking toward the governor's check book and is "organizing" to have something to trade for a check. But, if the governor wants any votes from Negroes, he won't get them through this Sambo. He can get 20,000 votes, however, if he will come out for a state institution for the aged Negroes or delinquent Negro girls. The same goes for Ma and Jas. Gerguson or Frank Putnam.

Which of the candidates for county judge will pledge us a Negro truant officer? Which sheriff will pledge us Negro deputies? What about a pledge to not curse and cuff Negro prisoners? Now, who'll speak first? Not all at once, please gentlemen! John Mathis, Sr., is a proven friend of Negroes. He is up for reelection to the legislature.

The South In The Saddle

"What argument will you present to the colored voter in the impending campaign?" I queried of a distinguished Negro Republican politician. Quick as lightning came the response—"Keep Jack Garner out of the White House." For forty years the Negro has been stampeded by the emotion of gratitude for the next forty, if the old line politician has his way, he will be stampeded by the motive of year. No reason, nor logic no argument, but sheer hysteria. Immediately after emancipation it was easy to understand how a highly emotional people could be moved by a metaphor and frightened by a phrase. But after sixty years of education and experience, we might naturally expect that the Negro voter of to-day would respond to the appeal of reason and common sense. We appealed o both of the great political parties to guarantee in their platform equal rights and privileges for our neglected group, but they both have parried our request with meaningless generalities. The Negro has no more comfort from the platform of the one than from the other. They do not differ vitally on the issues of the day. Both claim infallible formulas for the cure of depression which we take with a grain of salt. The Democratic platform is emphatically wet; the Republican is equivocally wet or dry according to the political exigencies of time and place and circumstance. On the tariff they agree on the protective principle with a divergent degree of emphasis. Both stand unequivocally for sound money and the payment of foreign debts by creditor nations. There is absolutely nothing in either which is calculated to elicit the whole souled undivided advocacy of the Negro vote as a whole. The individual voter is left absolutely free to cast his ballot for men and measures according to his best judgement and intereest. Gratitude for the past and fear of the future have no proper place in the campaign.

Why should the Negro fear Jack Garner? He has been in public life for thirty years without causing the Negro any public or political hurt. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for one year, during that time there has been no hostile agitation of the race quesion. Oscar DePries served in the House under both Longworth and Cannon. He fared ed as courteously under the one as the other. The candidates for the presidency are Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt. Curtis and Garner are candidates for the Vice-Presidency. No one would dare say that Garner would not make a dynamic Vice-President. He has proved himsef to be the most powerful Speaker of the House since Tom Reed and Joe Cannon. As Vice-President, he could give Charles Dawes spades and cards. He certainly would never be caught napping as once happened to the dynamic Dawes.

It is usually considered unmannerly to forecast that the elected president will be supplanted by the vice-president. I am sure that the Republicans would deeply decry the prediction that Curtis will succeed Hoover during the next quadrennium. But let us face frankly the possible eventuality. If by any tragic chance Garner should come to the White House, I can easily see why the monied interests of the country might show some trepidaion. But why on earth should the Negro? The personality of the President makes very little difference to him one way or the other. If it should turn out that Mr. Garner did not chose to have his picture taken with a Negro group, he certainly has distinguished Republican precedent. If he did not appoint any Negroes to office, he would not lag very far behind Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover. If Negroes were denied a fair chance in the Civil Service, do not even the Republicans the same? Why should the Negro fear a Southern man in the White House? Any man of any section of the country who has sufficient reputation and standing before the nation to be exalted to that high station must needs indicate sufficient breadth of patriotism and statesmanship to treat all American citizens with becoming civility and courtesy. I doubt not but that Mr. Garner would consent to make a three minute talk at a Howard University commencement, especially during election year. From whatever section the President may hail the Negro must be everlastingly on the look out against the curtailment of his rights and privileges under the Constitution and the law.

All of this talk about the South being in the saddle is arrant nonsense. The South is already firmly seated in the saddle as far as the Negro is concerned, under a Republican administration. Mr. Hoover dares not take any affirmative stand on the race question for fear of the South. Both Lily white Republicans and Bourbon Democrats hold him in restraint.

The South represents one-third of the nation and cannot forever be kept out of national power and authority. The future of the Negro would indeed be sad to contemplate if it depends on forever keeping a Southerner from the White House. The Negro politician is short-sighted to the point of fatality if his hopes are built upon any such flimsy foundation.

I would say to the Negro—vote for Herbert Hoover or Franklin D. Roosevelt, as you may deem it wise. If through any tragic eventuality, Curtis or Garner should succeed to

Both Look Alike

NEGRO DELEGATES and alternates were in attendance at the Republican national convention from Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia. Yet, they were either unable or were prohibited from accomplishing anything of a constructive nature for their racial group. Even less may be expected of the one or two Negro delegates to the Democratic national convention; for that party has already gone as far as the United States Supreme Court in an attempt to keep the Negro out of its councils in the South. Then what if the Democrats should nominate a John N. Garner or an "Alfalfa Bill" Murray? Any candidate they nominate, whether a Southerner or a Northerner, will be dominated by the narrow-minded, Negro-hating Southern element of the party.

IT USED to be said that the Republican party is the ship and all else the sea, the latter meaning the Democratic party. Nowadays it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Negro to distinguish between the sea and the ship.

KELLY MILLER.

Elections.

NEGROES WILL NOT DOWN

Like Banquo's Ghost the American Negro will not down. When Oscar DePriest was first elected to congress there were all kinds of expressions of veiled threats of intimidation. The Negro was told in language that he could understand that no serious political ambitions of black folks would be tolerated. But DePriest went on to congress and then went again.

Now other Negroes are seeking to give their people the representation which to all other groups goes along with taxation. In Michigan two Negroes, Attorney Charles H. Mahoney and Dr. James W. Ames, will make the race. In St. Louis, in New York in Philadelphia, and, perhaps, in other places too, more Negroes will put their hats in the congressional ring. Whether they are elected or not, Negroes will not be discouraged; they will not be down.

ELECTIONS AND CANDIDATES

The depression will be tolerable to most Negroes from now on. The political progress shown by Negroes this year will compensate for the depression pinches. Never since Civil War days have Negroes been more alert to press for political rights.

Six Negroes were seated as alternate delegates at the National Democratic Convention in Chicago. Negroes have won the right to vote in several Southern States. Negroes have been promised the right to vote in the July primary in several counties despite the attempt of the convention and executive committee to bar them. Negroes have filed suits in each of the four Federal Courts of this State to enter the July primary. They tried the question in the Federal Court Friday to determine whether Harris County Negroes shall vote in the primaries.

Negroes are not only alert to vote, but they are alert to resist the piffle that candidates and their henchmen offer. It is said that one of the local "organizers" has announced that he is organizing 3,000 Negro voters of Harris County to give to Governor R. S. Sterling. It is likely that this brother is looking toward the governor's check book and is "organizing" to have something to trade for a check. But, if the governor wants any votes from Negroes, he won't get them through this Sambo. He can get 20,000 votes, however, if he will come out for a state institution for the aged Negroes or delinquent Negro girls. The same goes for Ma and Jas. Gerguson or Frank Putnam.

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KELLY MILLER.

Negro Candidates Suffer From Protest Vote At Polls

WASHINGTON — (CNS) — A number of Negro candidates running for various offices throughout the country went down to defeat as a result of the avalanche of Republican votes in the protest wave against President Hoover's reelection. A notable exception, however was the reelection of Oscar DePriest to Congress from the First Illinois District, by a ajority of about 5,000.

In Detroit, Charles H. Mahoney, Republican Congressmanal candidate in the First Michigan District was swamped, as also were Dr. Ossian Sweet and Charles Roxborough candidates for the State Senate.

In New York City the tidal wave helped reelect James E. Stephen, Democratic candidate in the 19th Assembly District. Mr. Stephen will be the only Negro in the next New York Legislature.

In Indiana, Henry J. Richardson jr. of Marion County and Dr. Robt. L. Stanton, Lake County were elected Democratic members of the State Legislature.

In Chicago, Candidates King, Jenkins and Warfield were elected to the State House of Reprsentatives. Representative Harris B. Gaines was also reelected.

In Philadelphia, John W. Harris and Samuel B. Hart were elected members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

J. Mercer Burrell will be a member of the New Jersey Assembly.

Stanton of Lake county will take their seats when the next state legislature is called to order. They achieved election when, as Democrats, they floated along on the wave of protest against state and national G. O. P. policies. Dr. Stanton and Atty. Richardson will be the first Race men to occupy seats in the Indiana state house in 35 years.

Roxborough Beaten

But Michigan didn't fare so well. Senator Charles A. Roxborough of Detroit had made a fine record for himself in the state upper house. He had proved a real representative of his constituents. It was the Roxborough bill that brought about an investigation of segregation and discrimination of students at the University of Michigan. There were other bills by Senator Roxborough that proved him worthy of the support of the entire state of Michigan. But he lost. The Democratic sweep in Michigan was too clean.

Down to defeat with Senator Roxborough went Attorney Charles H. Mahoney, Republican candidate for congress, and Dr. Ossian H. Sweet G. O. P. aspirant for the state legislature. Had either of these men been Democrats they would have been elected and no questions asked.

Chicago Holds Line

But if you think the Democrats had clean sailing throughout the country, just look at what happened in Illinois! Oscar DePriest, the "Old Master," naturally heads the list. He will be one of the few Republican congressmen in Washington when that house opens next month. They (meaning the Demos), gave him a hard run for his money, and quite a scare Tuesday, but when the smoke screen of the First ward had cleared away, Congressman Oscar was safely in front again.

Harris B. Gaines, William King, Charles Jenkins and Capt. William A. Warfield, all good old Republicans complete the line-up of members of the Race who survived the Democratic crash and came through, if not with colors flying, certainly with colors intact. They go to Springfield to join Senator Adelbert H. Roberts who comes up for election in an off-year, therefore had nothing to worry about last week.

NEW YORK WINS

Now, look what happened in New York, the largest Race city in the world. In that state men of our Race were running for everything, from mayor of New York city to assemblymen, but only one of them sneaked through, and he was a Democrat! James E. Stephens was the lucky person. His Republican opponent for the state assembly, Attorney Clayton T. A. French, wasn't any trouble at all. Nor was Edward Watts, another Republican, to his white opponent.

Frank Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for congress, although receiving large popular support from black as well as white Socialists in his district, could not muster enough votes to take the seat away from Joseph A. Gavagan, Democratic incumbent. His wife, Alma Croswaith, also made a good run for the state assembly, but not good enough to get to it. She was on the Socialist ticket as was her husband.

Lewis S. Flagg, an Independent candidate for congress from Brooklyn, was almost left at the post. And believe it or not 24,222 persons voted for William Patterson, a brilliant Communist lawyer of New York, for mayor on the Communist ticket, while Henry Shepard, Communist candidate for lieutenant governor of New York state, was given 25,381 votes in the city alone.

Communists made the best run of their career last week with William Z. Foster (white), and James B. Ford heading their national ticket. In the face of the greatest opposition throughout the country, the vote for Foster and Ford ran well into the thousands. The Communists proved that they were sincere in their statement that a black man should be vice president of the United States.

INDIANA GETS REVENGE

Race voters in Indiana, besides rejoicing over the election of two of their own to the legislature, take pride, and much credit to themselves at the defeat of United States Senator James Watson. More than 100,000 Race votes, ordinarily Republican, were diverted into Democratic channels as a direct slap at Senator Watson, political leaders of that state say. The senator was defeated by 200,000, the others being figured as a normal protest vote against Hoover. But the Race votes against Senator Watson had nothing to do with Hoover—they were answering the senator, 100,000 strong for his support of Judge John J. Parker for the United States supreme court two years ago when Race people throughout the country begged him not to do it.

Illinois was not the only Middle Western state that stood by its Republican guns under hot fire to the benefit of Race candidates. The state of Kansas came through admirably for Dr. W. M. Blount of Kansas City, re-electing him to the state legislature by a substantial margin over his white Democratic opponent. Dr. Blount, first elected to the legislature in 1928, will be there again when the roll is called next month.

NEBRASKA WINS ONE

Nebraska also came through with flying colors, electing one man to the state legislature and defeating another. The successful candidate was Johnny Owens of the Ninth district of Omaha, who will take the oath of office as a Democrat. In the Tenth district, Edward J. Dugan, a white Democrat, took the measure of Attorney John Adams, who also had aspired to a seat in the legislature.

And look what happened in California! F. M. Roberts, Los Angeles undertaker, will continue to hold down his seat in the state legislature. He was re-elected on the Republican ticket, while distinguished national figures were being snowed under a blanket of McAdoo Democratice votes. William D. Campbell, who attempted to slide into congress on the Republican ticket, although making a valiant fight, found the Democratic onslaught too much for him.

Ohio, not to be outdone by Kansas and Nebraska, also managed to squeeze six other Republicans into the legislature, although five of them were white. Chester Gillespie, noted lawyer of Cleveland, was the lone member of the Race who, carrying the banner of the G. O. P., forced his way through the haze of Democratic ballots to win a seat in the statehouse.

Race Candidates Hold Their Own in Big Election Storm

It's still an ill wind that blows nobody good. Look at last week's elections for instance. The same storm that caused Herbert Hoover to be swept out of office, and along with him some of the ablest political leaders of this generation, also swept into the various state offices some members of the Race who might never have been elected but for this storm.

Just look what happened in Indiana! Henry J. Richardson Jr., a lawyer of Marion, and Dr. Robert L.

CORRUPT ELECTIONS

Thoughtful Negro observers have strained the very ligaments of their eye balls in an effort to discover column after column of denunciatory terms anent the recent expose of corrupt election methods on the part of many of our white politicians, comparable to that directed at the Negro racial group because of charged frauds in the elections of Shelby county. There has been a marked absence of editorial suggestion that the white race should be denied the privilege of exercising their political rights, even though, right here in our state, if the charges of fraud and corrupt practices are true, anything that Negroes have ever put over in elections pales into insignificance as compared to that referred to.

The situation presents another one of those wherein its "just according to whose ox is gored." The average unfair, prejudiced individuals throughout our land who yell the loudest about corrupt tactics on the part of Negro voters employ such because he feels that little resistance will be offered by the Negro racial group as he directs tirade after tirade of abuse. It does look as though the other fellow should launch a political house cleaning within his own ranks before denouncing the minority group in such unfair terms.

Political -1932

Elections.

General.

What Next For Negroes

Ph. Louis Argus

12-24-32

Now that the greatest of America's elections is over and their shackles to the one G. O. P. party have been broken, Negroes have given to themselves their second Emancipation. Yet, no sensible Colored American kids himself into believing that he by more independent, intelligent and discriminating voting, in the largest numbers ever for Roosevelt and the straight Democratic "New Deal" ticket, brought on this recent landslide —nor can the union labor farmers, soldier, anti-prohibitionist, or any other pro-group organization in America, claim credit for the greatest Democratic victory in history. All who were faithful and loyal and did their bit without money and pay, may rejoice and co-operate for relief and juster dealing with all, especially "with the Forgotten Man".

Colored Americans naturally are the immediate beneficiaries. They for once braved all scorn, abuse and contumely from their own orators and ward heeling, slave driving campaigners, from all state and federal white officials who were holding short and long time jobs, and voted Democratic. Every pressure and coercive tactic used in real war times was tried on Negroes in every state, county village and at all crossroads in this past campaign. Still million of Negroes stood up in all the states and voted straight Democratic. By this brave act they struck off their political fetters and henceforth will not be voted on 70 years old slave day issues, but will vote for themselves on present day issues as they arise.

But what next for the Negro? It will not be thru political jobs, nor dependence on others. It must be by one's own sweat, his own organization and efficient cooperative efforts that we go forward. Back to the farm, to the land, to self employment, to economic business pursuits and to productive work activities, to silence and to labor work we must need climb. Hitherto there has been too much clatter noise; too much protesting and complaining; too many Grand Lodge and church conventions, excursions end rakeoff, too much speaking and fault finding each of the other. There should be deeper study of the German, French and Jew methods and ways of silence and saving. They, like we, work, but they spend for needs only and they save for employment of their own youths and folks.

N. Y. HERALD

DEC 18 1932

14 Negroes Elected To Legislative Bodies

Three of Successful Candidates Are Democrats

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 17 (UP).—Fourteen Negroes gained or retained positions in law-making bodies of the United States in the November elections, according to the compilation of a local Negro publication. Eleven were Republicans and three Democrats.

Racial leaders believed more Negroes now hold office than ever before and they regard the returns as marking progress in the advancement of the colored race.

Negroes winning at the polls included among others:

Oscar DePriest, Republican, re-elected by the 1st Illinois District to Congress, and James Stephens, Democrat, re-elected to New York Assembly.

Elections.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST

There are two contestants for the United States senatorship made vacant by the death of Senator W. J. Harris. While the place is now being filled by a temporary appointee, a regular election is to be held in November. For the democratic nominee, there are two aspirants, Governor Russell and Congressman Crisp. Both of them are popular, and their respective friends are making claims of success. Among the more matured politicians, Congressman Crisp seems to be the favorite. They contend that the state needs an experienced man as senator, well versed in national affairs, and that their candidate fills this requirement, combined with his inherent ability. They protest the selection of the young governor on account of his national insufficiency, and too, because he is failing to carry out his pledge to the people of Georgia after being elected to perfect certain reforms, even before the end of his term. The governor's friends have only been able to make cursory allegations against the congressman, led by the governor in certain of his addresses. All of these have been refuted by the congressman in his radio address on Tuesday night. It was an effective presentation, and to many, difficult to refute. No doubt the governor will attempt to dissect it. To do so successfully, would prove him quite eligible for the senatorship.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 15 1932

RUSSELL DEFEATS CRISP FOR SENATOR

Governor Leads by More Tha Two to One on Partial Returns From Georgia Primary.

TALMADGE SWEEPS STAT

Nix, His Closest Rival for Governor Is Far Behind in 7-Sided Race —Other Primary Results.

ATLANTA, Sept. 14 (AP).—Richard B. Russell Jr., Georgia's 34-year-old bachelor Governor, appeared late tonight to have won the Democratic nomination for Senator.

An incomplete and unofficial tabulation showed he had 260 county unit votes against 108 for Representative Charles R. Crisp.

These returns were from 139 of the State's 159 counties, thirty complete. Under the Georgia system 206 of the total 410 unit votes are required for Senatorial and Gubernatorial nominations. Each county has twice as many unit votes as it has members in the State House of Representatives.

A considerable part of the city vote was still uncounted, but newspapers in various parts of the State were conceding the victory to Mr. Russell.

In the Gubernatorial contest, with seven aspirants for the post, Eugene Talmadge continued to pile up a lead and his nomination seemed certain. Unofficial returns from 121 counties gave him 228 unit votes, while his nearest competitor, Abit Nix, had 52. The other candidates trailed, Thomas W. Hardwick with 20 unit votes and three others with 4 each.

Governor Russell, champion of Georgia's pay-as-you-go plan of government, and Mr. Crisp, who has had twenty years service at Washington in the House, campaigned with each other's record as the chief issue. The nomination is for the unexpired term of the late Senator William J. Harris.

Senator Walter F. George was renominated without opposition.

Returns from the Congressional races came in slowly and indications were that many country precincts would not report until tomorrow.

Representative Robert C. Ramspeck, incumbent in the Fifth District, had a long lead over three opponents.

Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, was far ahead in the Sixth District on the basis of incomplete and unofficial returns from twelve of sixteen counties.

Others ahead on incomplete and unofficial returns were Braswell Dean, newspaper editor, and B. T. Castellow.

Tuesday Primary Results.

Returns gathered by The Associated Press showed the following results in the primaries held Tuesday:

New Hampshire—Senator George H. Moses, Republican, renominated, and former Governor Fred H. Brown, Democrat, nominated for United States Senator. Governor Winant was renominated by the Republicans and the Democrats chose Henri T. Ledoux as his opponent.

Vermont—Senator Porter Dale, Republican, renominated, and Fred C. Martin, Democrat, nominated for United States Senate. Governor Stanley C. Wilson was renominated by the Republicans and the Democrats chose James P. Leamy as his opponent.

Louisiana—United States Senator Elwin S. Broussard, opposed by Senator Huey P. Long, was defeated for renomination by the Democrats, who chose Representative John H. Overton.

South Carolina—United States Senator Ellison D. Smith was renominated by the Democrats, defeating former Senator Cole L. Blease.

Michigan—The Republicans renamed Governor Wilbur Bruckner and the Democrats chose William A. Comstock. Two former Representatives, both Republicans and leading supporters of prohibition, were defeated in comeback efforts. They were Grant M. Hudson and Louis C. Cramton. In the First (Detroit) Congressional District, the Republicans apparently nominated Charles H. Mahoney, a Negro.

Arizona—Senator Carl Hayden and Representative Lewis W. Douglas held commanding leads for the Democratic renomination, but Governor George W. P. Hunt seemed likely to be defeated by Dr. B. B. Moeur of Tempe, who campaigned on a plea that the voters overturn the "machine" of Governor Hunt, seven times the State's Chief Executive.

Mississippi — W. M. Calmer of Pascagoula maintained his lead of about 1,000 votes over Representative R. S. Hall of Hattiesburg in the race for the Sixth District Congressional seat.

Washington—United States Senator Wesley L. Jones, author of the "5 and 10" dry law, was renominated by the Republicans. The Democrats named Homer T. Bone as his opponent. Governor Hartley, Republican, was defeated for renomination by Lieutenant Governor John A. Gellatly.

Colorado—Alva B. Adams, Pueblo banker, appeared to be the victor over John T. Barnett, Denver oil man, in the contest for the Democratic nomination for Senator. Karl C. Schuyler, Denver attorney, was assured of the Republican nomination for Senator, and Lieut. Gov. Edwin C. Johnson won the Democratic nomination for Governor, while James D. Parriott, Denver City attorney, was the Republican choice.

Vote For Mr. Russell

In voting next Tuesday, scan your ticket carefully. For county offices, you will find the names of two candidates for the Clerk of City Court. Be sure to vote for Thomas S. Russell for this office. He is the present incumbent, and is among the best friends of our people, following closely in the foot-steps of his father, who also held that position. In order to vote for Mr. Russell, the name of the other candidate will have to be scratched. This name will be found on the lower part of the ticket. Be sure to scratch it.

Elections

SPLIT LOOMS IN CONGRESSIONAL RACE IN DETROIT

Afro-American

By RUSSELL J. COWANS

DETROIT.—The possibility of winning a congressional seat, in the event the present two candidates—Charles A. Mahoney and Dr. James W. Ames—continue in the race, is the chief topic of conversation in the Motor City.

This issue was brought about through the recent announcement by Dr. Ames that he intended to continue in the race for the congressional berth in the newly made district, comprising wards 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15. These wards are heavily populated with colored voters.

It is apparent to the man of the street that the chances of electing a colored co.gressman w haywire with the induction of two candidates in the field. There is a heavy Polish vote also in the district and Frank Shemanske, white, assistant prosecuting attorney, has announced his candidacy and looms a bright prospect with the two colored candidates slashing each other's throast.

Mr. Mahoney, an attorney, who is a graduate of Fisk University and the University of Michigan law school, declared that he was approached by a group of local politicians last spring, immediately after the bill had been passed, establishing the new district. On their solicitations he agreed to run.

Alleges Double-Crossing

The attorney also stated that he opened his campaign under their auspices, making a large number of speeches each week. In August he was away on a vacation, and on his return was informed that Dr. Ames, who was one of his original supporters, was in the race. He claims that the same group that was instrumenta in his entering the race, is now fostering the candidacy of Dr. Ames.

Dr. Ames, who has been in Detroit since 1894 and is a graduate of the Detroit College of Medicine, declared that a group of politicians came to him and asked him to seek the office. He said that these men told him that Mahoney did not harmonize with the views of the politicians.

The outstanding facts of the situation obviously are that a monkey-wrench has been thrown into the political machine, dividing it into two factions. Another feature was added when it was announced that another colored man was contemplating entering the race, making it a three-way fight against the white field.

A suggestion frequently heard here is that certain forces are deliberately trying to hinder the colored voters' chances of obtaining representation in a district that is almost equally divided between them and the Polish group. Between 15,000 and 20,000 registered voters reside in the district that includes Hamtramck.

Senator Charles A. Roxborough was on the committee that drew up the Harding bill establishing the new district. He refused to enter the race last summer.

PUT NEGRO ON PONTIAC BALLOT

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

Communist Candidates for Commissioners

2-16-32

PONTIAC, Mich., Feb. 9.—Walter Hardin, a Negro worker has been placed on the ballot here by the Communist Party as candidate for the city commission along with Clarence Bradley, a white worker.

The city administration of this General Motors town has been carrying on a vicious campaign against militant workers, jailing many, kidnapping and beating up others. On Nov. 12th the General Motors police kidnapped Walter Hardin, Leo Fortin and Clarence Sherman and beat them up brutally. They also attempted to drive Bradley out of town.

Two big meetings are planned by the Pontiac workers, one tonight and another on Sunday at 2 p. m.

The League of Struggle for Negro rights will hold an election rally to mobilize both Negro and white workers behind the Communist candidates. Both meetings will be held at the Trade Union Unity League headquarters, 94½ Bagely Street.

BATTLE CREEK LAWYER SEEKS CITY POSITION

Chicago Defender

Race Makes First Bid for Commissioner

By FRANCES WATKINS

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 18.—The movement to elect Attorney James R. Golden to the position of city commissioner, which was launched a week ago by the Civic league, has caused consternation among local politicians.

When the idea was first proposed white citizens regarded it as a joke, but with the passing of time interest in the possible election of a member of the Race to the board of commissioners caught the fancy of voters of both races. Never before has an attempt been made to elect other than white men to the office.

Spurred by the program of citizens throughout the country in a fight for political recognition in their communities, residents here launched the determined campaign to elect Attorney Golden to one of the two positions of city commissioner that are to be filled by the voters at the municipal election April 4.

Registration among citizens of the Race jumped up 200 per cent following the announcement that Golden was in the race for commissioner, and spontaneously, it seems, organizations sprang into being and announced as their primary purpose the election of Golden.

Through the influence of a citizen's committee, comprising members of both races; many prominent white persons have joined the Golden-for-commissioner group and have pledged not only their time, but have agreed to contrbute financial aid toward the successful end of the campaign.

No Race Feeling

Attorney Golden is the only member of his Race practicing at the local bar. He is 33 years old and was born in Richmond, Va. Golden was educated at Wayland academy, Virginia Union college and the University of Michigan law school.

Battle Creek's city government is managed by a mayor and four commissioners. Two commissioners are elected each year for a term of two years. Commissioners are: finance, public safety, parks and streets and sewerage. The mayor appoints the commissioners to their respective posts, the office of each depending on seniority.

DETROIT SENATOR FILES CANDIDACY

3/17/32

DETROIT—Charles A. Roxborough, colored senator for five years, of the Third Senatorial District, filed his petition for re-election with the County Clerk's office Wednesday afternoon in order that his name might be on the ballots for the primaries September 13.

During his first term at Lansing, Senator Roxborough introduced a new Civil Rights bill that would have put more "teeth" in the present bill. The bill passed the senate without a dissenting vote, but was unable to reach the floor in the house. Mr. Roxborough attributed the failure in the house to not having a colored representative there to fight for the bill.

In addition, he introduced a resolution in the senate, asking for an investigation of racial discrimination at the University of Michigan. Charges had been made by students that colored co-eds could not secure reservations in the new Mosher-Jordan dormitory. The resolution was passed, but no investigation was ever made. However, colored co-eds are residents of the dormitory.

SEVEN NEGROES SEEK SEATS IN CONGRESS FROM MICHIGAN

Republic

8-15-32

Detroit, Mich. (CNS).—The names of seven colored men will go on the State primary ballots here in September as candidates for Republican and Democratic nominations for Congress. In addition 15 names of colored office-seekers will be found on the primary lists for Wayne County, which includes the city of Detroit. Five of the men seeking seats in Congress are running for Republican nominations. The other two are seeking Democratic designations.

Negro candidates for Congress are James W. Ames and Charles H. Mahoney, Republicans in the first district, and Morton N. Shipman, Democrat; Robert Lee Ward, Republican, and Arthur D. Washington, Democrat, of the 13th District; and William T. Patrick and Henry H. Tarrant, Republicans from the 15th District. Should any of these seven be successful in the September primaries, the success will mark the first candidacy of a colored man for Congress in the State.

Dr. Ossian H. Sweet of the famous "Sweet Case," H. Percival Thompson, Julian W. Perry, William H. Robinson, Charles H. Roxborough, present incumbent and William C. Smith, are Republican candidates for places in the State Senate. Jesse McDaniel and Charles Jones seek similar nominations from the Democratic party.

Two colored Democrats are seeking their party's designation for County Coroner. They are David C. Smith and Anthony G. Featherston.

NEGROES RUN FOR CONGRESS IN MICHIGAN

Two Are Democrats And 5 Republicans. Dr. Sweet Seeks State Legislature

Washington Tribune

Chicago Defender 8/13/32

DETROIT Mich. (CNS)—The names of seven colored men will go on the State primary ballots here in September as candidates for Republican and Democratic nominations for Congress. In addition 15 names of colored office-seekers will be found on the primary lists for Wayne County, which includes the city of Detroit. Five of the men seeking seats in Congress are running for Republican nominations from the first, 13th and 15th Michigan Congressional districts. The other two are seeking Democratic designations from the 1st and 13th districts.

Of the county candidates ten are seeking Republican designations to the State Senate and State Legislature; and five are seeking similar county designations from the Democratic voters. Negro candidates for Congress are as follows: James W. Ames and Charles H. Mahoney, Republicans in the first district, and Morton N. Shipman, Democrat in that district; Robert Lee Ward, Republican, and Arthur D. Washington, Democrat, of the 13th district; and William T. Patrick and Henry H. Tarrant, Republican nomination seekers from the 15th district. Should any of these seven be successful in the September primaries, the success will mark the first candidacy of a colored man for Congress in the State.

Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, of the famous "Sweet Case," H. Percival Thompson, Julian W. Perry, William H. Robinson, Charles H. Roxborough, present incumbent, and William C. Smith, are candidates for the Republican nomination for places in the State Senate. Jesse McDaniel and Charles Jones seek similar nominations from the Democratic party.

Two colored Democrats are seeking their party's designation for County Coroner. They are David C. Smith and Anthony G. Featherston. Candidates for party nominations to the State Legislature are as follows: Republicans—Ramon A. Martinez, William S. Perkins, Percival Piper, Robert J. Willis; Democrat—Ernest Mitchell and Bristol M. Tyndal.

NEGROES NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS AND STATE SENATE IN MICH.

Detroit, Mich. — (C.N.S.) — Charles H. Mahoney, candidate for nomination for Congress, and State Senator Charles A. Roxborough and Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, candidate for nomination for State Senate, were the successful Republican candidates in the hot primaries of last Tuesday when in company with 19 other race representatives they sought the favor of the electorate of the city.

Mr. Mahoney, a graduate of the University of Michigan School of Law in 1911, lead his Republican opponents, two white contestants and Dr. James W. Ames, with a vote of 6,092 votes.

Mr. Roxborough also won a signal victory in winning a renomination over a formidable rival for State Senator in the third senatorial district. Dr. Ossian Sweet of the "Sweet-Case" fame, came out on top in his maiden effort, winning the nomination for State Senator in the second senatorial district.

None of the several Negro candidates on the Democratic ticket were successful and Robert J. Willis, Roman A. Martinez, William S. Perkins and Percival Piper, Republican, also failed to win places or nominations for Representative in the State Legislature.

The First Congressional District of Michigan, with its 75,000 Negro inhabitants, has about 57 per cent of the total Negro population of Detroit and the City of Hamtrack. This population, however, is not 25 per cent of the total population of the newly-formed district, whose boundaries were only established last winter when the State was redistricted to provide for the election of three additional Congressmen from the State.

Another Negro for Congress

DETROIT, Mich.—Atty. Chas. Mahoney of this city won the nomination in the first Congressional district on the Republican ticket.

Dr. Ossain H. Sweet famous physician was nominated for the state senate in the 2nd district, and Chas. A. Roxborough was nominated for the state senate in the 3rd district. All three candidates ran on the Republican ticket.

Two Negroes in Cleveland, one in Brooklyn, one in New York, and one in Detroit have been nominated for Congress.

Mahoney Is Named to Run for Congress

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Charles Mahoney, prominent attorney, member of the board of supervisors of Wayne county and president of the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance company, proved the big surprise in the primary election Tuesday when he won the Republican nomination in the First congressional district over four other contestants, including Dr. James W. Ames.

Attorney Mahoney received 6,092 votes. John Sosnowski (white), former congressman, was second with 4,106 votes; Frank Schemanske (white), assistant prosecuting attorney, was third, and Dr. Ames fourth with 2,106 votes.

The First congressional district was made at the last session of the state legislature and comprises the Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, 11th, 13th and 15th wards and the city of Hamtramck. The Fifth, Seventh and Ninth are heavily populated with Colored voters while the 11th, 13th, 15th and Hamtramck are thickly settled with a Polish constituency.

Mr. Mahoney's opponent on the Democratic ticket in the general election in November will be a member of the Polish group, John Sadowski, at present a member of the state senate from the Second district.

Mr. Mahoney was born in Decatur, Mich., May 26, 1886, attending the public high schools there. He was a student at Fisk university in 1908 and attended Olivet college at Olivet Mich. He graduated from the University of Michigan law college in 1911.

He was the first lawyer to be appointed to the city planning commission, serving for four years under former Mayor James Couzen. He was appointed chairman of the state-wide committee to function with labor and industries by former Governor Groesbeck.

Attorney Charles A. Roxborough, present senator from the Third state senatorial district, was renominated on the Republican ticket. The incumbent was offered some opposition by Attorney Julian Perry, but this was soon outdistanced by the senator.

Recall Sweet Case

Mr. Perry, who won distinction as an associate of Clarence Darrow when he was defense counsel in the Sweet case, had the indorsement of the Civic Searchlight, a white organization, and the Wolverine Republican club. However, the indorsement of these two organizations failed to help him in ousting the first Race member of Michigan's senate. Mr. Roxborough is seeking his second term.

Dr. Ossian H. Sweet won the Republican nomination in the Second senatorial district, defeating Percival Thompson by almost two to one. This is Dr. Sweet's first try for an elective office. It was Thompson's second attempt.

Dr. Sweet was born in Orlando, Fla., where he attended the public and high schools. He graduated from Wilberforce university and Howard university college of medicine. He studied abroad for a year before establishing his office in Detroit 12 years ago. He is 42 years of age and was the principal in the now famous Sweet case of 1925.

Attorneys Percival Piper, Robert Willis, Ramon Martinez, and William Perkins failed to win nominations on the Republican ticket in the race for state representative in the First district. Mr. Willis received 13,175 votes, Piper 13,070, Perkins 11,177 and Martinez 7,788.

Robert Lee Ward was far behind Clarence McLeod (white) in the race for congress in the 13th district, polling 2,945 votes to Mc. McLeod's 15,948. The 13th district is the district in which an effort is being made to keep out Race owners and tenants.

Attorney Charles Jones was fourth in the Democratic race for the nomination in the Third senatorial district. Attorney Ernest Mitchell while finishing out of the select group, garnered 16,444 votes for state representative on the Democratic ticket. Dr. C. Smith finished third in the Democratic fight for soroner with 23,760 votes. Dr. Featherstone, running on the same ticket, received 4,440 votes. Arthur Washington and Morton Shipman, in the 13th and First districts, respectively, failed to get in under the tape.

Attorney William Patrick Sr. was eighth on the Republican ticket in the 15th congressional district. Attorney Henry Tarrant was next to last in the race that had more than fifteen entries.

Nominated For Congress

CHAS. H. MAHONEY

who was nominated for Congress September 13, in the Republican Primary to represent the 13th Congressional District of Michigan, by a very large majority over his nearest opponent. He was the first man of the group to receive such honors in the history of this state.

Mr. Mahoney was born in Decatur, Michigan, finished high school in Decatur; spent three years in Olivet College; was graduated from Fisk University. Finished law at the University of Michigan; practiced law in Detroit twenty-one years. He is now president of the Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Company; served four years on the board of supervisors of Wayne County, and four years on the city planning commission of the City of Detroit.

G.O.P. Candidates Lose In Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 9—Attorney Charles Mahoney, candidate for Congress; Dr. O. H. Sweet, senatorial aspirant, both Republican standard-bearers, will be defeated, according to last minute election tabulations here. Mahoney, who was opposed by Attorney Julian Perry, was 20,000 behind, while Sweet, who ran opposite Percival Thompson, will probably lose by about 10,000.

Grave doubt was expressed over the outcome of State Senator Charles Roxborough's campaign for re-election. Roxborough also ran on the G. O. P. ticket.

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Negro-Italian Alliance May Give Detroit a Congressman

Negro-American

11-5-32

Polish Pamphlet Opposes Charles H. Mahoney, Who Expects to Be Elected Member

DETROIT.—The election in Detroit, as far as the three colored candidates, Senator Charles A. Roxborough, Attorney Charles H. Mahoney and Dr. Ossian H. Sweet, are concerned, is revolving around their ability to rouse their constituency and to pacify the disgruntled Italian voters.

Prior to the primary election many were of the opinion that Charles Mahoney and Dr. Sweet did not have a chance to win the nominations on the Republican ticket. Therefore many failed to register and cast their ballots.

With Mahoney and Sweet nominated, political leaders have been waging a strenuous campaign to register every eligible voter in the three districts, with the result the largest number ever to register has been placed on the books for the general election, November 8.

Because of certain pamphlets distributed in the districts prior to the primary election, stating that the First Congressional district was ninety per cent Polish and that the district should not be represented by a Negro or Dago, the Italian voters have been aligning themselves with Mahoney and Sweet against the Poles. Mr. Mahoney has an Italian to head his campaign in the Italian district.

The efforts of the candidates, Mr. Mahoney and Dr. Sweet especially, have been to crystallize the Negro and Italian vote for a solid attack against the Polish vote. And all evidence points to the fulfillment of this effort.

Senator Charles A. Roxborough is seeking re-election in the Second district, to the senate on his past record. He points to the fight he made for the new civil rights bill last year. The bill passed the senate, but was defeated in the house. He also points to the resolution he introduced asking for an investigation of racial discrimination at the University of Michigan. The investigation was never made, but the color bar was lowered at the Mosher-Jordan dormitory for the admittance of colored co-eds.

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Michigan

Elections

Sen. Roxborough and Running Mates Lose Detroit Election

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18. — The fury of the Democratic avalanche of votes which swept Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and his running mate, John N. Garner, into the White House, buried the three Race Republican candidates—Senator Charles A. Roxborough, Attorney Charles H. Mahoney and Dr. Ossian H. Sweet.

Senator Roxborough was seeking re-election in the Third senatorial district, Attorney Charles Mahoney was Republican nominee in the First congressional district and Dr. Sweet was Republican candidate in the Second senatorial district.

Senator Roxborough went down under the wave of votes which cost the senate 18 Republican seats of the total of 32. This same landslide gave the Democrats 53 of the 100 seats in the lower house, only one Republican winning in Wayne county. It will be the first time the Michigan legislature has been controlled by the Democrats for more than 40 years. It was also the first time Michigan has gone Democratic in the presidential election for 80 years.

Poles Kill His Chances

Senator Roxborough was leading his Democratic opponent, Leo Karwick (white), by more than 4,000 votes and seemed assured of victory. But with the arrival of the Hamtramck votes, which is heavily populated by a Polish electorate, Roxborough's lead was wiped out, and the final count was 12.759 for Roxborough and 15,663 for Warwick.

Anthony Wilkowski (white), Democratic candidate in the Second senatorial district, buried Dr. Sweet, 35,567 to 14,131. Mr. Mahoney lost to George G. Sadowski (white) by more than 15,000 votes.

Rumors have been floating throughout the district that the white Republicans knifed the Race candidates by supplying funds for the Democratic candidates. One candidate is alleged to have made the remark that his funds were furnished by white Republicans who were anxious to see him win.

Race Workers to Go

With the defeat of all Republican candidates running for re-election for county offices but one, many Race employees will be ousted with the 1,000 scheduled to go when the Democrats assume office Jan. 1. Chief among these will be the 14 Race employees, including the first matron working at the county jail. Henry Behrendt, who was defeated for re-election, had hired more Race workers than any other sheriff.

Thomas Farrell, county clerk for more than 20 years, was also defeated. Working in Mr. Farrell's office are Marshall Parker, Theodore Brown and Louise Ray. Parker is a clerk in Judge Guy Miller's court.

County Treasurer Loses

Herman Lau, county treasurer, and his staff, including several Race employees, will be cast adrift from their jobs. Lloyd Loomis, assistant prosecutor, and Fred Fuller, investigator, were saved when Harry S. Toy rallied with the late returns to overcome the large lead his Democratic opponent had established for the prosecutor of Wayne county. Toy was the only Republican to be elected to a county office.

However, the Race Democratic leaders declare that these Race employees will be replaced by others. In some instances, they state, there will be a larger number, especially in the sheriff's office.

There will also be a change in the Detroit office of the Michigan bureau of Race welfare, which is headed by William Jennifer. Governor Wilbur M. Brucker was defeated for re-election by his Democratic opponent, William Comstock, and Mr. Jennifer had worked faithfully for the incumbent.

MAHONEY LOSES AS EARLY MICH LEAD DWINDLES

All Negro Candidates In Detroit On G.O.P. Ticket Beaten

DETROIT, Mich.—(ANP)— Although there was not a single Negro candidate for any position on the Democratic ticket last week, an analysis of the vote discloses that the majority of the Negro vote cast was straight Democratic and, therefore, against three prominent candidates who were running as Republicans.

The three candidates who lost because members of their race forgot or neglected to split their ballots were Charles Mahoney, for Congress, and Dr. O. H. Sweet and Charles Roxborough, for the State Senate.

In the first district, which Mahoney sought to represent, a large segment of the Italian vote was cast for Mahoney because the Italians did not want a Pole, Mahoney's rival, to represent them. But despite this Italian vote, Mahoney received only 21,551 votes out of 71,311 votes cast the indication being that most of the Negro vote in the district, cast straight, went to the Democratic Pole.

The same situation was observed in the Second Senatorial district where Dr. Sweet obtained only 14,132 of the 49,698 votes cast.

Being Republicans Hurt

It was believed by many that Senator Roxborough would pull through because he was known to have more support from the white voters than either of the other two colored candidates, but the 12,000 votes cast for him still left him 2,904 votes behind the Polish Democrat who opposed him.

Mahoney's contest was waged throughout 170 election districts. Dr. Sweet is in 114, and Roxborough is in 77.

Thus the Negro voters joined the new white element in upsetting the tradition of Republican Michigan. Post-election contemplation by the leaders centers around the prospects for benefits from Democrats for colored citizens, now that the Democrats have been able to grab almost every office from governor down to the humblest county position.

Large numbers of Negroes are employed by the Republicans in the Wayne County building as clerks, stenographers, deputy sheriffs, investigators, prosecuting attorneys and the like. If changes are made the question is being asked, will Negroes be given these jobs by the Democrats?

LOSES HIS SEAT—Senator Charles Roxborough of Detroit, who was defeated for re-election to the state senate last Tuesday when the Democrats swept the nation. Senator Roxborough served one term in the upper house of the Michigan legislature.

Elections.

Mississippi Man's Nomination For Marshal Held Up

Washington.—(CNS)—On request of Senator O. Hastings of Delaware, the nomination of B. B. Montgomery to be United States marshal for the northern district of Mississippi was passed over in the senate last week, Thursday.

Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman for Mississippi, is making a determined effort in opposition to Montgorery's confirmation. It is alleged that Montgomery made a remark reflecting on the virtue of colored women.

Mrs. Booze has filed affidavits substantiating the charges that Montlieutenants, officers of the club and Negro citizens and voters of the state. C. V. Taylor, former postmaster at Clarksdale, declared under oath that upon several occasions he had heard Montgomery state his opposition of Negroes' voting and taking part in the Republican party in Mississippi, and that he had stated that he would not sit in a committee meeting with a Negro.

George F. McClelland, vice-chairman of the Republican State executive committee, qouted Montgomery as saying:

"I cannot be regular as long as Mary C. Booze is national committeewoman and as long as your organization or the Republican organization allows Negro women to be affiliated with them. There is no Negro woman who has one ounce of virtue in her and I will not support any party which has within its midst Negro women."

A. M. Patterson, former postmaster at Como, Mississippi, in an affidavit reports that Montgomery told him that he could not support him as long as he continued to associate with the black and tan Republican faction. When Mr. Patterson refused to foreswear his allegiance to the regular Republican organization to join the lily-whites, Montgomery answered by saying:

"There are no honest and decent Negroes and I will not take part in a Republican meeting or convention with any Negro in Mississippi."

The N. A. A. C. P. has joined in the fight to prevent the confirmation of Montgomery.

Debate in Congress Monday on Confirmation of Women's Insulter as Marshal

Ofay who Said No Colored Women are Chaste, is Opposed by Senator Hastings, Delaware, and Senator Shortridge, of California. Only Senator Pushing Nomination is Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, who says He Doesn't Mix in Republican Messes.

WASHINGTON—Action on the nomination of B. B. Montgomery to be United States marshal for the northern district of Mississippi was again postponed last Monday until the next executive session of the Senate.

Requests that no nomination go over were made by Senators Daniel O. Hastings, Republican, of Delaware, chairman of the Senate judiciary subcommittee which considered the nomination, and Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican, of California.

Hastings Makes Statement

When the nomination of Montgomery, whom Mrs. Mary C. Bocze, National Committeewoman from Mississippi, accused of stating that he did not believe any Negro woman was virtuous, came up, Senator Hastings rose to ask that it go over until the next executive session.

The following discussion then ensued, as reported in the Congressional Record:

SENATOR HASTINGS (Rep., Del.) Mr. President, at the last executive session I asked that this nomination go over. Before it is confirmed or rejected I desire to make a short statement in connection with it. I do it at this time or permit the nomination to go over until the next executive on the nomination?

Mr. PAT HARRISON (Dem., Miss.). Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Delaware yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield.

Mr. HARRISON. I had very much hoped that this matter might be settled. The nominee is a Republican who has been nominated to fill an office in my State. The nomination has been pending in the committee for some time, and, of course, in view of the consideration of the pending tax bill we may not have another executive session for some time. Will not the Senator from Delaware make his statement to-night and let us take action on the the nomination?

Disrespectful Remarks

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. President, I was appointed chairman of the subcommittee to consider this nomination, which has been before the Senate for a considerable time. The charge made on which the objection to this nominee is based is that he has made some very disrespectful remarks relative to the colored people of the State of Mississippi. The charge was of sufficient seriousness for the committee to believe that if it could be established that the statement was true it would be sufficient reason for rejecting the nomination.

There were some half-dozen affidavits submitted by various persons who testified in those affidavits that such a statement had been made by Mr. Montgomery. Montgomery, on the other hand, very positively denied making any such statement. All the evidence is that he is a thoroughly competent man for the position, and no objection was made to him except upon this one point. I think the paper evidence before the committee would show that he did make the statement; he insists that he did not; and, of course, there is no definite way to determine whether he did or did not make it.

The colored people of Mississippi sent statements to the colored people's organizations all over the country to the effect that Mr. Montgomery had made the remarks attributed to him. He undoubtedly has created the impression among the colored people all over the country that he had made disrespectful remarks relative to the colored women of the State of Mississippi.

In my judgment, in view of the whole condition of the record, in vie wof the fact that the colored people of the country believe the statement to be true, whether it be or not, it was not desirable for the Senate to confirm the nominee.

I do not propose to make any extended remarks with respect to the nomination. I merely want to be recorded as against its cofirmation.

Shortridge Talks

Mr. SHORTRIDGE (Rep., Calif.). Mr. President, I join in the request that this nomination go over until the next executive session, and I renew that request. It is not my desire to-night to discuss the merits of the controversial question, namely, whether this nominee did or did not utter the words imputed to him. I think we can save time if the request be granted. I should certainly not ask for any further consideration than that the nomination lie over until to-morrow evening if the Senate please.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President——

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I can express myself in a few words with certain data before me which I have not now, not knowing that we would have an executive session this evening. That is the only reason why I make the request. I do not make it for the purpose of indefinite delay at all.

Mr. HARRISOS. Mr.. President. of course if the Senator wants the nomination to go over and objects to its consideration, I shall not insist upon it being considered. The Senator from Delaware, however, has made a very fair statement of the facts, and I am sure the Senator from California agrees that the issue stated by the Senator from Delaware is that which is before the Senate.

I have known this appointee for some time; he is a Republican and I never mess in Republican politics. I think that some of the colored population believe that perhaps the nominee did make the statement attributed to him, but I am sure they are mistaken, because this man is an upright citizen of the State, and I am sure would make a good officer or I would not be for his confirmation. I had hoped, in view of the fact that we are discussing the tax bill which may take some time, and as this nomination has been before the committee for quite a while, that the Senator, in the bigness of his heart, would permit the Senate to take action on the nomination now and not prolong it, because the nominee ought to be in the office if we are going to confirm him. I hope the Senator will not ask for delay, but will let us take action on the nomination.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Mr. President, let me repeat what I just stated. Of course, I did not know that we would have an executive session this evening, and I have not the data before me. I repeat that I would be very willing to have an executive session to-morrow, and I shall take but a few moments to lay the facts as I understand them before the Senate. I do not seek, of course, indefinite delay.

Mr. HARRISON. May I ask the Senator if more facts came to the attention of the committee than those the Senator from Delaware has stated? As I understood, the statement alleged to have been uttered by Mr. Montgomery was brought to the attention of the committee and was denied. I think the Senator knows well that my colleague and I would not want the appointee to be marshal if the facts alleged were true. If there were anything against the nominee, certainly we would be among the first to object.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. I do not wish to delay the confirmation of the nomination. I have expressed my wish.

Mr. HARRISON. If it is a wish of the Senator that the nomination go over, I shall not insist on its being considered. I am only trying to expedite the consideration of the tax bill and at the same time to accord prompt consideration to a matter that is of some importance and which has been delayed for some time in the committee.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. If I may do so, I ask unanimous consent, in order to speed the matter, that when we take a recess to-morrow evening, as in legislative session, we hold an executive session.

Mr. HARRISON. In the meanwhile, of course, if the Senator thinks of it no further, we can act accordingly.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE. Precisely. In any event, I will not take more than a few moments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to passing the nomination over? The Chair hears none.

The clerk will report the next nomination on the calendar.

Another Parker Case

ORDINARILY, the confirmation of a nominee for United States marshal does not cause a ripple in the United States Senate; but in the fight against the confirmation of B. B. Montgomery for that office in the Northern district of Mississippi, we hope that Mrs. Mary C. Booze, the Republican national committeewoman from that state, and the white and colored persons who are fighting with her, will be crowned with victory.

MONTGOMERY is a "lily white" and is being supported by a "lily white" faction, who declared that they are opposed to the exercise of the elective franchise by Negroes in Mississippi. His alleged assertion that he does not believe that there are any chaste Negro women and that he would not take part in a Republican convention in his state in which a Negro woman sat, is too insane to be given serious consideration. Let him have his detestable thoughts; but he should not expect Mrs. Booze, who is a Negro, and Perry W. Howard, the state's committeeman and also a Negro, to applaud him and use their influence to get him an office. When Howard dispensed Federal patronage in the state he was unable to secure the appointment, but as soon as it was taken from his hands he was nominated.

CONFIRMATION is opposed on the ground that a man with such strong racial prejudices, and who is already opposed to the participation of the Negro in politics, would intimidate Negro voters seeking to exercise their right of franchise. In a smaller way it is the Parker case all over again. Confirmation of Montgomery should be withheld.

PERSISTENCY WINS

National Committeewoman Booze of Mississippi should be acclaimed for her persistent effort to thwart the confirmation of B. B. Montgomery, the white man appointed by President Hoover as United States Marshal for the northern district of Mississippi. This appointee made disparaging remarks about our women. On this account there were considerable resentment becoming more acute when he aspired for the marshalship. The appointment was protested. President Hoover was prevailed upon not to make it, and was even informed about Montgomery's reflection upon our women. The president ignored the protest and made the appointment. Mrs. Booze and her friends got busy and prevailed upon the senate committee to defeat the confirmation. This was seriously considered and the appointment would have no doubt received a negative report. Being aware of the situation, Mr. Hoover

finally withdrew Montgomery's name. It would have been far better for him to have not made the appointment. His withdrawal after later developments reflects no credit upon him. Were it not for Mrs. Booze, the unworthy appointee would have been elevated and become more inclined to insult the women of our race, and at the same time, encourage others to do likewise. This should be a lasting lesson to this man, and all others who may be inclined to speak disparagingly of our women.

The Week in White House Politics

Revolt of Senators Watson, Hastings, Hebert, Glenn, Moses and Dale caused President Hoover to announce the withdrawal, Friday, of the nomination of B. B. Montgomery, white, to be marshal of the northern district of Mississippi.

Montgomery is reported to have said that no colored woman is virtuous. President Hoover, after talking with Montgomery, denied the charge. Senators, with eyes to 1932 campaigns for re-election, said that did not matter because colored people *believed* that Montgomery said it, which was quite sufficient.

We'll take the word of Mrs. Mary Booze, Mississippi's national committeewoman who filed the charges originally, any day against that of Montgomery.

Besides, why shouldn't Mr. Hoover take the word of Mississippi's national committee members on appointments in that state?

Wise senators recalling what happened to colleagues who followed Mr. Hoover into voting for Judge Parker wanted no repetition of that affair.

President Hoover's lily-white picture policy continues. July 5 he was photographed with a group of Modern Woodmen of America. July 6 he posed with delegates to the annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America.

MARY BOOZE'S VICTORY.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I have just read an article in your paper written by "Mary Booze" of Mound Bayou, Miss.

I live in Mississippi and know Mr. B. B. Montgomery who was nominated by President Hoover to be U. S. marshal of the northern district of Misssissippi.

It was a victory for Mary Booze when his name was withdrawn by President Hoover.

Mary Booze enlisted the negro clubs throughout the many states against Mr. Montgomery. He was capable of being marshal for his district, he is a fine gentleman and stands for clean politics and has done a great deal to put his party on a higher plane.

President Hoover took the patronage away from the faction that Mary Booze belongs to, because it was selling appointments.

This is a fight between two factions, the "Lily Whites" and the "Black and Tans." Regardless of whose name is presented the "Black and Tans" will fight the nominee, so Mary Booze needs to be more explicit and explain.

MARY S. IRVIN.

Pine Bluff, Ark.

Elections.

JUDGE CLARK CONCEDED A GOOD CHANCE

Call 7-29-32

Congressional Candidate Is Picked by Republican Leaders

Kansas City, Mo.

Judge Crittenden E. Clark of St Louis, and known everywhere in Missouri, is on the Republican primary ballot, as a candidate for congress. He is one of the candidates slated by Republican leaders, an attitude that makes it highly probable that he will be one of those nominated.

St. Louis is strongly Republican and those whom it favors will be

JUDGE CRITTENDEN E. CLARK

given huge majorities. Judge Clark is one of these. He will run well out in the state. In the tour which he made in certain counties, he met an enthusiastic reception, some county committeemen going as far as to say he was their preference of all candidates. Clark is a man who has been active in Missouri fraternally. He was grand master of Masons. His acquaintance is broad and because of his charming personality, it will rally to him as friend to friend. The prediction is freely made that Judge Clark will be in the upper half of the Republicans nominated.

It is a coincidence that the candidacy of Crittenden E. Clark on the Republican ticket is in the same year that Jos. L. McLemore is running on the Democratic ticket. Both can be nominated. Should they both win out, one is certain to be elected in November to go to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUL 19 1932

J. M. LASHLY PRAISES HAY ON FARM RELIEF

Candidate's Plan Is Honest, Attorney Says at Downtown Meeting.

The farm relief plan of Charles M. Hay, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, was commended by Jacob M. Lashly, attorney, in an address yesterday before about 200 members of the Hay-for-Senator Club of St. Louis at the Stix, Baer & Fuller Auditorium.

"I am supporting Charley Hay," said Lashly, "because he is the most far-seeing man I know. He advocates honest relief for the farmers, and has worked out a practical plan that will work—that of release from mortgages on their farms.

"What we need is bread for our people—and Hay is one man who will see that they get it. Months before this campaign, before he thought of becoming a candidate for Senator, he advocated the shorter-day labor shift."

Five points, those of farm relief, tariff, naval disarmaments, prohibition and depression, were stressed by Lashly. He condemned the cutting off of foreign trade by high tariff and blamed the present government for letting its people starve in a "land of milk and honey."

Omong other speakers were Mrs. Hay and A. J. Pickett, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Miss Alberta Allen, president of the Zonta Club, presided.

Hay's candidacy was indorsed last night at a meeting of Negro Democratic organizations, William H. Parker, chairman of the City-Wide Negro Hay-for Senator Club, announced last night. Those indorsing Hay are William H. Parker, Fourth Ward; Dr. W. R. Williams, Dr. E. S. Bailey and W. T. Sykes, Fifth Ward; Clifton R. Jackson, Eighth; Mrs. L. Blythe, Sixteenth; Rev. John W. Loden, Twelfth; M. B. Dyer, Twenty-second; W. H. Holloman, James T. Bush, Twenty-third; Rev. B. F. Abbott and O. S. McClelland, Twentieth.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUL 22 1932

Negroes Indorse Wilson.

The candidacies of Francis M. Wilson for Governor and Charles M. Howell for Senator were indorsed at a Fourth Ward Negro Democratic mass meeting last night at Mount Moriah Missionary Baptist Church. James H. Miller, ward Committeeman, sponsored the meeting.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUL 18 1932

WILSON AND HOWELL INDORSED BY NEGROES

The Seventh Ward Negro Democratic organization met last night at 1731 Chouteau avenue and indorsed Francis M. Wilson for Governor and Charles M. Howell for United States Senator. Judge John T. Fitzsimmons, candidate for Supreme Judge and Joseph L. McLemore, Negro, a candidate for Congressman at large also were indorsed.

McLEMORE AND CLARK ARE DEFEATED IN PRIMARIES

Call Kansas City, Mo. 8-5-32

In the bitterest primary election battle ever waged in Missouri, two colored candidates for representative in congress, one a Democrat, and one a Republican, made creditable showings throughout the state although they failed of nomination.

Joseph L. McLemore, Democratic candidate for congress ran up a total of approximately 60,000 votes. His votes in Kansas City alone totalled about 25,000 according to incomplete results yesterday. Crittenden Clark, Republican, polled 49,965 votes.

was elected committeewoman in the second ward. She succeeded herself. Albert Johnson, committeeman of the fourth ward, in spite of opposition, was reelected.

Mrs. Hazel Campbell, white, who was given some opposition in her effort to succeed herself as committeewoman of the 11th ward was reelected.

Scratch Negro Candidates

In the fourth ward Republican primaries both Crittenden Clark, candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, and J. D. Pouncey, aspirant for the Republican nomination for state legislature, showed evidence of having been scratched by Negro ward leaders.

In contrast to this Joseph McLemore, the only Negro candidate on the Democratic ticket, received the full Negro vote in the Democratic primary.

In Kansas, the trend was from the Republican to the Democratic party. In spite of this change, when 1,500 Negroes in Wyandotte county switched party affiliations, Dr. W. M. Blount, running for reelection on the Republican ticket for the legislature from the eighth district, was an easy victor over his white opponent. He received a heavy Negro vote in the colored wards.

Call Kansas City, Mo.

Heaviest Vote

Dorsey Green, Democrat, candidate for the state legislature from the eighth district, lost out. About 40,000 voters trooped to the polls all told to record perhaps the heaviest vote on record. The efforts of Dorsey Green, Ben Robinson, Allen Walker, Hezekiah Seborne, Mrs. Tillie Moss, and the Rev. S. E. Newell, were responsible for the change to the Democratic party.

Complete election returns were not available at press time. Additional information can be obtained at the Board of Election Commissioners, Vi. 0770. When final tabulations have been made, The Call will carry a detailed report.

WORSE THAN STUPID

There is a story in the Bible which fits one situation in the primary election of last Tuesday. In the second book of Samuel is related the story of David's infatuation with the wife of one of his generals. To possess her he used his power as King of Israel to have the general put in the front line of battle where he was killed, then he took the wife.

"But this thing David had done displeased the Lord," says the Bible. And He sent the prophet Nathan who told David a parable. He told how a rich man about to have a feast, passed by the sheep in his own many flocks, and killed the one ewe lamb of a poor neighbor. David's anger, the Bible says, "was greatly kindled against the man" and he said that the man who would do such a thing would surely die for it. Then Nathan said "Thou art the man," relating how David had coveted Uriah's wife and had done this ignoble deed to possess her.

Negroes by reason of circumstances vote for a hundred white men for public office and seldom have a chance to vote for one of their own. Yet in making its slate, even in Negro precincts one Republican candidate's organization crossed off the name of Crittenden Clark, candidate for Congress, Negroes' one ewe lamb and took all the places for whites.

CARTHAGE, MO
DEMOCRAT

JUL 28 1932

COLORED CANDIDATE TO BE GUEST AT NEGRO BARBECUE

Joseph L. McLemore, of St. Louis, colored candidate for the Democratic nomination for congressman at large, will be in Carthage all day today in the interests of his campaign. He will be guest of honor at a colored I. O. O. F. barbecue in Carter park. The candidate will be met at the railroad station by a committee of Carthage negroes headed by Shell Mitchell and will be taken from there to the barbecue grounds. He is expected to make an address during the afternoon.

NEGRO ATTORNEY DEFEATED IN RACE FOR U. S. SENATE

ST. LOUIS, M. — (CNS) — Attorney Pearl Abernathy, first colored man to seek the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Missouri, was beaten in a heavy Republican primary here last week by Henry W. Kiel, thrice mayor of this city. Abernathy was one of six candidates for the office.

SEEKS SENATE SEAT-DEFEATED

Negro Candidate in St. Louis First to Run Loses in Primary

ST LOUIS Mo. (CNS) August 10.—Atty. Pearl Abernathy, first colored man to seek the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Missouri, was beaten in a heavy Republican primary here last week by Harry W. Kiel, thrice mayor of this city. Abernathy was one of the six candidates for the office.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

OCT 11 193

JUDICIAL INDORSEMENTS BY MOUND CITY BAR

The Mound City Bar Association, an organization of local Negro lawyers, has made the following indorsements for the November election. The vote is given in each case with the names of those indorsed in bold-face type:

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

William H. Killoren (Rep.)	31
Charles W. Rutledge (Rep.)	28
H. A. Rosskopf (Rep.)	24
M. G. Barron (Dem.)	6
Charles M. Williams (Dem.)	3
Frank C. O'Malley (Dem.)	1

CIRCUIT JUDGE.
(Unexpired term.)

James G. Blaine (Rep.)	26
Robert J. Kirkwood (Dem.)	4

CIRCUIT ATTORNEY.

J. Ray Weinbrenner (Rep.)	29
Franklin Miller (Dem.)	2

JUDGE, COURT OF CRIMINAL CORRECTION.

George C. Foster (Rep.)	26
Joseph F. Dickmann (Dem.)	5

DR. BLOUNT REELECTED IN KANSAS

Kansas City, Kas., Voters Send Physician to Topeka Again

Dr. W. M. Blount has been chosen for the third consecutive time to represent the Kansas side citizens of the eighth district in the Kansas legislature. With a lead of 603 votes over his Democratic opponent, Dewey Wells, with all precincts in, his election was conceded Wednesday afternoon. Blount polled 6,906 votes and Wells, 6,203.

The race was one of the most bitterly contested in recent years. The candidates ran neck and neck Tuesday until Blount forged ahead in the count, early Wednesday morning.

Negro precincts giving Blount a heavy vote were: No. 7, 371; No. 5, 297; No. 19, 290; No. 42, 266; No. 20, 251; No. 41, 244; No. 40, 232; No. 4, 233; No. 27, 233; No. 3, 216; and 43A, 143.

Mixed and white precincts delivered a creditable vote to Dr. Blount.

Dr. Blount was chosen to represent his district in 1928. His plurality was large. In 1930 he was again successful. He defeated his opponent by more than 1,000 votes.

He made a splendid race in the August primary.

Elections.

FILES FOR CONGRESS

JOSEPH L. McLEMORE

Following the decision of the State Supreme Court in upholding the vote of Governor Caulfield of the redistricting bill which was passed by the last legislature, Joseph L. McLemore, local attorney with offices in the Peoples Building, has filed for the nomination for congressman at large, subject to the Democratic primary next August. According to the decision of the supreme court, all congressmen who have here before been elected by districts will now be elected in a state-wide vote.

It will be remembered that in 1928, McLeMore was the Democratic nominee in the Twelfth district against L. C. Dyer, the Republican nominee. In this campaign, he polled about eighteen thousand votes to approximately twenty-four thousand votes by his opponent, Mr. Dyer. In that election, Mr. McLemore had the support of the Twelfth District Democratic organization, and as such polled a larger vote in the white precincts than he did in the Negro precincts. It is understood that he will have organization support in the present campaign.

It is known that McLemore is politically a Wet, but he has not as yet made a public statement as to his platform. This, he promises to do within the near future.

Atty. McLemore to Make Race Again for Congress

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

APR 7 1932

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—Joseph L. McLemore, lawyer, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for congress from the 12th district. He was defeated eight years ago by Representative L. C. Dyer. He advocates repeal of the Volstead act.

Discussing other points of his platform, McLemore said:

"The unemployment situation is the most immediately pressing problem. So far from ridding the country of its poorhouses, the present administration has by its policy of favoring predatory interests, actually increased poverty among the masses. I believe the best method of immediately alleviating the economic ills upon us is to move directly forward with our public building problem. This would absorb some of the jobless all over the country without especially favoring any section. This is preferable to charity or dole, both of which tend to lessen self-respect and encourage indolence.

"Present day condition of commerce and finance, as well as lack of employment, should lead us to inquire as to what measures to adopt to prevent the recurrence. The experience of this panic will be of little service to us if we do not strive to prevent the repetition of such conditions in the future. Unemployment insurance and old age insurance are sound and practical. The idea of these instrumentalities are to some disturbing because of the apparent difficulty of working them out.

"Republican politicians have for half a century exploited the Race vote. They have counted the votes in advance and have at the ballot box cast them enmasse. They have rewarded political allies with our votes even when the candidate was unfit for office. This practice is detrimental to the Race and inimical to good government. My efforts will be directed towards correcting this evil."

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR

JAN 11 1932

Negro Into Race for Congress.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 11.—Joseph L McLemore, Negro, of St. Louis, today filed as a Democratic candidate for nomination as congressman at large from Missouri. He was the Democratic nominee for congress from the twelfth Missouri district in 1928, defeated in the general election by L. C. Dyer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

APR 7 1932

COUNTY G. O. P. LINES UP

PLANS MADE FOR THE STATE CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS TUESDAY.

Unit Rule Is Adopted for the 211 Who Will Go From Here, and Appointments Are Indorsed.

William E. Byers, chairman of the Jackson County Republican committee, was the choice for delegate at large to the Republican national convention in Chicago, at a caucus last night of leaders and members of the committee in charge of arrangements for the state convention Tuesday in St. Louis. Mrs. Rose Ludlow, president of the Twentieth Century Republican Club, was indorsed as an alternate at large.

L. Amasa Knox, Negro, former member of the state legislature, was indorsed by Negro Republicans and also by the steering committee as a candidate for one of the delegates at large.

Governor Caulfield, Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, and Senator Roscoe C. Patterson are regarded as certain selections as delegates at large. Among others talked of are Charles Nagel and Louis Waltke, St. Louis; Theodore Gary, Macon; Mrs. John Wyeth, St. Joseph, vice-chairman of the state committee, and Mrs. Pearl Gehrig, Salisbury.

The program for the 211 delegates from here to the state convention was outlined at the meeting which was held at the Hotel Baltimore.

With the exception of the possibility for a vote on the wet and dry issue, the unit rule was agreed upon. No platform was adopted.

The balance of the slate indorsed:

Wilton A. Smith, chairman of the Jackson County delegation.
Jesse Flowers, secretary.
Charles M. Blackmar, chairman of the credentials committee.
Albert I. Beach, chairman of the rules and order committee.
Albert Newman, chairman of the steering committee.
Forrest W. Hanna, member of the resolutions committee.
M. G. Sucrow, sergeant at arms.

About fifty attended the meeting representing the sixteen wards and six of the seven townships of the county. Ft. Osage township was not represented.

No special provisions were made for transportations of the delegates to St. Louis. Because many delegates desired to go by motor car, it was decided each would arrange his own means of transportation.

WILSON'S RECORD IS STRONG BID FOR NEGROES' SUPPORT

One of the candidates for office to be voted for in the August primary is Francis M. Wilson who hopes to win the democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Wilson is, or ought to be, the choice of every Negro voter who votes in the democratic primary. He is a man with a record and a man with a plan. No matter about his opponent,—Wilson deserves to win that nomination from the viewpoint of the Negro voter.

A news story appeared in The Call of October 12, 1928 which told of a radio address which Francis M. Wilson had delivered October 5, 1928 over WDAF. In reporting the fact, the paper commented upon the bold stand which the speaker took, saying that his was no address to a Negro audience. It was radio broadcast, from a station which can be heard from Canada to Mexico, and therefore was notice to all where the candidate stood. Missouri with its reluctance to create opportunity for its Negro citizens were told in plain language what Wilson would do if elected. The news story of four years ago said in part:

When Candidate in 19[illegible]

"Francis Wilson, former receiver of the Kansas City street railway company, democratic nominee for governor of Missouri, in a radio address last Friday night declared he would use the power of the office he sought to improve education and employment for Negroes.

"Mr. Wilson enlarged upon it. He opened his address with the sententious statement that for years Negroes have received anything but a square deal in Missouri. He told how appropriations for their education had been set aside, and how they had been denied the help in getting employment which the state's bureaus offer to other citizens.

Tells the World

"To remedy the conditions which he declared to be unfair to Negroes, Francis Wilson offered definite remedy.

"Mr. Wilson said in part:

'The Negro Industrial commission law should either be re-enacted at the next session of the legislature or at least some provision made whereby the colored citizens would be assured their interests would be cared for by the state government.

'Although the state labor department is expected to place people in labor positions, colored citizens have had practically no attention in nearly two years. While the Negro Industrial commission operated six and one-half years, thousands of colored people were placed in field, factory and home service by the commission co-operating with the labor department. Now, they have little or no aid from the labor department in securing work.

'Not only should they have aid in securing work, but should also have a body which would devote full time to looking after their education advantages, health and housing conditions.'"

On the eve of the election, The Call of November 2, 1928 commended Francis M. Wilson editorially. He had been one of the receivers of the Kansas City street railway system, and that in that capacity he had shown a disposition to give Negroes employment. This record added to his public utterances caused this paper to say:

The Call's Commendation

"The Negroes of Missouri owe it to themselves to help elect Francis M. Wilson, governor of Missouri. He stands on the state democratic platform with pledges to Negroes that make it the most remarkable political document in America. He has added his personal approval of the promises made, telling the world over the radio of The Kansas City Star, October 5, that the time has come for fairplay to the Negro citizens of Missouri and that the platform expressed his personal view.

"A vote for Francis M. Wilson is a vote for state aid to Negro employment, state aid for Negro health, equal education throughout the school system and Lincoln university out of politics. He has a record which proves he is a man of his word. The Call believes he means what he says."

Negroes Represented

The group of Missouri delegates and alternates at this convention includes eight Negroes. Three are regular delegates and five are alternates. The delegates are: L. Amasa Knox of Kansas City, former member of the General Assembly; Constable [illegible] Dorsey of St. Louis and William [illegible] of St. Louis, alternates; Mrs. Pearl [illegible] of St. Joseph, Nona Oldham of St. Louis, Hazel McKnight of St. Louis, Blanche Edwards of St. Louis, and C. H. Callaway of Kansas City.

The headquarters of the Women's division of the National Committee seemed a magnet for the Negro delegates, both men and women, who mingled with the whites, much to the disgust of Southern delegates.

CRITTENDEN CLARK ON 'BIG THREE' SLATE FOR CONGRESS

Judge Crittenden E. Clark of St. Louis, a lawyer, an active Mason of high degree, and a retired justice, has declared himself a candidate for Congress-at-large on the Republican ticket and has been named as one of the favored 13 on the slate of powerful state Republicans. Judge Clark will speak at a political meeting at Lincoln hall tonight, Friday, June 10.

Dr. E. B. Clements, national committeeman; Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, and Governor Caulfield are the men who have picked 13 favored candidates out of the free-for-all field of the 30 who have filed. Although Judge Clarke is a newcomer to state politics, the endorsement of the Clements-Hyde-Caulfield group means that he will stand an excellent chance to go far.

The slate which has been selected by the three party leaders is not final, but those on the inside are of the belief that even in the event of shifts, Clark still has a good chance to stay on the slate.

Judge Clark's excellent reputation in a public career is a matof record. He served as justice of the fourth district for eight years in St. Louis and on retiring was given a testimonial by the citizens of the city and the bar.

As Grand Master of the Masons, Judge Clark in three years built the order from a practically bankrupt state to one of financial strength with more than $50,000 in its treasury. His record as an attorney during the 35 years of his practice is good.

In connection with the race being made by this Republican candidate, it is interesting to note that the Democrats are also being represented by a Negro candidate for congress, Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis.

In 1928 he was his party's nominee in the 12th district which is in St. Louis. He received more than 12,000 votes, the highest vote ever given a nominee of his party in this district. No announcement has been made up to date of a Democratic congressional slate but the strong race which McLemore made in 1928 gives reason to believe he will be one of those selected.

FULTON, MO.
SUN GAZETTE

JUL 6 - 1932

For the first time, we believe, in the political history of the state, a woman is a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket—Mrs. Mary E. Ryder, of St. Louis. There is also something else new this year, that is that Joseph McLemore, a St. Louis negro, has filed as a candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Judges and clerks at the August primary are likely to find the positions more difficult to fill this year than usual. The receiving judges will have plenty of questions asked them as to the preparing of the ballot for the thirteen congressmen, out of the long lisis on the ballots. The counting judges and clerks will also find it difficult to keep the tally right, with so many names on the ballot from which the thirteen are to be picked. Unless competent and experienced clerks and a good reader has charge of the counting, it will be slow work in getting them counted, especially in the precincts in which a large number of votes are cast. We renew our suggestion to all voters, that before the day for the primary, you select the names and make a list of those you decide to vote for, take the list to the polls with you and consult it while marking off the many names for which you do not desire to vote.

HEAVY VOTE IS SEEN FOR McLEMORE

St. Louisan Believed Strong Contender in Race for Congress

The little giant of Negro democracy in Missouri, Jos. L. McLemore of St. Louis, who almost won a seat in Congress in 1928 is making a great showing in the state-wide primary. Provided all

MISSOURI ASPIRANTS

The City of St. Louis has come forward with one Negro candidate fo rUnited States Senator and two for congress. Pearl Abernathy a real estate dealer, who has filed as a Republican, has entered the field for United States Senator. Joseph L. McLemore is the aspirant for Congress on the Democratic ticket. We recall that he ran four years ago for congress and made an evivable race against a Republican landslide. We have it on reliable authority that McLemore who is a lawyer of repute has the backing of his party's organization in the City of St. Louis. That sounds good, and should be encouraging to Missouri Democrats. Crittenden Clark, a former St. Louis justice-of-piece is a candidate for congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket. Mr. Abernathy was formerly president of the St. Louis Business League. His name was brought into public notice about a year ago following his son's alleged connection with the Busch heir kidnaping case.

Thus the "Show Me" state has offered as servants of the nation three members of the group believed capable of measuring up creditably. We take it for granted that the candidates are all of the right kind of mettle; St. Louisans are noted for their peculiar progressiveness; they are on record as having accomplished much in a political way. They should now seek to add to their laurels by welding themselves together with one great purpose; Success at the polls in November. The group is in dire need of infinitely more representation in all branches of government.

NEGROES SEEK ELECTION TO FEDERAL JOBS

St. Louis, Mo.—(ANP)—A Negro candidate for United States senator and two for congress is the record of which St. Louis boasts for the oncoming election.

Pearl Abernathy, a real estate dealer, is in the field for United States senator, and has filed as a Republican. Joseph L. McLemore is contesting as a candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket from the St. Louis district, while Crittendon E. Clark, is candidate for congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Abernathy formerly president of the St. Louis Business League, attained public notice a year ago when his son was involved in the Busch heir kidnaping case. He asserts that Negroes should have 9 of the 96 senators in the United States senate and that they should not cringe and ask one as a favor but demand it as a right.

Attorney McLemore ran four years ago for congress making a creditable race against a Republican landslide. He has the backing of the Democratic organization in the city.

Crittendon Clark is a lawyer and a former justice-of-peace in St. Louis. He has long been prominent in local politics in St. Louis and has the backing of the state Republican machine for election this year being one of 13 candidates picked by the bosses of the Republican party in the state, Dr. E. B. Clements, national committeeman; Arthur M. Hyde, U. S. secretary of agriculture, and Governor Caufield. Mr. Clark is an ex-grand master of the Masonic lodge of Missouri.

his friends vote, he will win.

More than 50 candidates want the Democratic nomination. The candidate who holds his lines and has as many friends and natural supporters as McLemore should win. He comes out of St. Louis, his home town, with 20 of the 28 committeemen supporting him, which means white votes cast for him along with the others they endorse. McLemore's second source of strength is the Negro vote in all sections of Missouri. His entry into the 1928 election running against L. C. Dyer in a strongly Republican district was the outstanding event in the politics of that campaign and the phenomenal vote he received, more than 12,000 in the 12th district, proved him to be a candidate well thought of by his neighbors. The Negro voter does not have the feeling that he is throwing his vote away in supporting McLemore.

Kansas City is the third factor in McLemore's race. In this city more than a majority of the Negro vote in the last election was cast for the Democratic ticket, thousands of votes in this primary, which are his naturally.

The action of local Democratic leaders has cleared the way for the full Negro strength to go to McLemore, and in addition he has been put among the preferred candidates by several of them, which means he will get thousands of white votes. McLemore is likely to go out of Kansas City with a vote in excess of 35,000.

Jos. L. McLemore is a lawyer, an active member of the bar. He has been active in Democratic politics for years, but rather as worker and speaker than as office holder. In fact in St. Louis, a strong Republican city, his political affiliation was proof that he has no selfish motives.

JOSEPH L. McLEMORE

Political—1932

Missouri.

Elections

SEDALIA, MO.
CAPITAL

NOV 3 1932

LARGE AUDIENCE HEARS McLEMORE

A large crowd of Negro voters attended the Democratic speaking held at Lincoln high school at which time Joseph L. McLemore, Negro, of St. Louis, defeated candidate for congress, made the principal address.

In his talk he made an attack upon Congressman De Priest, Negro, of Chicago, who has been making speeches for the Republican National Committee. In referring to the Republican speaker he said, "I am sorry to say that if Mr. De Priest speaks to you as he spoke to the Negroes in St. Louis, he will not deliver the type of address that a gentleman in his position should deliver to an American audience. He said in his St. Louis address, 'Take the Democrats' money, smile at them and then vote the Republican ticket."

"I want to say to you Negroes of this city that the Negroes are given fair treatment. In New York a large measure of consideration is shown our race by the white men. Yes they are Democrats, New York City is controlled by the Democrats, and I say that no other city in the country under Republican rule is giving to us as much consideration in proportion."

He told of "advantages the Negro race would have by giving the Democrats power, and of consideration which would be shown by the leaders."

He then read the following telegram received from John Nance Garner, Democratic candidate for vice president:

"May I congratulate you upon the campaign you are making and the support you are giving us. Mr. Roosevelt and I believe in equality for all regardless of race, creed or color."

Following the speaking refreshments of sandwiches and coffee were served.

Carl Abbott, president, presided and A. B. Booker introduced the speaker.

A FINAL WARNING

Clipping 11-4-32

Dr. St. Louis, Mo.

Pre-another regular issue of this paper, the voters of this city shall have had an opportunity to vote their sentiments with reference to the candidates who are proposed for public political offices. One of the most important offices to be voted upon at the coming election is that of circuit attorney. The present emcumbent, Franklin Miller, has shown to the public his utter unfitness for the place and does not deserve the confidence of the people. He is charged with being derelict of duty, autocratic and indifferent to the things which affect public policy. He assumes the attitude that he is "too big" for the office, and therefore, he doesn't give a cuss whether he does his duty or not. Such a man is a dangerous public official.

On the other hand, his opponent for the office, Judge J. Ray Weinbrenner, the Republican candidate, is a man of good judgment, fearless in the performance of his duties and yet not too autocratic to give the proper consideration to all matters pertaining to his office. If elected, he will not put self-importance above his duties; for after all that is the kind of man we need for public office.

Before becoming judge of the court of criminal correction, Mr. Weinbrenner was assistant prosecuting attorney. These two offices have given him a rich experience in matters affecting the relations of his fellowmen, one to the other. Therefore, he is the logical man to be elected to this most important office by the voters of this city on November 8.

THE STATE ELECTION

Clipping 11-4-32

St. Louis, Mo.

Getting a "close-up" on the candidates, generally, for the state election, it looks to us as though, man for man on the tickets of the two major parties, the Republicans have made a better selection than the Democrats.

Of course, we do not know all of the candidates for congress, personally. Therefore, we are not in a position to judge. But matching Winter against Park, taking their experience and training in public affairs, most assuredly, Mr. Winter is better fitted to be governor of the state. Matching Henry W. Kiel, with his experience in public affairs, with Bennett Clark, his Democratic opponent for United States senator, he stands head and shoulder above Mr. Clark. Mr. Kiel is making the race on his own reputation, while Mr. Clark is undoubtedly making the race on the reputation of his father, the late Champ Clark. For congress, L. C. Dyer and Henry F. Niedringhaus, both of whom are present encumbents, should be returned. As to the circuit judges, we believe that Charles B Williams, a Democrat, would make a splendid judge.

As a whole, we think that the Republicans have made a pretty good selection of candidates and that the ticket should be generally supported.

Elections.

HARGRAVE, BATES AND BURRELL ARE CANDIDATES

By MARCUS H. COOKE

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Selection of delegates will possibly be made public on March 1, but no announcement of the Assembly nomination is looked for until after a meeting of the Essex County executive committee about a week later.

BATES OUT OF ASSEMBLY RACE

By MARCUS H. COOKE

NEWARK, N.J. — George E. Bates, prominent colored politician of East Orange, has decided to withdraw from the race for the Essex County Assembly nomination, several leaders here report.

This report follows closely on the heels of the announcement of the selection of Assistant U.S. Attorney Oliver Randolph as delegate at large to the National Republican Convention, which honor had also been sought by Mr. Bates.

Switch Strength

It has been stated that Mr. Bates will attempt to switch his strength to Dr. Hargrave of Orange, who has been reported as being indignant over his treatment at a recent meeting of the Bates County organization. This antagonism of the various leaders seems to weaken the Bates-Hargrave alliance.

Speculation is rife as to the position of Dr. Theodore R. Inge of the Third Ward Republican Club of East Orange, which recently endorsed the Bates candidacy. Dr. Inge severely criticised Mr. Bates in a speech endorsing Dyrwood Williams, for president of the Essex County Colored Republican Association, last November. Dr. Inge is known to be very friendly to Williams and also to another Assembly candidate.

BURRELL ENDORSED FOR N.J. ASSEMBLY

ORANGE, N.J.—At a meeting of the Orange Colored Republican Citizens Unit, at 201 Fifth Street, Thursday night, resolutions were adopted endorsing J. Mercer Burrell, a colored attorney of Newark, for the assembly nomination.

Mrs. Catherine Bell, president of the organization, announced that more than one hundred colored citizens of Orange had signed a petition requesting the naming of Mr. Burrell. The petition includes the names of the majority of the colored members of the County Committee from Orange and also several leading ministers and officers of political clubs.

Mr. Burrell is a veteran of the World War, and in his address said, "It is time that a colored war veteran was given recognition. Neither of the four previous assemblymen of our race saw service, and the thousands of ex-service men in the county, both white and colored, have promised their support if I am selected on the regular slate. It is also timely for the colored voters to be represented by a lawyer, since three of the former assemblymen were doctors."

N.J. Democrats will Ask for Assemblyman

NEWARK, N.J.—The possibility of a colored man on the assembly ticket next year, was strongly advoted last Sunday at an executive meeting of colored Democrats.

The confab was held at the Colored Democratic Headquarters on Montgomery Street. I. W. Hopkins, Third Ward leader, view the movement as a very sensible one. He said, "Republicans always nominate a colored man on their ticket, and if they nominate J. Mercer Burrell, whom everyone knows is quite popular, we'll have trouble on our hands keeping the Democrats from splitting their ticket. And rather than have that happen, I'm of the opinion that we must nominate a colored Democrat so as to offset any such move."

Immediately after Hopkins had aired his thoughts on the matter, the committee endorsed Eugene Johnson.

NEWARK, N. J.
EVE. NEWS

FEB 26 1932

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The club decided to defer action on making recommendations for Mayor and councilman from the Third Ward

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MAR 25 1932

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BURRELL BACKED BY COUNTY G.O.P. FOR ASSEMBLY

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The regular Republican County organization has placed on its ticket J. Mercer Burrell, Newark lawyer, and leader of World War veterans. According to a statement made by Joseph Heimberg, president of the Associated Republican Clubs of Essex County, "The early stages of the campaign have indicated that J. Mercer Burrell is one of the most popular candidates and should be among the leaders of the ticket on primary day. He has developed surprising strength in the aristocratic suburbs where there are practically no colored voters of the county. These groups lar with the Jewish and Italian voters of hte county. These groups are working as hard for the colored representative as for the representatives of their own groups."

In an interview with an AFRO reporter, Mr. Burrell said: "I am happy that the executive committee and the county chairman saw it to recognize the support given by the colored voters, as well as by the executive committee of the third and seventh wards of Newark. It is my intention to wage a clean campaign devoid of personalities, and I shall seek support for the entire organization ticket recognizing that the insurgent element has also secured many fine ladies and gentlemen as members of their ticket.

"I do not intend to single out any one person on the opposition slate, but I shall join with my eleven colleagues in an attempt to secure more votes than the twelve independents. I am sure that every colored voter in Essex County whether allied with the organization or with the insurgent faction, will have sufficient race pride to vote intelligently."

Voters Forget Race To Give Negro Great Victory In New Jersey Primaries

NEWARK, N. J.—J. Mercer Burrell, regular Republican organization candidate for the Assembly from Essex County scored a smashing victory in the primaries last Tuesday. The organization ticket defeated the Vanderbilt insurgent group more than two to one.

The successful colored candidate received 47,642 votes, running neck and neck with W. S. Naughright and Herman Blank, for fifth place in a field of 24 candidates. Mr. Burrell ran only 2,600 votes behind George V. Bradley, high man on the winning ticket, and was 4,000 votes ahead of Dr. W. T. Gutowski, the lowest of the successful group.

Dr. George E. Bell, the only other colored candidate in the race, ran fourth on the defeated insurgent ticket, receiving practically the same vote as Joseph Van Vleck, Jr., millionaire social leader of Montclair. Bell polled 22,844 votes. Voters cast their ballots without regard to race, from all indications.

NEGRO-HATERS ARE BEATEN IN N.J. ELECTION

MONTCLAIR, N.J.—The Montclair Voters' League settled an old score last week against two city officials who had previously shown antagonism toward local Negroes.

At the city election held last Tuesday, Charles G. Phillips, running for re-election as mayor, and Henry Robinson, candidate for office of Commissioner of Public Safety, were soundly defeated.

The defeat of Phillips caused no little surprise, since he had been a member of the commission for sixteen years. Robinson was seeking a comeback after being out of office for several years.

Unfriendly to Negroes

Phillips, as mayor, had always shown himself unfriendly to the colored citizens. When the colored people tried to secure decent homes in decent neighborhoods, Phillips showed his attitude by saying that "some smart aleck folks wanted to get in white neighborhoods," and that he wouldn't have it.

He went so far as to call a conference of colored ministers and told them not to encourage any more of their people to come to Montclair. "We do not want them. Montclair Voters' League. Solomon

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UNION CITY, N. J
HUDSON DISPATCH

SEP 2 1932

PROHIBITION FAVORED BY NEGRO CANDIDATE

Expressing the belief that the repeal of the 18th Amendment would provide an opening wedge for the repeal of other amendments to the Constitution, Fred Carter, Negro candidate for Assembly, from the Eighth District of Hudson County, told 250 members of the Lincoln Republican Club of the 11th Ward of Hudson City that he favored the retention of prohibition.

"If the prohibition law is repealed," he said, "it will not be long before the southerners start a fight to repeal the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments."

Mr. Carter spoke at a meeting of the club in Grotto Auditorium. Other speakers were Emil W. Barth and Harry Block. Anthony Wayne Watson presided.

Jersey Candidate

Atty. J. Mercer Burrell of Newark, is a candidate from Essex County for election to the New Jersey State Legislature on the Republican ticket. He is conceded an excellent chance to win.

Burrell Fifth Negro In N. J. Lower House

Attorney Won Over Opposition of Many of Own Race

Newark, N. J., Nov.—(PNS)—Overcoming public handicap of the Democratic presidential landslide, J. Mercer Burrell, young Newark lawyer, was elected to the State Legislature last Tuesday as a Republican from Essex County. Burrell polled nearly 150,000 votes, having a majority of 12,000 over Edward Balentine, the high man on the defeated Democratic ticket. Essex County was a bright spot for the Republicans in New Jersey as the entire ticket including Hoover, carried the County. The election of twelve Republican Assemblymen from Essex will result in the Democrats losing control of the lower house of the State Legislaure. The Senate remains Republican and both houses will have a working majority so that the veto or the Democratic Governor can be overridden.

IS FIFTH MEMBER

Burrell is the fifth member of his race to win a seat in the New Jersey Assembly. Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange served in 1921 and 1922, Attorney Oliver Randolph of East Orange held a seat in 1923, Dr. J. Leroy Baxter of Orange served in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and Dr. Frank S. Hargrave of Orange held office in 1929 and 1930 but was defeated for re-election in November of that year.

The new colored representative is a seasoned worker in the Republican ranks, having been active in National State and County elections since 1916. He was prominently mentioned for the organization designation 1925 and was second choice in 1928. In the face of tremendous opposition, this spring the Newark lawyer wrested the organization designation from several of the older political figures who had been practically conceded victory. Making a vigorous but dignified primary campaign last May on the regular County ticket, Burrell triumphed over Dr. George Bell of Montclair and the Vanderbilt insurgent group, rolling up a majority of over 26,000.

Opposition of a small group within the race continued up to within a few weeks of the general election and early in September an organized move was instituted to force the candidate to retire from the contest. This aroused the fighting blood of Burrell and his loyal supporters and they put on an intensive drive that won the admiration of the opposition to such an extent that several came over and became leaders in the fight to elect a colored assemblyman. This switch to Burrell was principally noted in Montclair and East Orange, which gave him a large vote.

Reelect John Brown Lawnside Mayor

Lawnside, N. J.—John H. Brown, Republican candidate for mayor here, received 37[illegible] ballots against 20[illegible] for William M. Williams, his Democratic opponent in last Tuesday's election.

In the choice to fill two vacancies on borough council, Layton C. Brinkley and Albert Young, Republicans, received 390 and 387 votes, respectively. Their Democratic opponents, W. Edward Tibbs and Clarke Johnson polled 191 and 179 votes each.

Robert Dyer, Republican, received 427 votes for the office of assessor; James Hemmings, Republican, 436 votes for tax collector, and John C. Farmer, Republican, 432 for justice of the peace.

NEWARK INDICTS 113 IN ELECTION FRAUDS

Both Parties 'Countenanced' Gangsters, Grand Jury Finds—Officials 'Failed Signally.'

SWEEPING REFORMS URGED

Abolition of Present Offices and Creation of Single Board Recommended by Jurors.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—The September term of the Essex County grand jury handed down today fifty-one indictments naming 113 persons. This action followed a nineteen-day investigation of a "vote scandal" following the discovery of the theft of more than 7,000 ballots from the basement of City Hall a week after the election on Nov. 8.

The jurymen also issued a presentment. In it they recommended the abolition of the present election offices and the setting up of a single commission, selected by the presiding justice of the County Supreme Court, to free elections from "entangling political alliances."

The jury was dismissed at 6:30 P. M. by Common Pleas Judge Dallas Flanagan after several weeks of grueling sessions which often continued until nearly midnight. The prosecutor announced, however, that the investigation of the vote scandal would be continued by the December grand jury after it is sworn in tomorrow. He also said that warrants for the arrest of the men named in the indictments would be issued "as soon as possible."

The retiring jury had handed down three conspiracy indictments, each superseding the preceding one and the last naming fifteen persons in connection with the theft of the ballots. Ten persons had been arrested and released on bail. In the meantime about fifty officials of local election boards had been arrested on charges of violation of the election laws as the result of complaints of illegal voting.

Police Official Freed in Bail.

Acting Captain Adolph Lindemann, the last of the ten men arrested in connection with the vote theft, was arraigned today before Judge Flanagan and released on $25,000 bail after he had pleaded not guilty. Lindemann was in charge of the First Police Precinct on the night the ballots were believed to have been stolen. Bail in property bonds was furnished by his uncle, Philip Lindemann, a county freeholder.

The presentment by the grand jury assailed the present election system and charged "interference" by gangsters with voting. The following four points were made:

"1. That the County Board of Elections for Essex County, the Superintendent of Elections, Commissioner of Registration and the Sheriff of Essex County holding office at the last general election failed signally to properly and adequately safeguard the conduct of the said general election in the First Ward, Fifth Ward, Fourteenth Ward and especially in the Third Ward of the city of Newark.

"2. That the officers of the County Board of Elections, Commissioner of Registration and Superintendent of Elections, as now constituted, should be abolished and the administration of the election machinery of the county should be placed in the control of a single commission, consisting of three members to be appointed by the presiding justice of the Supreme Court in said county, which would be free from any entangling political alliances.

Coercion by Gangsters Charged.

"3. Our investigation discloses that our election machinery in certain wards and districts in this county is either interfered with or controlled by a group commonly called 'gangsters,' which said element has been recognized or countenanced by leaders of both major political parties, and that this element must be eliminated from further participation in or interference with the conduct of all elections in the future.

"4. We further find that the method of selection of members of the several district election boards makes it possible to manipulate said board for the benefit of either major political party, and we recommend that all selection of the said election boards should be made by the aforesaid commission heretofore suggested."

The present board of elections consists of four members, two Republican and two Democrats. A. H. Rachlin, supervisor of elections, is a Republican, and the Commissioner of Registration, Dr. Watson Rodeman, is without party affiliation. The Sheriff at the itme of the election was Harry Huelsenbeck, a Republican, whose term has since expired.

NEWARK EXPECTS TO ELECT CITY COMMISSIONER

R. H. Yancey Named As Candidate; Election Next May

Special to Journal and Guide

NEWARK, N. J.— A committee appointed a fortnight ago at a citizens meeting for the purpose of naming a Negro candidate for the City Commission election in May, is working energetically for the election of Roger H. Yancey, an attorney, who was endorsed for the post at the meeting.

Mr. Yancey is not being affiliated with either major party and the Commission election being non-partisan, his selection is being hailed here as a shrewd political move.

The citizens meeting was called by Roger W. Tucker and James H. Lindsey and was attended by representatives from the major parties. A resolution was adopted calling upon Negroes here "to assert themselves as a race and to solidify themselves in working for the election of the Negro candidate."

Mr. Yancey's offices are located at 45 Branford Place, Newark.

His Platform, Prospects

Mr. Yancey has pledged himself: "To sponsor all legitimate efforts on the part of the colored citizenry of Newark for active representation and participation in the affairs of the city; to lend my support in the elimination of discrimination in any institution owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the city; to reduce taxes, encourage economy in municipal expenditures and to remedy, byintroducing appropriate ordinances, the appalling housing conditions of the humble citizens."

Political leaders feel that this will bring together both Republican and Democratic voters and practically assureMr. Yancey a solid vote. the opportune time to strike owing to the large registration of Negroes for the November election. With 43,000 Negroes in Newark and the city election being non-partisan, this

Political-1932

Elections

HARLEM ELECTS STEPHENS FOR THIRD TERM

11-19-32

Assemblyman Wins In New York On Democratic Ticket

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Harlem and all of those election districts in Manhattan which contain a substantial proportion of colored voters went strongly Democratic in last week's election. Negro voters, judging from the election returns, appeared to have stood almost solidly behind the entire Democratic ticket.

The most significant non-Democratic vote cast by the Harlemites was that for Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for Congress against Representative Gavagan, Democrat, in the 21st district. Crosswaith received 7,187 votes.

The vote for President in the so-called colored districts was:

	Roosevelt	Hoover	Thomas
13th	12,592	6,341	1,209
19th	10,809	7,047	438
21st	11,792	8,997	760
22nd	14,615	7,966	1,147

For Governor—

	Lehman (D)	Donovan (R)
13th	12,895	6,140
19th	11,607	6,462
21st	12,910	8,387
22nd	15,697	7,054

For Mayor—

	O'Brien (D)	Pounds (R)	Hillquit (S)
13th	10,614	5,483	11,624
19th	10,823	5,926	587
21st	10,584	7,155	1,145
22nd	11,497	5,839	1,815

For U. S. Senator—

	Wagner (D)	Medalie (R)
13th	12,942	5,508
19th	11,669	6,157
21st	12,261	7,386
22nd	15,007	7,753

Figures Analyzed

An analysis of these figures, by white and colored sections of the districts, shows that Democratic and Republican candidates, from the President down, ran neck and neck in the colored sections and that the advantages gained by the Democratic candidates were won in the white sections.

In the nineteenth Assembly district, James E. Stephens, Democrat, was re-elected to the State Legislature by a plurality of 4,539 over his Republican and Socialist opponents.

In the twenty-first Assembly district, David Paris, white Democrat, won a plurality of 3,290 over his Republican and Socialist opponents.

Crosswaith, the Socialist, was one of those opposing Stephens in the 19th district, but received only 539 votes for that office.

Presidential Elector

For the first time in history, a Negro, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, was elected a Democratic Presidential elector.

In spite of the great zeal and activity displayed by Communists in the election campaign, that party's candidates polled very few votes in proportion to the number gained by other candidates, although the Communist party showing represented an improvement over past elections.

Flagg Loses In Brooklyn

In Brooklyn, Lewis S. Flagg, an independent candidate for the General Assembly from the 17th district was able to get only slightly in excess of 1,000 votes.

Although the Negro voters of Harlem showed by their ballots that they are and intend to be a power in the Democratic party, the campaign just closed was notable for the lack of action displayed by the traditional Democratic leader, Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton.

Elections.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 12 1932

Negro Elected Trustee Of Greenburgh School

All-Night Meeting Results in Choice of Preacher

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 11.—The Rev. L. W. Hughes, Negro pastor of the Union Baptist Church of Manhattan Park, the Negro section of the town of Greenburgh, was elected trustee of Greenburgh School District No. 8 at a meeting which lasted from 8 o'clock last night until 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Hughes, backed entirely by Negroes, received 243 votes to 151 for Charles P. Baulsir and thirty-four for Christian Carr, his white opponents.

During the long hours of the meeting many voters had gone to their homes, but were called out of bed by election workers for the white men and returned to the meeting wearing overcoats over their nightclothes. Their support, however, was not sufficient to match the Negro vote.

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAY 12 1932

NEGRO WINS POLLS BATTLE

After an all-night election battle, for which many white residents of the town of Greenburgh, in Westchester County, were roused from their beds and came hurrying to a meeting in their nightclothes and overcoats, a Negro was elected trustee of Greenburgh School District No. 8, it was revealed today.

There were 243 votes for the successful candidate, the Rev. L. W. Hughes, pastor of the Union Baptist Church of Manhattan Park, the Negro section of the town. His white opponents, Charles P. Baulsir and Christian Carr, received 151 and 34 votes, respectively. The meeting lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening until 4 o'clock in the morning.

WHITE MAN GETS POST

WEIL LEFT

One Magistrate's Job Open Now—Three Vacancies Soon

Harlem Democrats who recently attempted to secure the appointment of a Negro to succeed the late Edward Weil on the Magistrates' Court bench yesterday blamed Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner and leader of the United Colored Democracy, for their failure.

Following the appointment April 12 of Benjamin E. Greenspan, 720 Riverside drive, as Weil's successor, a growing opposition to Morton was noted in Democratic circles. Morton, according to members of a delegation which asked John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, to approve the naming of a Negro attorney for the job, told the committee that elevation of a Negro was out of the question, and added that Weil's successor was expected to come from the same district as Weil.

Magistrate Greenspan is a member of the James J. McCormick Association, regular Democratic organization of the Twenty-second Assembly district in upper Harlem. Weil lived at 244 East Eighty-sixth street, in the Sixteenth district.

Morton's statement on the judgeship was made at Tammany Hall when representatives of several civic organizations urged Curry to support the naming of one Negro on the Magistrates' bench. The civil service commissioner was seen by many political observers as blocking a possible appointment to insure his own elevation to the Special Sessions bench next month.

Magistrate Greenspan is 41 years old. He was admitted to the bar here in 1917. He had been named a city marshal in 1915 while studying law. He became a probation officer in the Magistrates' Court in 1919 and served two years. Later he was appointed assistant corporation counsel, and worked six years in that department with the now Justice James S. Watson.

Interviewed at his office Friday, the magistrate stressed his long friendship with Justice Watson and commented on his friendship with Commissioner Morton. "I am a pal of Ferd Morton," he stated. "I have known him for years."

The death of Magistrate Abraham Rosenbluth on April 12 has added impetus to Harlemites' fight for a place in the low criminal court. Rosenbluth's term would have expired in 1939. The terms of Magistrates Anthony F. Burke, Bernard Mogilesky and Earl A. Smith will expire June 30, 1932.

Pastor Wins Post As School Trustee

Amsterdam News 5-18-32

Rev. L. W. Hughes of Manhattan Park Gets Majority of Votes in Tilt With Two Whites—Riot Threatened

New York Age

Defeating his two white opponents in an adjourned election marked by a threatened race riot, the Rev. L. W. Hughes, popular pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Manhattan Park, yesterday stood as duly-elected trustee of School District No. 8, Fairview, Hartsdale.

The election, which was accompanied by the burning of a fiery cross on a high hill overlooking Manhattan Park, was one of the most momentous in the history of the school district, and the final tally of the votes was not completed until 3:30 a. m. last Wednesday. The Rev. Mr. Hughes received 243 votes, to win out over Charles P. Baulsir, who received 151, and Christian A. Carrs, who secured 34.

A vote-weary group of 450 voters stayed on to the bitter end to hear the announcement that, on the second ballot, the clergyman had received sufficient votes for election.

Police reserves from Greenburgh headquarters, under direction of Capt. Philip J. McQuillan, stood guard during the election in expectation of trouble but, except for the burning of the 35-foot cross on the hill, where the Negro population of the community resides, there was no evidence of any real disorder.

Additional excitement was caused when two fire alarms were rung in from the nearby Fairview fire headquarters, which resulted in fifty volunteer firemen rushing post-haste from Hillside School auditorium, where the election was being held, to join the paid Fire Department workers in extinguishing an automobile blaze. Mrs. Rose Mattimore, white, mother of John Mattimore, White Plains policeman, fainted in the midst of the pandemonium and had to be carried out of the hall. Many of the fire volunteers lost their vote by responding to the alarm.

Voters Rounded Up.

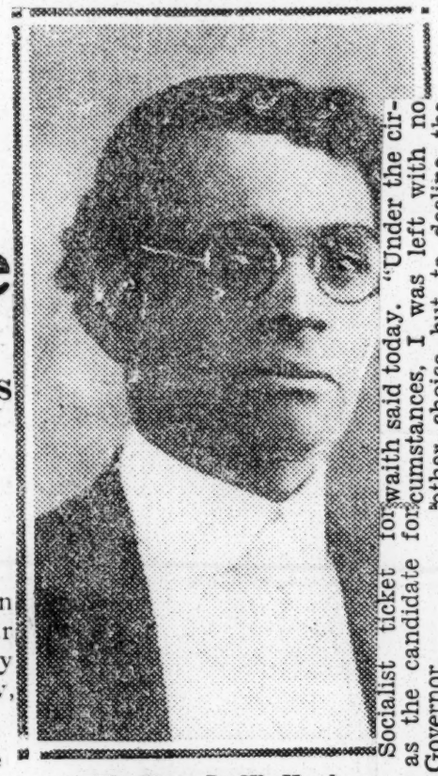
At the start of the meeting more than 1,500 persons crowded into the large auditorium, but the number gradually decreased until, when the last ballots were counted, only 500 remained. A last-minute roundup of voters by campaign leaders caused more than 25 persons to be roused from sleep and escorted hurriedly to the scene of the election.

When the first ballot ended, at 1:30 a. m., in a deadlock the voters agreed to continue all morning, if necessary, to bring the unprecedented contest to a conclusion. The meeting was opened by James E. Kelly, white, president of the School Board, who reviewed the qualifications of the three candidates. He supported Mr. Carrs, and mentioned that the attendance was the largest in the board's history.

His announcement of support for Mr. Carrs was greeted by boos and cries of: "Go on with the election!" and "Let's forget about politics!" Mr. Kelly commended the work of the Rev. Mr. Hughes in the district, and declared him to be "one of Fairview's outstanding citizens."

"However," he said, "I deplore his entrance into the campaign, because it has made a race issue of the election."

Wins Election



The Rev. L. W. Hughes

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUL 4 1932

N. Y. Socialists Nominate Waldman for Governor

Pick Crosswaith, a Negro, for Lieutenant Governor

UTICA, July (AP).—Louis Waldman former Asemblyman and New York lawyer, was nominated for Governor and Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro metropolitan liberal leader, as Lieutenant Governor by New York State Socialists here today. Opposition to the old guard candidates on the part of young up-state leaders who fought to place the Rev. Herman J. Hahn, pastor of the Buffalo Evangelical Church and Congressional nominee, provided plenty of fireworks.

The rest of the ticket selected was Comptroller, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Roth Buffalo; Attorney General, William Marlin, New York; United States Senator, Charles Solomon, New York; Representatives - at - Large, Fred Sander Syracuse, and G. August Gerber, New York; Chief Justice of Court of Appeals, Jacob Panken, New York; Associate Judge, Darwin J. Messerole Suffolk County.

the State ticket. Crosswaith educational and organizational Lieutenant Governor. Crosswaith explained that, early in June, the Socialists of Harlem selected him as candidate for Lieutenant Governor nominee in the Congressional election. the State convention in Utica in the 21st District. At Harlem Socialists felt that the Socialist ticket for Governor. Crosswaith was nominated, as the candidate for other choice but to decline the preference not to run, is's an unusual opportunity for on the State ticket. members of my district work, and that their first duty to the party is to build the movement in their own district."

Cross-

New York Evening Journal

PARTY PLEA

AUG 10 1932

NEGRO ACCEPTS

Insistence of Harlem Socialists that he run for Congress was given today by Frank R. Crosswaith, Harlem Negro, as the reason why Charles B. Noonan, of Schenectady, was substituted on the Congressional ticket.

Elections.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 1 2 1932

Negro Elected Trustee Of Greenburgh School

All-Night Meeting Results in Choice of Preacher

Special to the Herald Tribune

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 11.—The Rev. L. W. Hughes, Negro pastor of the Union Baptist Church of Manhattan Park, the Negro section of the town of Greenburgh, was elected trustee of Greenburgh School District No. 8 at a meeting which lasted from 8 o'clock last night until 4 o'clock this morning. Mr. Hughes, backed entirely by Negroes, received 243 votes to 151 for Charles P. Baulsir and thirty-four for Christian Carr, his white opponents.

During the long hours of the meeting many voters had gone to their homes, but were called out of bed by election workers for the white men and returned to the meeting wearing overcoats over their nightclothes. Their support, however, was not sufficient to match the Negro vote.

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAY 1 2 1932

NEGRO WINS POLLS BATTLE

After an all-night election battle, for which many white residents of the town of Greenburgh, in Westchester County, were roused from their beds and came hurrying to a meeting in their nightclothes and overcoats, a Negro was elected trustee of Greenburgh School District No. 8, it was revealed today.

There were 243 votes for the successful candidate, the Rev. L. W. Hughes, pastor of the Union Baptist Church of Manhattan Park, the Negro section of the town. His white opponents, Charles P. Baulsir and Christian Carr, received 151 and 34 votes, respectively. The meeting lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening until 4 o'clock in the morning.

WHITE MAN GETS POST WEIL LEFT

One Magistrate's Job Open Now—Three Vacancies Soon

Harlem Democrats who recently attempted to secure the appointment of a Negro to succeed the late Edward Weil on the Magistrates' Court bench yesterday blamed Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner and leader of the United Colored Democracy, for their failure.

Following the appointment April 12 of Benjamin E. Greenspan, 720 Riverside drive, as Weil's successor, a growing opposition to Morton was noted in Democratic circles. Morton, according to members of a delegation which asked John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, to approve the naming of a Negro attorney for the job, told the committee that elevation of a Negro was out of the question, and added that Weil's successor was expected to come from the same district as Weil.

Magistrate Greenspan is a member of the James J. McCormick Association, regular Democratic organization of the Twenty-second Assembly district in upper Harlem. Weil lived at 244 East Eighty-sixth street, in the Sixteenth district.

Morton's statement on the judgeship was made at Tammany Hall when representatives of several civic organizations urged Curry to support the naming of one Negro on the Magistrates' bench. The civil service commissioner was seen by many political observers as blocking a possible appointment to insure his own elevation to the Special Sessions bench next month.

Magistrate Greenspan is 41 years old. He was admitted to the bar here in 1917. He had been named a city marshal in 1915 while studying law. He became a probation officer in the Magistrates' Court in 1919 and served two years. Later he was appointed assistant corporation counsel, and worked six years in that department with the now Justice James S. Watson.

Interviewed at his office Friday, the magistrate stressed his long friendship with Justice Watson and commented on his friendship with Commissioner Morton. "I am a pal of Ferd Morton," he stated. "I have known him for years."

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The rest of the ticket selected was Comptroller, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Roth, Buffalo; Attorney General, William Marlin, New York; United States Senator, Charles Solomon, New York; Representatives-at-Large, Fred Sander, Syracuse, and G. August Gerber, New York; Chief Justice of Court of Appeals, Jacob Panken, New York; Associate Judge, Darwin J. Messerole, Suffolk County.

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New York Evening Journ

PARTY PLEA

NEGRO ACCEPTS

AUG 1 0 1932

Elections.

Solons Sworn In

Eastern Features Photo.

ALDERMEN John J. Martin (left) and John William Smith took their seats in the Board of Aldermen on Monday. They represent the Nineteenth and Twenty-first districts respectively. Joseph V. McKee, president of the board, is shown administering the oath.

NEW YORK SUN
MAR 10 1932

Negro Lawyers Seeks Magistrate's Job

A resolution fomulated by the Harlem Lawyers Association, a Negro organization, and backed by several other Negro groups, seeks the appointment of a Negro to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Magistrate Edward Weil. Copies of the resolution were sent yesterday to Mayor Walker and John F. Curry, Tammany leader.

It was pointed out in the resolution that it has been the policy of the Democratic party in New York county to recognize various racial groups in the appointment of public officers. Negroes constitute one-eighth of the county's total population, it was asserted, while all the twenty-one magistrates are white.

Many Negro lawyers, the resolution states, are "eminently qualified" to fill the office.

Morton Slated for Judgeship and Other Promotions are Scheduled For Harlem Democrats, is Report

Democratic Sweep of Harlem in Last Election Is Basis for Report; Several Candidates Mentioned as Successors to Com. Morton

Harlem Democrats are anxiously awaiting the first of February to see what rewards will be forthcoming to this section of New York City for their work in turning to hitherto strongly Republican Districts overwhelmingly Democratic the past fall. According to rumors and reports going the rounds among politicians, a number of the leaders of Democracy in Harlem are scheduled for promotion.

One of these reports has it that Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton will be rewarded for his service to the party by being promoted to a judgeship, either in the Court of General Sessions, or the Court of Special Sessions. As there is no vacancy in either of these courts at present, The Age's informant explains this possible appointment by declaring that one of the present judges will be promoted to a higher position, thus creating the needed vacancy.

Several candidates are already in the field for Mr. Morton's present position as Civil Service Commissioner. Candidates mentioned for this position include Major Chauncey Hooper, who is secretary to a Supreme Court Justice; Assistant District Attorney Thomas B. Dyett, and Robert W. Justice, head of the New York Academy of Business.

Co-Leader for 19th A. D.

Another report has it that since the election of John J. Martin as Alderman in the 19th A. D., so many Negroes have been going to the Cayuga Democratic Club for aid that the leader of this club has decided to name a Negro as co-leader and establish headquarters for the new co-leader in a more central neighborhood. This new co-leader will look after the welfare of all the Negroes of the district, while the present white leader will attend to the affairs of his people, who number only about 10 per cent of the voters of this district.

Oscar Godfrey, treasurer of the Chatahoochie Democratic Club on West 132nd street, near Lenox avenue, is said to be the man selected by Mr. Healey as his co-leader.

To be consistent, the other Tammany leaders of Harlem districts will also select colored co-leaders who will serve until the next election of the county Committee. Ray Waller, inspector for the Department of Health, is said to be Leader Thomas Murray's choice in the 21st A. D., and Clinton Williams is reported as the choice of Leader Andrew B Keating of the 15th A. D.

That Tammany is expecting to poll a large Negro vote for the next Democratic presendential candidate, is noted by the early start being made to line up leaders for the fall campaign. Several candidates have come out for the position of head of the Negro division of the Presidential campaign, and a number of newspapers are bidding for recognition as chief publicity dispensor for the Negroes in the Presidential fight. One of the Harlem papers that has come out intermittently for the past five years, the Harlem Star, of which McK. McLean is the editor, was reported to have been given a new lease on life recently when he is alleged to have received $1,000 from a Tammany leader for his paper. He is installing printing equipment in a shop at 135th street and 8th avenue for the printing of his paper.

Of course, it depends on who wins the Democratic nomination as to who will head up the colored end of the campaign.

Rumor Says Negro Democrat To Be New York Judge

NEW YORK—Ferdinand Q. Morton, head of the United Colored Democracy and leading Tammany man of Black Manhattan will soon be "Judge" Morton, if a story made public by the New York Age is correct. Morton is now, and for years has been, a civil service commissioner.

Those in the know, who have kept the matter secret, claim that he is to be promoted by Feb. 1, and while there are no vacancies on the bench which he is supposed to occupy, the promotion of a judge now in that court will make a place for Morton in either the Court or General Sessions or the Court of Special Sessions.

It has long been known that Mr. Morton had a hankering to be known as "judge" and would have given up his position as civil service commissioner last year to run in the general election, but for the advice of friends who told him of the great plans in store for him.

Already, according to the Age, there are several men seeking the commissionership, chief among whom are Robert Justice, of the New York Academy of Business, a staunch Democrat; and Major Chauncey M. Hooper, Morton's right hand man in the United Colored Democracy and at present, secretary to a New York judge.

Further report has it that the three Democratic leaders in Harlem are considered appointing colored men as co-leaders so heavy are the demands upon them for aid from the colored constituency of their districts. Just how this premature announcement coming from the Age, will affect the appointments is unknown, but it is thought that it will surely not help the cause.

Harlemites Seek Negro As Judge

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
3-19-32

NEW YORK, Mar. 17—(ANP) —Members of the Harlem Lawyers Association petitioned Mayor James Walker and John F. Curry, leader of the Tammany political organization, this week to appoint a colored lawyer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Magistrate Edward Weil.

Various other organizations endorsed the resolution drawn up by the lawyers. Among these were: the North Harlem Medical Association, the Harlem Business Men's Club, the New York Urban league, the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Baptist Ministers' Union, the Amsterdam News, the Harlem Home Journal, the Negro World, the New York News and St. James Presbyterian Church.

The resolution pointed out that the policy of the Democratic party in New York county had been to give recognition to various racial groups in the appointment of judges and other public officers. It added that the Negro population of the county amounted to one-eighth of the whole, that there are 21 magistrates in the county, all white, and that many Negro lawyers are "eminently qualified" to fill the office.

There are two Negro judges or magistrates in New York but they were elected to positions on the municipal bench, not the county.

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Morton Halts N.Y. Judge Appointment

Tells Committee They Have None Qualified for Position

NEW YORK.—It is said that efforts to place a colored successor on the City Magistrate's branch in the position made vacant by the late Magistrate Edward Weil, have been blocked by Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner, who openly opposed the move.

A committee of prominent residents of Harlem presented a resolution to John F. Curry, white, leader of Tammany Hall, last Wednesday, at which time Morton openly voiced his opposition.

The resolution pointed out that it was the policy of the Democratic party in New York County to give recognition to various racial groups in the appointment of public officers, and said that there were several lawyers qualified to fill the place. Morton, when handed the resolution by Curry, remarked, "You can't have everything. You have two colored judges now. Even if you were given the appointment, who is qualified?"

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 10 1932

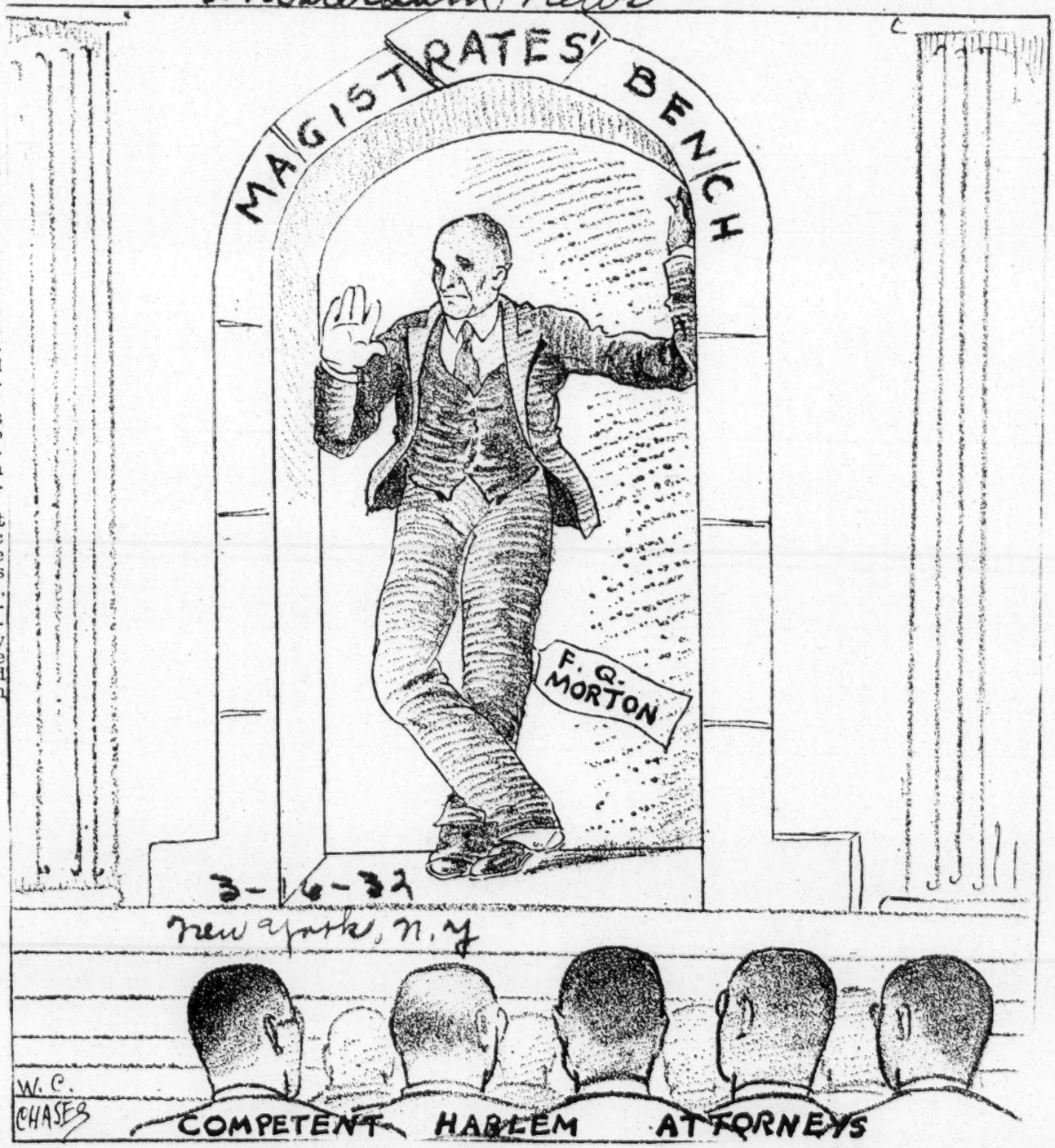
WANT A NEGRO MAGISTRATE.

Harlem Lawyers Ask Walker and Curry to Recognize Group.

The Harlem Lawyers' Association, a Negro organization, sent to Mayor Walker and John F. Curry, Tammany leader, yesterday copies of a resolution, formulated by it and backed by other Negro groups, calling upon the Mayor to appoint a Negro to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Magistrate Edward Weil. The resolution was signed by Louis A. Lavelle, president of the association, and by officers of the North Harlem Medical Association, the Harlem Business Men's Club, the New York Urban League, the New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Baptist Ministers' Union, Amsterdam News, Harlem Home Journal, Negro World, New York News and St. James Presbyterian Church.

"Nothing Doing, Boys!"

Amsterdam News



Political - 1932 New York.

Elections.

COLORED MINISTER RUNS INDEPENDENT FOR CONGRESS

Washington Tribune
Washington D.C.
9-2-32

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, of this city was nominated as a candidate for Congressman-at-large here last week as prominent ministers, lawyers, doctors, and men and women of every walk of life joined in a colorful demonstration in his honor.

The program opened about 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, De-Kalb and Franklyn avenues, where Dr. Harten has been pastor for the past ten years. The church was taxed to its capacity and hundreds who were unable to gain entrance crowded the sidewalk and streets.

Dr. W. J. Winston, of Baltimore delivered the keynote address. Dr. Winston is president of Northern Baptist University. He stressed the loyalty, service, and sacrificial efforts which Dr. Harten has exerted in behalf of the citizens of this city.

Following the program at the church, about 3,000 people joined in the street parade and open-air celebration on the school-yard of Public School 45, Lafayette and Classon avenues.

FLAGG BOOSTED FOR LEGISLATURE

Weekly Amsterdam

BROOKLYN. (Special)—With the close last week of the primary election, the candidacy of Lewis S. Flagg, an attorney, of 1888 Fulton Street, for the state legislature, is attacting attention.

The platform is "more Negro appointees in important public offices; more Negro representation in our judiciary; a law in New York whereby public service corporations as the New York Telephone and the New York Edison Company will be compelled to employ Negroes and not refuse them employment because of their race."

Among those who have endorsed him are Dr. Edward Cunningham, member of the faculty of Long Island Medical College; Dr. Rudolph Granger and Dr. Countee Cook; Thomas L. Higgins, exalted ruler of the Brooklyn Eiks; Oliver D. Williams, Samuel Roachford, William Pickens, Jr., and James R. Spurgeon, former minister to Liberia; Alexander F. Miller, secretary at the Carlton Y.M.C.A., and the Rev. Drs. James B. Adams, pastor of the largest Baptist church in Brooklyn; L. H. Midgett of the Bethel A.M.E. Church, and Charles M. Washington of Union Bethel A.M.E. Church.

Mr. Flagg, who is president of the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers' Association, is a former school teacher of Baltimore, Md. He is an Elk and member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. Before coming to Brooklyn three years ago, he practiced his profession in Baltimore for seven years, and was a member of the law firm of Watts, Griggs and Flagg in Manhattan for two years.

Leader "Explains" Sidetracking Of Harten Boom

Black Dispatch
10-22-32
Oklahoma City.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—(ANP)—Why the candidacy of Dr. T. S. Harten for Congress failed was "explained" to some five hundred or more of the Brooklyn minister's supporters last Wednesday morning by Jno. H. McCooey, white Democratic chieftain, when they stormed his office in protest against the manner in which Dr. Harten had been sidetracked.

Dr. Harten has taken an active interest in local politics for many years and when it was announced that he would be placed on the ticket by the Democratic party bosses as a congressional candidate hundreds of his admirers rallied to his cause and he organized a Roosevelt for President Club, which now claims ten thousand members. When the convention was held in Albany the promise was not fulfilled and his followers were sorely disappointed and chagrinned.

Last Wednesday morning the feeling of resentment reached the highest point and armed with banners bearing the words, "Harten, the Moses of the Race" and "Harten the Man of the Hour," an army of Harten's supporters moved on Boss McCooey's headquarters for an explanation. The Democratic chieftain explained to his guests that the "Lehman for governor deadlock in the convention was the cause of it all and promised a fuller explanation later as well as to make amends in other directions.

In the meantime Dr. Harten is said to be working zeaously for the election of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt to the presidency of the United States, declaring, "While we were very much upset about McCooey's actions, we feel a little easier now and will wait for a fuller explanation. We'll support Roosevet and the Democratic ticket, but McCooey will have to be fairer with us and take care of Brooklyn Negroes in proportion to their voting strength."

SIDETRACKED!

Black Dispatch

DR. T. S. HARTEN

10-22-32
Oklahoma City

Tammany Hall recently side tracked the ambitions of the Rev T. S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist church, Brooklyn Rev. Harten sought the Democratic nomination to congress from a congressional district in the city of Gotham.

Presidential Electors

Dr. GODFREY NURSE, selected by The New York State Democrats as a member of the Electoral College.

10-22-32

New York Amsterdam News

Rev. Dr. A. CLAYTON POWELL who has been named a member of the Elecoral College by the Republican Party.

For N. Y. Assembly

Attorney Lewis S. Flagg is a candidate for the New York State Assembly from the 17th assembly district of King's County. He is the only Negro on the ballot from that county and is running in a district where the Negro population is the largest. He runs for election on November 8th. He is president of the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers' Association and is indorsed by the National War Veterans' Association and the Students' Literary and Debating Maine

Says Drys Placed Seal Of Approval on Dickey

BUFFALO, N. Y. COURIER-EXPRESS SEP 30 1932

A meeting of the Twelfth Ward Community Colored Club at 27th-Lyth Avenue last night heard from Fred J. Robertson, Democratic candidate for assemblyman in the sixth district, a direct charge that Assemblyman Howard W. Dickey, Republican nominee, departed from the record "when he informed a certain group of Republican workers that he always voted wet."

Continuing, Robertson said:

"The records speak for themselves, and as Al Smith always said, you cannot erase the records. Mr. Dickey's record shows that he voted dry in 1929 and both wet and dry on four separate bills in 1930.

"It is all right for Mr. Dickey to try and mislead the voters of the sixth Assembly district by saying he has always voted yes on wet legislation, but it is also my constitutional right to correct his attempt at misrepresentation.

"Further, I want you people within hearing of my voice to know that at the last primary election he was nominated by the Law Preservation Party, which you all know is an out-and-out organization dedicated to enforcing all laws, including the eighteenth amendment.

"Mr. Dickey was recently forced to decline this nomination by his Republican boss, who contended he better have it appear he was wet because the district voted that way. Mr. Dickey did not file his declination until practically a week after the primaries, and when he did, it was for political reasons, and not because he actually wanted to.

"My name appeared on the Democratic ballot in the sixth Assembly district on primary day, and no member of the Law Preservation party wrote my name in. The reason for failing to do so was because they appreciated my platform includes immediate repeal of the eighteenth amendment and modification of the Volstead law."

Nolan Attacks Opponent

Meetings Wednesday night and last night listened to an attack upon Representative Walter G. Andrews by his Democratic opponent, Ralph W. Nolan of the 40th district. Directing attention to the national campaign of 1928 in which Representative Andrews, Republican nominee for a second term, was manager of the Hoover campaign in Erie County, Mr. Nolan said:

"On October 2, 1928, he made the following statement: 'Hoover is the better candidate for labor, for water power development, for business, for the return and for the assured prosperity of the land.' Mr. Andrews has apparently forgotten Mr. Hoover in his 1932 campaign. Are his sentiments toward Mr. Hoover still the same and does he believe today that Mr. Hoover is still the assurance for the return and the assured prosperity of the land? If elected, does Mr. Andrews intend to follow the Hoover program of the last three years? I believe the voters of the 40th congressional district are entitled to know his views on this subject. Does he subscribe wholeheartedly to the re-election of Mr. Hoover and the same promise of prosperity that we received in 1928?

"Perhaps Mr. Andrews in 1928 stole a page from one of Mr. Hoover's own speeches when Mr. Hoover declared 'a continuation of the policies of the Republican party is fundamentally necessary to the further building up of this prosperity.' The falsity of both statements is obvious when we consider the history of the three past years. Can my opponent deny it, and what explanation can he offer for the failure of his President and party to fulfill its promise?"

BRONX HOME NEWS

New York

OCT 1 1932

Colored Supreme Court Judge, Resolution Urges

A demand that a colored man be nominated for the Supreme Court bench in one of the districts of New York State was embodied in resolutions passed yesterday at a meeting of colored ministers, professional and business men at the headquarters of the Harlem Lawyers' Assn., 200 W. 135th St.

The resolutions were sent to Mayor McKee and leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties. The resolutions also demanded that colored men be represented in Congress and among the Magistrates of New York City.

Flagg for Assembly

LEWIS S. FLAGG,

former Baltimorean, now practicing lawyer in New York, is candidate for election to the assembly from the 17th district, in Brooklyn. He is the only Negro on the ballot in Kings County and is endorsed by the National War Veterans' Association and the Students' Literary and Debating League. Mr. Flagg is president of the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers' Association

BULLETIN!

STEPHENS WINS IN NEW YORK

Courier 11-12-32

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—At 9:30 tonight Assemblyman James E. Stephens told a Courier reporter that he had been re-elected to the New York Legislature by approximately 5,000 majority. The re-election of Assemblyman Stephens marks the first time a Negro has gone to the New York Legislature three times in succession, and the first time a Democrat, white or colored, has been elected from his district in a Presidential year. Assemblyman Stephens is again the only Negro member of the New York Legislature.

Political—1932

New York

Elections.

N. Y. EVENING POST

SEP 21 1932

DAVISON BOOMED FOR SENATE RACE

Donovan's Governorship Nomination Almost Certain, G. O. P. Salves Rival

LEHMAN STILL IN DARK

By RICHARD F. WARNER

With the routine primaries out of the way, leaders of both parties are today concentrating upon their State-wide tickets, with the Republicans, according to report, inclining toward Acting Assistant Secretary of War F. Trubee Davison for the United States Senatorial nomination and the Democrats still handicapped by the uncertain Mayoralty situation and the silence of former Governor Alfred E. Smith.

Colonel William J. Donovan is practically certain of receiving the G. O. P. Governorship nomination, but the remainder of the ticket is unchosen and friends of Mr. Davidson, himself a candidate for the Governorship nomination, are begining to mention him for the Senatorial place. Others spoken of for that nomination are Charles S. Whitman and George Z. Medalie, United States District Attorney.

The fact that Mr. Smith has thus far failed to indorse Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman for the Democratic Governorship nomination is embarrassing the Lehman people, who feel that the former Governor's backing would assure him of that nomination despite opposition from the anti-Roosevelt forces within the party.

Walker Demonstration Rumored

The Democrats are awaiting the final decision on the legality of a special Mayoralty election this fall. Until that has been determined, nothing can be officially undertaken, yet there is gossip that Tammany is planning a gala demonstration for James J. Walker upon his arrival here. If there is such a demonstration, it will be a fair indication that Tammany, with the support of John H. McCooey of Brooklyn and John Theofel of Queens, will give him a renomination.

By no means is Mr. Walker out of the political picture. Certain Republican leaders in the city are still of the opinion that he will be Tammany's candidate. The boom, staged by war veterans, for Controller Charles W. Berry is not being taken very seriously by Democratic leaders, principally because Mr. McCooey does not regard the Controller in any too friendly a way.

Mayor Joseph V. McKee is looked upon as one of the best political bets to run in a special mayoralty election. If he fails to receive Tammany's support, there is a strong element in the Republican Party which will demand that he run as a Fusionist.

Both on Economy Platforms

In answer to the argument that for the Republicans to thus support Mr. McKee would weaken the State ticket for President Hoover, the answer is that both the President and Mr. McKee would be running on the same platform—cutting the costs of government.

In the event of a special mayoralty election, the Republicans will find themselves in a most difficult position, aside from demands that they back a Fusionist.

The Democrats are certain to wait until the last day, October 15, before announcing their decision. The Republicans will also nominate their candidate on the fifteenth, but not knowing for certain whom the Democrats intend to put up, they will be at a loss in selecting a candidate. A candidate who might be ready to run against Mr. Walker might very well refuse to run against Mayor McKee should Tammany decline Mr. Walker a renomination.

From Nassau County there came reports today that a movement was on foot to urge Mr. Davison to retire as a candidate for Governor in favor of Colonel Donovan. James L. Dowsey, who was a candidate for Attorney General but withdrew his name when Mr. Davison started his campaign in order that there should not be two people from Nassau County contesting for places on the State-wide ticket will, in the event of Mr. Davison's withdrawal, resume his own campaign for the Attorney Generalship.

Macy, Donovan Confer

Mr. Macy and Colonel Donovan were both in conference today and the predictions were that they were discussing the make-up of the remainder of the State-wide ticket.

The Roosevelt Southern Club held a luncheon at the Hotel Roosevelt today with the most important speakers whom they had invited to attend being absent. Mayor McKee, John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, and John H. McCooey had all been invited and, according to one of the club officials, Mr. Curry and Mr. McCooey had accepted.

George Gordon Battle presided. He introduced Robert Jackson, secretary of the Democratic National Committee and head of the Roosevelt Speakers' Bureau. Mr. Jackson made a plea for the Negro vote and said that it was this vote which was decisive in Missouri, Illinois and Ohio.

Congressman John McDuffie of Alabama, another speaker, predicted a glorious victory for Governor Roosevelt.

NEW YORK TIMES

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Negro's Name Barred From Ballot.

The application of Sufi Abdul Hamid of 3 West 135th Street, known as "Harlem's Egyptian Negro," for an order compelling the Board of Elections to print his name on the primary ballot as a Democratic candidate for the Assembly from the Nineteenth District, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Untermyer. His nominating petition was rejected by the election board on the ground that the petition was executed improperly.

Rev. Thomas S. Harten Addresses McCooey's Club; Is Given Big Ovation on Return from Tri

page 9-24-32

New York, N.Y.

By CHESTER R. THOMAS

When the colored citizens of Brooklyn heard that the Rev. Thomas S. Harten was scheduled as the guest speaker last Wednesday at the Jefferson Club of the 18th A. D. of which the Hon. John H. McCooey, Democratic boss of Brooklyn, is an executive member they knew that a new day was dawning in this borough and that the fighting Harten had stepped up another notch.

This was the first time, it was said, that a Negro was invited to this club as guest speaker. The entire committee of the district was present including the Hon. Harry Wolfof, who presided, and who introduced the fighting pastor as one of the most fearless leaders in the colored race today.

Amid great and enthusiastic applause, Dr. Harten arose and addressed the multitude, stating longer the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt and that its standard that the Republican Party was no bearer, President Hoover, has no interest in the poor man. He cited the incident when the hungry war veterans went to Washington to beg for bread and drink and were given bullets and gas.

Dr. Harten stressed the fact that the colored citizens of Brooklyn want more jobs and less handouts to political leaders. "There are thousands of right thinking Negroes in this borough," he said 'who are not looking for graft but for political recognition as voters and American citizens."

At the conclusion of his speech as well as during it, the applause was deafening and when the militant pastor arose to leave to attend another meeting, the demonstration kept up with the whites men and women rising to their feet and cheering and clapping until he left the building.

Mr. McCooey returned the compliment to Dr. Harten by being present and addressing a mass meeting held by the Roosevelt for President Club on Monday night at the Dunbar Center Building, Herkimer street, near Schenectady avenue.

After leaving McCooey's club, Dr. Harten rushed to the Holy Trinity Baptist Church where fully a thousand or more people

RETURNS TO CITY

Rev. THOMAS S. HARTEN, militant pastor and candidate for Congressman-at-large, who returned to city after trip out West.

waited anxiously for him. People lined the walls and stood in the aisles. Again he was received with deafening applause and the ovation lasted for several minutes.

Attorney Lennie L. George, vice president, made the opening address and presented Dr. Harten who spoke briefly of his trip to the National Baptist Convention, and of his reelection as vice-president of that great body. He then spoke of his candidacy for Congress and stated that he was more determined than ever to win and that the way looked very bright.

"Present conditions," he said, have brought the people to the place where they are asking for a deliverer and that they are not concerned about his color or race identity. The question is "Are you a man, and have you ability to solve their wants? If you can convince them that you are a man and that you are prepared to bring relief, then you are the man they want."

Rev. Thomas S. Harten's Candidacy For Congress Gets Endorsement Of Democratic Boss John McCooey

His Name To Be Presented Before The Democratic State Convention By Chief Clerk Of Municipal Court

By CHESTER R. THOMAS

Last Monday a delegation of colored citizens called on the Hon. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County at the Democratic headquarters, 4 Court square, to inform the veteran leader that Dr. Harten was their choice as candidate for Congressman-at-large and that he had the support of a large number of prominent white as well as colored citizens.

Mr. McCooey cordially received the committee and commended them for their choice stating that he felt that Dr. Harten was worthy of the honor and was a man of sterling quality and that he felt Dr. Harten would be a credit, not only to the race but to the Democratic party.

At the time The New York Age goes to press, the Democratic State Convention has opened in Albany, N. Y., to pick their slate to run throughout the state in the coming election and for the first time in the history of the convention the name of a Negro will be placed in nomination for an important office. Hon Harry Wolkof, Chief Clerk of the Municipal Court, Second District, will present Dr. Harten's name for the office of Congressman-at-large. In commenting on this, Mr. McCooey stated that this would be the first time that a colored man's name would be presented for such a high office and informed the committee calling on him that there were several other candidates, white, in the offing.

Never before in the history of New York has the candidacy of a Negro created such interest as Dr. Harten's. In Brooklyn with a population of two and a half million, the largest Democratic stronghold in America, the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist Church, president of the National Afo Protective League and vice president of the National Baptist Convention, through his courageous, fearless and humanitarian spirit, has won the confidence and respect of not only a lagre group of his own people but also of thousands of white people.

Recently in a big mass meeting present, Dr. Harten, growing warm and enthusiastic, faced the political leaders and candidates and stated where judges, members of Congress and other politicians were "I have given more support to the candidates present for the last 10 years than any dozen men of color in Brooklyn combined."

Shaking his fist, Dr. Harten continued: "I defy and challenge any man to say that they have at any time or anywhere, paid me for my political speeches or for my political activities. Gentlemen, I am not for sale, and any man who would attempt to insult me by attempting to offer to buy me, will have to see the dentist to have some dental work performed on him.

"My stand to better the conditions of my race has made enemies as well as friends. But regardless of opposition, villification and political plots to destroy my standing and influence, I will fight for the principles for which I stand until h—freezes over."

Rev. Harten will be opposed in the convention by a number of prominent white candidates including one of New York's former Mayors and it has been authentically learned that his biggest handicap will be his not having enough money to contribute to the campaign fund. This may prove his undoing for he is looked upon as one of the greatest campaigners and vote-getters in the state.

Dr. Harten has been asked by the powers that be to be a game sport and should he fail to get the endorsement at the convention—where many will aspire and only two can get it—to remain in the party ranks and not run on an independent ticket and to wait for a future date.

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REPUBLICANS NAME 47 STATE ELECTORS

Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, Sister of Late President, Is an Elector-at-Large.

NEGRO PASTOR IS SELECTED

He is the Rev. A. C. Powell of Harlem —L. C. Griscom and E. P. Barrett Are Others Picked at Large.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Four electors-at-large and forty-three district electors to represent the State in the Electoral College were chosen today by the Republican State Committee. They will cast the forty-seven electoral votes of the State for President Hoover if victorious.

One of the electors-at-large is a Negro, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, 36 West 138th Street, New York City, pastor of the Abyssinian Church, the largest Negro church in Harlem. The Republicans this year are eager to counteract the determined drive which is made in New York City to gather in the Negro vote for the Democratic candidates, a venture at which Tammany has had considerable success in some recent elections.

Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson of Mohawk, a sister of the late President Roosevelt, heads the list of electors-at-large. the other two being Lloyd C. Griscom of East Norwich, former Ambassador to Italy and Japan, a member of General Pershing's staff during the World War and at one time chairman of the New York County Republican Committee; and Edward P. Barrett of Katonah, a lawyer.

The list of district electors, one for each of the forty-three Congressional districts in the State, follows:

1. Walter P. Chrysler, Great Neck, L. I.
2. Robert W. Higbee, Kew Gardens.
3. Stephen Callaghan, 584 Fourth St., Brooklyn.
4. Samuel L. Feiber, Drake Hotel, 440 Park Av., New York.
5. Fremont C. Peck, 35 Prospect Park, West, Brooklyn.
6. George W. McKenzie, 1,812 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn.
7. Adrian Van Sinderen, 40 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
8. William R. Bayes, 1,071 East 17th St., Brooklyn.
9. Harrison C. Glore, 1,073 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.
10. Emil Trueb, 518 McDonough St., Brooklyn.
11. Charles J. Fay, Roamer Road, Staten Island.
12. Henry L. Stoddard, 21 East 52d St., New York City.
13. George M. Fanelli, 198 6th Av., New York City.
14. Harry A. Goidel, 170 2d Av., New York City.
15. Anthony P. Ludden, 350 West 56th St., New York City.
16. Mathew A. Henkel, 233 East 22d St., New York City.
17. Henry Wollman, Waldorf Astoria, New York City.
18. Charles Garside, 16 East 96th St., New York City.
19. Robert P. Levis, 420 Riverside Drive, New York City.
20. Isaac Siegel, 77 West End Av., New York City.
21. Jacob Weisbaum, 610 West 142d St., New York City.
22. Archie B. Morrison, 126 East 143d St., New York City.
23. Jacob Weil, 1,715 Grand Av., Bronx, New York.
24. John Stillwell, Yonkers, N. Y.
25. Albert W. Haigh, 22 Lake St., White Plains, N. Y.
26. E. Roland Harriman, Harriman, N. Y.
27. Thomas Cochran, Saugerties, N. Y.
28. Frederic B. Stevens, Providence St., Albany.
29. Frederick W. Kavanaugh, Waterford.
30. Charles S. Ruffner, Rosendale Road, Schenectady.
31. Webster E. Griffith, Madrid.
32. John S. Parsons, Oswego.
33. John F. Maynard Jr., 17 Clinton Place, Utica, N. Y.
34. C. Mossman McLean, 1 Chestnut St., Binghamton.
35. Jerome D. Barnum, 511 University Av., Syracuse.
36. George R. Mills, Sodus.
37. Hubert C. Mandeville, 509 West Church St., Elmira.
38. Carl S. Hallauer, 201 Rutgers St., Rochester.
39. William J. Cook, Pavilion.
40. Alanson C. Deuel, 24 Buffalo Av., Niagara Falls.
41. George P. Urban Jr., 218 Linwood Av., Buffalo.
42. Joseph C. Ruszkiewicz, 1,293 Broadway, Buffalo.
43. Charles H. Brown, Belmont.

Normally there would be only two electors-at-large nominated, one for each United States Senator. Two additional are selected this year because two representatives, under the State's new apportionment of forty-five, are elected at large, owing to the failure of the courts to uphold the Congressional reapportionment resolution adopted by the Legislature last year.

Negro Democrat Wins In New York

11-11-32

STEPHENS RE-ELECTED TO N. Y. ASSEMBLY

New York, Nov. 9—The Democratic landslide which swept the country Tuesday carried with it Assemblyman James Stephens of the 19th assembly district. Stephens, Negro, is being returned for his third term. Piling up an early lead, Assemblyman Stephens defeated his Republican opponent, Clayton T. A. French, by a large plurality. Edward Watts, Republican, also a member of the race, running in the 21st assembly district was defeated.

Elections.

W. Peyton in Race for Legislature

Wilbur M. Peyton, former secretary of the Regular Second Ward Republican organization, announced this week that he is a candidate for the state legislature from the First senatorial district. Mr. Peyton was born in Chicago and has been in public and civic life for a number of years. He was first appointed to the Republican national speakers' bureau in 1924 by Charles G. Dawes, former vice president. In 1925, at Springfield, Ill., State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts appointed him librarian for the 54th general assembly.

Mr. Peyton was later named by Attorney General Carlstrom as assistant librarian in his Chicago office, and from there went to the city hall, serving in the same capacity.

Mr. Peyton is well qualified for the position he now seeks. He is the son of the late Annie M. Peyton, who was for years president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and resides at 326 E. 25th St.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE
FEB 6 1932

CIVICS STUDENTS WIN IN DISPUTE WITH REGULARS

Classroom theories of political science clashed with the rough and ready variety nurtured in precinct affairs yesterday in the Evanston city hall, and the classroom theories won.

The occasion was the filing of petitions for the Evanston aldermanic election on April 5. All Thursday night a group of Northwestern university students had stood in line outside the door of City Clerk Edward W. Bell bearing the petition of Edwin B. Jourdain Jr., for alderman of the Fifth ward. By filing it first they sought the top position on the ballot.

Jourdain, a Negro and a Harvard graduate, was elected alderman a year ago. Last Monday night the city council unseated him in a contest. Jourdain announced immediately that he would run on April 5 against Ald. Peter N. Jans.

Prof. A. R. Hatton, head of the political science department at Northwestern, and other faculty members came out in support of Jourdain. It was their support which attracted the Jourdain delegation.

City Clerk Bell opened his door at 8 a. m. George Burchan, 1940 Sherman avenue, a graduate student, had the Jourdain petition. He stepped inside with other Jourdain supporters. At that moment Samuel Bataglia and Jacob Steinbuck, precinct workers for Jans arrived. There was a fracas in which both petitions were tossed at Clerk Bell, and several blows were struck.

But when the excitement died down Bell declared that Jourdain would get first place on the ballot.

Alderman Jourdain to Try 'Comeback' in April Election

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 5.—Coming to the rescue of Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain Jr. of the Fifth ward, whose seat was declared vacant Monday, Prof. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern university called a special meeting in Evanston high school Friday evening to protest the action. Professor Hatton is only one of the many university officials and prominent leaders of both races who have pledged their support to Alderman Jourdain.

Jourdain was unseated Monday by the city council by a 10 to 4 vote as a result of the protest of John P. Russ, whom he defeated last April by 385 votes.

Will Try Comeback

With the backing of Professor Hatton and other leaders, Alderman Jourdain will attempt a "come-back" in the special election to be held next April, concurrent with the city election.

The council's action followed an inquiry in which it found, after questioning 135 witnesses, that 37 fraudulent votes had been cast in the ward which Alderman Jourdain represents.

The council held an hour's committee of the whole session before deciding on the contest. The entire meeting did not adjourn until 11:50 p. m.

Each alderman, in explaining his vote, emphasized no reflection was cast on Alderman Jourdain in vacating his seat. The resolution of the judiciary committee also stated he was in no way implicated with the frauds declared to prevail.

Jourdain gave an eloquent response from the floor of the council after he had been ejected. Declaring he appreciated his colleagues' remarks, he added:

"You can't indict a whole people. I will seek vindication at the coming election, and the evidence presented will be seen in a new light after the next election, when my constituents will prove they are equally guiltless of complicity in election frauds."

"No Evidence" of Guilt

It was said there was no evidence that Alderman Jourdain has been guilty or that Jourdain had guilty knowledge of, or was a party to the irregularities proved. Alderman C. B. Fullerton, judiciary committee chairman, said:

"There is, however, such overwhelming evidence of illegal voting and frauds contrary to good public

Collegians' Fists Back Ousted Negro Alderman

Professors and Football Stars Rush Evanston City Hall

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP).—Four professors of Northwestern University, two football players and a dozen other university men won a foot race and a fist fight in City Hall today in behalf of a Negro scholar's candidacy for Alderman.

As a result, the name of Edwin B. Jourdain, thirty-one-year-old Harvard graduate and former editor of a Negro newspaper in Chicago, will be first on the Aldermanic ballot next April. He we unseated by the City Council last week on charges of election fraud.

Since 10 a. m. yesterday the forces of Jourdain had held first place at the City Hall, awaiting the opening of the office today. Among those who took turns at the vigil were Professor A. R. Hatton, head of the university's public science; Kenneth Colegrove, professor in the department; James A. James, emeritus dean of the Graduate School, and James Yard, director of religious activities. They insist the council wronged Jourdain in not allowing him to complete his term.

As the doors opened today, a free-for-all rush for the office of Clerk Edward Bell began. In the lead were Ernest Rentner, star halfback last fall, and Jack Riley, tackle and co-captain of the team. Running interference for them were the four professors and a dozen students. They won the race, but George Burcham was knocked unconscious by an unidentified fist as he tossed Jourdain's filing petition across the clerk's desk.

New York American
FEB 6 1932

Professors Win Fist Fight To Aid Negro Candidate

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP).—Four professors of Northwestern University, two football stars and twelve University men won a foot race and a fist fight in City Hall today in behalf of a Negro scholar's candidacy for Alderman.

As a result, the name of Edwin B. Jourdain, Harvard graduate and former editor of a Chicago Negro newspaper, will be first on the aldermanic ballot next April. He was unseated by the City Council last week on charges of election fraud.

Since 10 A. M. yesterday the forces of Jourdain had held first place at the City Hall. Among those who took turns were Prof. A. R. Hatton, head of the Public Science Department; Prof. Kenneth Colegrove, Emeritus Dean James A. James of the Graduate School, and James Yard, director of religious activities.

As the doors opened today a free for all rush for the office of Clerk Bell began. In the lead were Ernest "Pug" Rentner, star halfback last Fall, and Jack Riley, tackle and co-captain of the team. Running interference were the four professors and the students.

They won the race but George Burcham was knocked unconscious as he was about to toss Jourdain's filing petition across the clerk's desk. Instead the petition of Peter N. Jans, Jourdain's opponent fell on the desk.

General confusion and fist fights resulted. After deliberation Bell said Jourdain's petition had been filed first and his name would head the list.

Evanston Alderman Ousted

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 8 (ANP).—Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain, whose seat as a member of the Evanston Council has been under contest ever since the election last April, was unseated Monday by the City Council in a 10 to 4 vote as a result of a protest made by John Russ, white, whom he defeated by more than 300 votes.

NEGRO ALDERMAN IS OUSTED FROM SEAT IN ILLINOIS

Was First To Sit In City Council In Evanston

EVANSTON, Ill.—ANP— Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain, whose seat as a member of the Evanston council has been under contest ever since the election last April, was unseated last Monday by the City Council in a 10 to 4 vote as a result of a protest made by John Russ, white, whom he defeated by more than 300 votes.

The charge was made that more people voted in the Fifth Ward which Mr. Jourdain represented, than there were either voters registered or people residing. Some 135 ballots were declared suspicious. No proof as to how the irregularities came about was offered.

Unseating Called "Disgrace"

Mr. Jourdain has many staunch supporters. A special meeting was called by Prof. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern University of which Jourdain is a graduate, to protest the decision of the council. Prof. Hatton declared his unseating a disgrace and unfair.

Jourdain has announced already that he will immediately seek vindication at the next election. He will make the fight as much to clear his constituents of the charge of illegal elections as to secure the office for himself, Mr. Jourdain said.

Given Unusual Support

When Mr. Jourdain was running for office, his race became of particular interest because he had the support of many prominent people in this wealthy suburb of Chicago, and several professors of Northwestern University publicly campaigned for him.

The young man was the first to sit in the council. He received his undergraduate work from Harvard University.

JANS, LIKE ALL OF HIS ILK, TURNS ON RACE MEMBERS

Chicago Defender 2-13-32

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 12.—Numbering within the ranks of their organization the most brilliant legal talent of this section—the Cook County Bar association—this week hurled back a stinging answer to the latest move by Peter Jans (white) "professional" politician, who has been trying to frighten Race voters who oppose him away from the polling places in the coming April election.

For years the Evanston Race voters have proved their loyalty to Jans by turning their votes over to keep him in office. This year as soon as former Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain entered the race against him the entire Race vote turned away from Jans to Jourdain, and the white politician showed his true colors. He immediately asked the city council to prosecute large numbers of our people for so-called irregular voting in the hope of frightening them away from the polls in the approaching election.

To this move the Cook County Bar association, through its president, Attorney Alva L. Bates, and the chairman of the redress committee, Attorney C. Francis Stradford, issued the following statement:

"No voter need have any fear. Their full legal rights to vote honestly and effectively this year will be given fullest possible protection through all the courts of law and all available legal channels. In addition to legal services now available, the Cook County Bar association offers its services to guarantee protection to the Evanston electorate in the exercise of their rights to vote. They need not feel in any way intimidated and no one should let the threats of Peter Jans keep them away from the polls."

Jans' threat to put the voters in jail is considered a poor reward and evidence of base ingratitude for the support they have given him in the past.

Whites Protest Unseating Of Negro Alderman

Metropolitan 2-27-32

EVANSTON, Ill.—Seldom has this aristocratic North Shore district of Chicago witnessed a week of political excitement rivaling that which followed the action of the Evanston City Council last week in declaring vacant the seat held by Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., Harvard University graduate, and the first colored Alderman ever elected in this city. 2-27-32

Evanston, rated one of the world's wealthiest suburbs, elected Mr. Jourdain to its City Council from the Fifth Ward in April, 1931, for a term of two years.

New York Amsterdam News 2-17-32

Last week, the Evanston City Council decided that there had better be a new election in the ward, and declared the seat held by the young Negro Alderman vacant. A storm of protest arose, and some of the city's most distinguished white citizens led the way. Hardly had the Council announced that Mr. Jourdain had been unseated, when from every section of the city came plans for protest meetings.

Professor A. R. Hatton, head of the department of political science at Northwestern University, and one of America's foremost authorities on municipal government, nationally known as the "father of the city management plan," led the protest.

Out for Judge

—Photo by R. D. Jones.

HON. WILLIAM E. HAYNES

Who has been indorsed by the Deneen organization for a place on the municipal court bench. Mr. Haynes has been previously honored by the Republican party, having served as assistant attorney general under Mr. Carlstrom and as an assistant state's attorney under former State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. He is a young man of race and exceptional legal ability, well versed in legal lore and amply qualified to serve.

Edgar Brown Indorsed for Congressman

Chicago Defender 2-27-32

Edgar G. Brown was indorsed as the Deneen candidate for congress by 1,200 citizens assembled Tuesday night at St. Elizabeth's hall, 4100 S. Michigan Ave.

Joseph Ettinger, committeeman of the Second Ward Regular Democratic organization and of the congressional Cook county central committee of the Democratic party, headed by Hon. Albert J. Horan, sponsored the resolution presented by Prince Clanton, and on motion of Edward McClain and Wallace Johnson it was passed unanimously.

President W. A. Wallace, the indorsed candidate for Democratic state representative, formally presented Mr. Brown as the next congressman from the First Illinois district. In a short speech of acceptance Brown not only expressed his deep appreciation but promised to discuss issues, not bunk and personalities.

Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York city for 12 years and national Democratic leader, honored guest of the occasion, commended the Second Ward Regular Democratic organization on its leadership and the forward-looking policy of Mr. Tittinger in indorsing Edgar G. Brown for congress.

University Professor to Aid Jourdain

Chicago Defender 2-20-32

(Photo on Picture Page)

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 19.—Prof. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern university denied that he would oppose former Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain Jr. in the April race, but instead he would give him his whole-hearted support. The professor declared, "I would neither accept if nominated, nor serve if elected." Professor Hatton went on to answer, in a statement, the charges of interference in city politics made by Alderman Peter N. Jans (white) of the Fifth ward on Saturday.

"I feel complimented by the charges of Alderman Jans. In my opinion no man is a real citizen unless he takes an active interest in the politics of his city. My interest in the Fifth ward is a personal one. I do not represent Northwestern university.

Thinks Jourdain Best

"Every person to whom I have talked is of the opinion that the unseating of Edwin B. Jourdain Jr. by the city council was unjustified by the evidence at hand and was unwise. I supported Jourdain at the last election because I felt he was the best man for the job. I still believe that he is better qualified to represent the voters of the Fifth ward than either Alderman Jans or Justice Russ. I make that statement disregarding color. My support for the Negro candidate is based on my belief that he is better fitted for the office than his opponents."

Professor Hatton charged that the method by which the council ousted the Fifth ward alderman from his seat was not proper. He claimed that all persons to whom he had talked prior to the council action were of the opinion that the petition of Russ would be denied. When the council went into secret session and came out with its decision against Jourdain, Hatton stated, the only action left open to citizens was to protest the decision.

"Undoubtedly there were election irregularities," Professor Hatton continued, "but I think that those same election irregularities could be shown almost any ward in the city under present loose election system. I not think that the present conditions which exist in the Fifth ward ll be altered or improved under the litical leadership of Alderman Jans Justice Russ."

Jans Turns on Race

Former Alderman Jourdain began culating petitions this week to ter the old Evanston custom of ving the sitting alderman from ch ward pick the election officials their ward.

Jans, "professional" politician, like rest of his kind is now attempt- g to prosecute large numbers of r people for so-called irregular ting in the hope of frightening em from the polls in April.

For years Race voters have sup- ted Jans and kept him in office, when Jourdain entered the Race inst him, Jans immediately began ps to have them prosecuted.

lourdain pointed out in his peti- ns that Jans is the only alderman ting from his ward. Jourdain is king for an impartial election ard.

Elections.

W. B. Ziff, Chicago Advertising Man, Defeated in His Effort to Win Congressional Nomination

Ziff Based His Campaign on His Alleged Aid to Negro Newspapers Through His Control of Their Foreign Advertising

CHICAGO, ILL.—The spring primary election here last week furnished a number of upsets, although Congressman Oscar DePriest ran true to form, and was renominated over Alderman Louis B Anderson.

One of the upsets was the defe of William B. Ziff, white advert ing man, for nomination as Repu lican candidate for Congress fro the 2nd District. Mr. Ziff made h campaign to the Negro voters, wh number half of those enrolled i the district, as one who had don much to aid their welfare, especiall that of Negro newspapers.

During the campaign The New York Age carried a series of articles by H. Courtney Price, showing that Mr. Ziff had aided himself far more than he had the Negro press. These articles were re-written in circular form by Claude a Barnett and others opposed to the Ziff nomination. These circulars were broadcast throughout the district, and were credited with being a potent factor in bringing about Ziff's defeat.

Congress DePriest will be opposed in the general election by Edgar N. Brown, former national tennis champion, who won the Democratic nomination. Brown won out over a white rival for the nomination.

Negro Judges Beaten

Four Negro candidates for associate judge of the Municipal Court were defeated. These aspirants were former Judge Albert B. George; Attorneys William H. Haynes and J. Harold Mosely, Republican candidates, and Attorney Richard Hill, who is the son-in-law of Anthony Overton, Democratic candidate.

Roscoe C. Simmons and John Lord (white) won the right to represent the First Congressional District at the Republican National Convention. George T. Kersey, Patrick Prescott and A. N. Fields were other candidates.

Joe Bibb Loses

Editor Joseph D. Bibb of the Chicago Whip polled less than 2,000 votes in his race for the General Assembly, being defeated by the present incumbent, Representative William J. Warfield, also colored. Other colored candidates who were nominated were: Representative William E. King, who also beat Alderman Louis B. Anderson for committeeman of the Second Ward; Representatives Harris B. Gaines, George W. Blackwell and Charles J. Jenkins.

On the Democratic side, Attorney Earl B. Dickerson was defeated for State Committeeman, along with several other colored candidates.

King Concedes Ward Office to Alderman Louis B. Anderson

William King, candidate for committeeman of the Second ward, concedes the election of the committeemanship to Alderman Louis B. Anderson. This was found out when five of his lieutenants held a secret conference and are purported to have given out the information to their workers that the election of Mr. King was impossible.

It was discovered by Mr. King after a personal canvass, that the report of his various captains had been misleading, and at the last minute he found himself in a position from which it was difficult to extricate himself before election day.

King Handicaped

When the true reports were brought to Mr. King concerning the treachery of his lieutenants, he was alarmed, and his advisers had difficulty in forcing him to remain in the committeemanship race. He has been seriously handicaped in his campaign, being forced to make numerous promises which financially he has not been able to fulfill. The political bosses who had promised to finance Mr. King's campaign and who forced him into the race have failed to make good their promises.

Mr. King's friends are saying he was practically duped into entering the race for ward committeeman, and did not want to do so in the first place because of the many acts of kindness tendered him in former years by Alderman Anderson. In seeking to verify these statements Mr. King was seen at his residence on South Pkwy. Thursday afternoon and had the following to say:

Praises Anderson

"First I want to thank the people who have so generously and enthusiastically supported me. Of course during this campaign I've said many harsh and unjustifiable things about Alderman Anderson. Everyone knows that in the heat of a campaign men will get beyond the boundaries of truth in an effort to carry a political point, and I suppose I'm no different than any other man who has made that mistake. The fact is, and I know it, there isn't a man in the city of Chicago who has the ability, from the standpoint of leadership, that Louie Anderson has. In my many speeches over the district from time to time, which everybody knows, I've always said that Louie's eight terms as member of the finance committee gave him experience that no other member of our Race could possibly be able to equal.

"I've made a good fight in this campaign, but I know when I'm beaten, and I'm not going to let these politicians break me. The people who were supposed to finance my campaign failed to keep their word, which, of course, put me in the position of having made promises which I find at the very last minute I'll be unable to keep. I may be censured for making this confession, but I'm using the old adage as my motto. Wise men change, but fools never.'"

Double Victory

REP. WILLIAM E. KING

Who not only was nominated for representative from the Third district for another term in the state legislature, but who defeated Alderman Louis B. Anderson for committeeman of the Second ward in the primaries Tuesday.

A Winner

ROSCOE C. SIMMONS

One of the victors in the First Congressional district, who has been elected as delegate to the Republican national convention to be held in this city is Roscoe Conklin Simmons, noted orator and journalist. He led the field of five delegates. He was supported by Congressman Oscar DePriest, on whose ticket he ran.

Warfield Wins

CAPT. WM. WARFIELD

Representative of the fifth district, who was renominated Tuesday to succeed himself as a member of the state legislature for a third term. Capt. Warfield is an overseas veteran.

Congressman DePriest Thanks Voters Through Chicago Defender

4-16-32

Congressman Oscar DePriest, nominated on the Republican ticket for congressman of the First Illinois district in Chicago, issued the following statement to The Chicago Defender Wednesday:

"The good citizens of the First congressional district have again shown their confidence by nominating me for a member of the house of representatives in the United States congress.

OSCAR DEPRIEST

"This is an honor for which I am deeply grateful, and for which I extend to everyone who supported me profound thanks and well wishes.

"The campaign has been interesting from many viewpoints. I had never doubted the fact that I would be renominated; I always have faith in the sense of fairness of my people. Our campaign was conducted on a high plane, without any resort to personal villification.

"We are now ready for the next step; in fact, we have already begun the fall campaign. We are moving forward in the interest of the people. I know the people; I know them collectively and individually. It is for the people that I have always given my best efforts, and always shall.

"It is very plain that my experience in congress makes it possible for me to accomplish more with each term of office.

"While it is true that I am a member of congress from Chicago, in the very nature of things, being the only member of my race in the august body, I am the congressman of all the Negroes of America. I know their constant craving for justice and opportunity. The righteousness of their cause increases my feeling of duty—a feeling that I will never ignore in Washington, or anywhere else in America."

ALDERMAN E. B. JOURDAIN WILL TAKE COUNCIL SEAT APRIL 18

4-10-32

EVANSTON, Ill., April 15.—With the stage all set by pronouncement of the Evanston city council at its last regular meeting, Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain Jr., who was re-elected on April 5 by the largest vote that ever sent an alderman into the city council here, will take his seat before a capacity crowd on Monday evening, April 18. The installation will be viewed only by thos with tickets, so great has become the demand for seats.

With the first Race alderman there will also be inducted into office on Monday evening the first woman ever elected to the city council here, Miss Daisy Sandidge. It is significant that she also was sent into office by the solid vote of the Race group in the Fifth ward.

Hail Double Victory

The double victory is being hailed here as one of the most sensational in recent political history. Not only did Alderman Jourdain set a new record in total number of votes cast, but he carried along with him into office a white woman who was defeated in every white precinct in the ward, only to win out because of the steady support of Alderman Jourdain's precincts.

So solid and so well organized were these precincts that they made not a single blunder. Last year, in the first attempt made by Alderman Jourdain, these precincts went over the top. This year, in the first attempt made by any woman to win a council seat, the movement again succeeded on the initial try.

As a result, Evanstonians are laying plans now for the biggest victory celebration the city of Evanston has ever seen. It is planned to start festivities immediately after the installation, and go into three successive nights of celebration.

Many Celebrations

On Wednesday night there will be a big stag and smoker, on Thursday a young girls' club party and on Fri-

THE DEPRIEST NOMINATION

Congressman Oscar DePriest of the First Congressional District of Illinois, was nominated by the Republicans at the primary election held in his district last week. He defeated Louis B. Anderson, who served several years as alderman in Chicago. He made the mistake of his life in running against DePriest. He lost everything he tried for in the primaries.

Tribune 4-23-32

This is the third time the Republicans have nominated Mr. DePriest for Congress and since the Democrats nominated the same white man who ran against him in 1928 and in 1930, it is safe to say that Mr. DePriest will be elected in November for his third term in Congress. In 1928, the DePriest majority was more than 3,000 and in 1930 it was more than 8,000. What will his majority be this year?

The news of Mr. DePriest's success meets with general approval of the race the country over. He has profited by his experience here and his contact with the country's law makers and politicians have benefited him and he is in a position to be of greater service to the race since he is the only Negro in Congress.

Washington

Mr. DePriest has traveled the country over since his elevation to his high position and has contact with the race at large. While he represents the first district of Illinois, where his allegiance to the voters belong; he has been big enough to try and represent the race in Congress. More power to the Congressman from Chicago.

Another Victor

4-17-32

HARRIS B. GAINES

Who just completed his second term as a member of the state legislature from the First district, was renominated at the polls Tuesday on the Republican ticket.

Chicago Defender

Loses Seat

REP. GEORGE W. BLACKWELL

Who was beaten for the Republican nomination for representative from the First Illinois district Tuesday. Mr. Blackwell, a protege of Alderman Louis B. Anderson, has served two terms in the lower house of the Illinois general assembly.

Republicans Renominate DePriest As Congressman

4-15-32

CHICAGO, April 14.—(AP)—Oscar DePriest, negro Republican congressman from the First Illinois District, was renominated in yesterday's primary election.

Elections.

EVANSTON CLUB WOMEN URGE JUSTICE FOR EDWIN JOURDAIN

Chicago Defender

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 26.—One of the stormiest sessions that staid Evanston city council has recently seen was staged Tuesday when friends of former Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain Jr. descended upon the city council as a delegation, asking the aldermen to prevent Peter Jans (white), a professional politician who is opposing Jourdain for re-election, from taking the ridiculous step of appointing his own judges to handle the polling places in his own election contest.

That the white professional politician, who is regarded as the worst enemy the Race has in Evanston, should go to the length of naming his own judges in the race in which he faces Jourdain was labeled as a travesty upon justice and fair play.

"It seems like deliberately throwing the election open to question at the very outset," declared one white citizen, while another said: "It certainly places this Jans in a position where even his very best friends, if he has any, can't help asking, 'If the election is on the square, why should he insist upon having all his own judges on the inside of the polling places, and not want any of the Jourdain judges, or even any neutral judges, to be around in there?'"

Meets Stormy Protest

"It looks as if the Colored people were not only going to have to beat Mr. Jans at the polls," declared one of the leading Race clubwomen in the city, "but beat him in spite of the fact that he has hand-picked all his own judges and clerks and put them in there himself, refusing even to let a neutral third party pick them or even make suggestions to the council."

Tuesday prominent white clubwomen made up a delegation, along with leading men, and visited the session of the city council, asking that something be done to stop Peter Jans from having control of the polling places in the very election in which he faces Mr. Jourdain.

Included in the delegation which met the judiciary committee of the city council Tuesday and asked them not to allow this injustice to go on, were the Rev. Ernest Fremont Tittle, pastor of the North Shore's exclusive First Methodist church; Mrs. C. P. Fowler, president of the Evanston League of Women Voters, and members of the state board of the Illinois League of Women Voters; Mrs. James A. Odell, leading clubwoman; Mrs. F. M. Pratt, another leading organization head; J. E. DeLong, of the political science department of Northwestern university; Attorney Nelson M. Willis, Mrs. Mabel Overton Young, president of the North Shore Women's Republican club; Mrs. Loretta Stewart and Mrs. Eola Richardson, active club women and organizers; Mrs. Sadie Duggard, president of the block organization of the Jourdain campaign organization.

All Evanston Interested

Miss Daisy Sandidge, former vice president of the Evanston League of Women Voters and candidate for the short term, said to the members of the judiciary committee: "A situation exists in the Fifth ward which is of real concern not only to that ward but to all Evanston. Under the present system the choice of judges and clerks in all wards is made by the city council as a whole upon suggestions from the individual aldermen. An abnormal condition in the Fifth ward, brought about by the unseating of Edwin B. Jourdain Jr., leaves the sole power of selecting judges and clerks for that ward entirely in the hands of its only remaining alderman, who is himself a candidate for re-election and is himself very much involved in the present Fifth ward tangle.

"Members of the city council have said that their action on Monday, Feb. 1, was taken not through any objection to the alderman who was unseated, but through a desire to stop fradulent elections in the Fifth ward. It seems then that to maintain the logic of their position it is imperative that the present arrangement be changed."

Attorney Nelson M. Willis also addressed the council as a whole, showing the absurdity of Peter Jans' claim.

Judiciary Committee Pleads

The judiciary committee, composed entirely of lawyers, admitted the justice of Jourdani's case and insisted in its report to the council that the only fair course to follow was to allow Jourdain at least to share in the selection of the judges, and not to allow Peter Jans to pick them all in a race where Jourdain was opposing Jans.

But even when an arrangement was submitted to the council in which Peter Jans was still favored by being allowed to pick two out of the three judges in each one of the precincts in the ward—even then the city council refused to yield.

Scolds Critics

Jans refused to be satisfied with this arrangement, and worked upon the sympathies of the other aldermen until he lined up a majority to side with him.

In a long-winded speech about his "rights" that were being taken away and bidding for sympathy, he scolded the prominent whites for "interfering" with his nice little arrangement for controlling the judges. He even directed a part of his long harangue at the Northwestern university men and reached a climax when he attacked the taxpayers of his own ward for presuming to come to the council and tell him what to do.

It was cried that outsiders were "picking on poor Pete," and it was reported that he suggested that the thing for the Colored voters to do was to "stay in their place."

It was this that particularly angered the Race group. "It's mighty funny that Pete should come around now telling us to stay in our place," said one of them, "when for years he ran around dragging us OUT of OUR places of business—and places of worship, too, for that matter—to vote for him. The only PLACE Pete ever had was what we Colored people voted him into, and now he wants us to stay in our place!"

Loses Out

4-17-32 Defender Photo.

EDGAR G. BROWN

Democratic candidate for United States congress from the First Illinois district, who was defeated for nomination by Harry Baker (white). Baker will oppose Congressman DePriest in the November election.

Defender Seeks to Place Man in President's Cabinet

Chicago Defender

2-27-32

Edgar G. Brown, director of the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens and Democratic candidate for congress in the First congressional district of Illinois, has initiated the indorsement of The Chicago Defender's national movement to put a member of the Race in the president's cabinet.

Before 4,000 citizens assembled under the auspices of the Second Ward Regular Democratic organization at St. Elizabeth's hall, 4100 S. Michigan Ave., last Tuesday night, Brown accepted the challenge of The Chicago Defender to lead the fight throughout the nation for immediate representation in the president's cabinet for an outstanding member of the Race.

Brown outlined a militant program of procedure to be launched from the floor of the house of representatives, and throughout his speech kept the audience in rapt attention, and at the conclusion the applause of the great throng was deafening.

National Referendum

Brown pitched the battle under three heads:

1. A national referendum, to be voted by congress and submitted to the legislature of each state in the Union, on the question, "Shall justice be secured all citizens, regardless of race or creed?"

2. France gives representation in the cabinet to her colonies. Why should 12,000,000 patriotic Americans, burden-bearing Race citizens, with 300 years of unmatched service and loyalty to their country, be denied a place among the distinguished advisers in the cabinet of the president of the United States?

3. The unquestioned character, ability, experience and patriotic leadership of such Race men and women as Dr. W. E. B. DeBose, Dean Kelly Miller, Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Hon. Robert S. Abbott, Hon. William H. Lewis, Hon. Adelbert H. Roberts, Hon. John Hope, Hon. J. Finley Wilson, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Mrs. Mary Bethune, Hon. N. K. McGill, Hon. James Cobb, Mrs. Sallie Stewart, Hon. Albert B. George, Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson and a great legion of equally eligible citizens of high repute in private life, qualify them for distinguished public service.

The regular meeting of the 10-year progress plan and program for Race citizens, Edgar G. Brown director, will outline the future campaign for The Chicago Defender's platform Sunday, Feb. 28, at 3 p. m., at 3517 Indiana Ave.

Race Loses in Contest for Judgeship

4-16-32

Chicago Defender

Attorneys J. Harold Moseley and William H. Haynes and former Judge Albert B. George, running on the Republican ticket, and Attorney Richard Hill, candidate on the Democratic ticket, were defeated in the race for associate judge of the municipal court, according to incomplete returns from the voting Tuesday.

Attorney Moseley

Attorney Moseley received the indorsement of the Republican central committee. Attorney Haynes was supported by the Deneen faction, while former Judge George was aided by various civic organizations and independent precinct captains. Attorney Hill was indorsed by the Democratic committee.

Judge George

Twelve candidates were nominated out of a field of 57 on the Republican ticket. A like number was chosen by the Democrats. Judge Edward B. Casey, youngest and one of the most popular jurists on the municipal court bench, was leading the ticket as tabulation of Tuesday's votes progressed. Haynes polled 59,917 votes; Moseley, 55,221; George, 50,837, and Hill, 36,582.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS
MAR 18 1932

CANDIDATE PROMISES TO PUSH CHICAGO DEFENDER'S PROGRAM

"I will champion The Chicago Defender's platform for America on the floor of the United States congress," said Edgar G. Brown, Democratic candidate for congress from the first congressional district of Illinois and director of the 10-year progress plan and program for the citizens of Chicago, before 600 people assembled at St. Elizabeth hall Tuesday night under the auspices of the Second ward regular Democratic organization.

The opening of all trades and trade unions to blacks as well as white; motormen and conductors on surface, elevated and motor bus lines throughout America are possible; more certain realization of the appointment of a Race member to the president's cabinet, Brown pointed out.

Federal antilynching legislation and full enfranchisement of all American citizens, two other planks in the Defender's national platform will never be accomplished if some beginning is not made in congress, where bills originate and appropriations are made to put teeth in the necessary laws to make them effective, continued Brown.

"You cannot protect and secure the life, property and citizenship of 12,000,000 Race men, women and children by orations and pamphlets," said Candidate Brown, "but by a big bonfire built under the seats of the same hypocrites in congress who vote dry and drink wet, take an oath to uphold the Constitution and never apply it to citizens of color.

"A persistent, insistent, militant and intelligently directed onslaught on the citidals of national lethargy, unjust and unconscionable disregard of the rights, life and liberty of America's most patriotic and long-suffering men and women of color must be carried on and on in Washington on the floor of the U. S. congress," was the rallying call of Edgar G. Brown, leader in the fight to make The Chicago Defender's platform a living reality in the United States.

The regular meeting Sunday, 3 p. m., 3517 Indiana Ave., of the 10-year progress plan and program, of which Edgar G. Brown, is director, will outline plans to continue the Defender's fight for justice to all citizens, regardless of race, color or creed.

Clarence Darrow to Speak in Behalf of E. B. Jourdain

EVANSTON, Ill., March 11.—Clarence Darrow, internationally famous criminal lawyer and member of the legal staff of the N. A. A. C. P., will part with tradition Saturday at 8 p. m., when he will come to Evanston to speak in the aldermanic campaign of former City Councilman Edwin B. Jourdain Jr. at a mammoth mass meeting to be held at the Second Baptist church, Benson Ave. and Church St.

The coming of Clarence Darrow will mark the high point in a political campaign that has already presented to Evanston such speakers as William Pickens of New York, who spoke last Saturday night, and William Law and Thomas B. McKnight, both of Northwestern univeristy. Mr. Darrow will be the principal speaker of the program as has been arranged to help put over the Jourdain campaign by the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

Widespread comment has already been attracted by the announcement of Mr. Darrow's engagement, and arrangements have been made to install loud speakers in a separate hall to accommodate the overflow crowd. At this time, three weeks before the end of the campaign, odds are being wagered in the white section of the city, that Jourdain will be re-elected by a 3 to 1 majority over his white opponent, a professional politician, P. N. Jans.

Negroes Watch Contest Being Made by Bibb for Seat in State Assembly

Interest is felt among Negro residents of the 5th senatorial district in the candidacy of Joseph Dandridge Bibb for a republican nomination for state representative. Bibb is a lawyer, editor and co-publisher of the Chicago Whip and a member of the public library board. He is regarded as a contender for the legislative seat held by William J. Warfield, one of the two republican representatives from the district, who also is a Negro.

JOSEPH D. BIBB. (Daily News photo.)

Bibb received his academic instruction at Livingstone college and Atlanta university, studied two years at Harvard law school and six months at Columbia university law school, and was graduated in law at Yale. In 1919 he became connected with the Chicago Whip, a Negro weekly, soon after it was founded.

Paper Aids Negroes.

The Whip, classed as independent in politics, is published by the Bibb MacNeal Company, and reports a circulation of 16,500. Under Bibb's editorial direction it has conducted campaigns for employment of Negroes in the south side by tradesmen supplying Negro trade, and also against illegal trade practices.

These campaigns included crusades against the filling of prescriptions in south side drug stores by persons not registered as pharmacists, against adulterated meats and against short weight. Bibb is regarded by his friends as a militant champion of Negroes' interests.

He has indicated that if elected he will seek tax legislation which will remove some of the burden from real estate, placing it on personalty. He also advocates new banking laws, fixing responsibility upon those engaged in banking, that in the event of bank failures the loss will not fall on depositors. He favors modification of the eighteenth amendment.

Is Supporting Cronson.

Bibb is supporting Ald. Berthold A. Cronson, but is said to have no other political alliances, and his friends promise that if elected he will be independent. He is counting on the support of a number of independent Negro leaders.

He is a trustee of the Provident hospital and of the South Side Boys' Club and a member of several fraternal organizations.

Among the numerous aspirants for the legislature from this district are eight Negro candidates, though some are expected to withdraw. Warfield, a world war veteran, is completing his second term and is seeking renomination.

* * *

Assistant State's Attorney Harry S. Ditchburne is managing the campaigns of Custer for governor and Swanson for state's attorney in the 17th ward as he battles himself for the republican committeeship there. His nightly meetings, he reports, are drawing an average attendance of 400 voters and encouraging him in the belief that he will be the next committeeman there.

Vanquished

Louis B. Anderson, besides being defeated in the race for congress, also lost to Wm. E. King for the committeemanship of the Second ward.

JOURDAIN ELECTED ALDERMAN OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE TOWN

EVANSTON, Ill.—Edward B. Jourdain, Jr., Harvard graduate and former Chicago newspaperman, was elected alderman from the fifth ward in Tuesday's election. Out of 4,200 votes Jourdain was out in front with a plurality of 500.

Last year Jourdain was elected and took his seat. However, former Alderman Peter Jans, White, claimed Jourdain was not entitled to the seat in the city council and succeeded in getting him ousted.

The campaign, which has been a bitter one, came to a close Monday night. During the last two months Jourdain has had as his speakers not only the leading students of Northwestern university, but professors and members of the faculty. Recently Clarence Darrow took the stump in the Negro's behalf.

Evanston is one of the most exclusive surburbs of Chicago, the seat of Northwestern university and the home of Charles G. Dawes, former U. S. ambassador to Great Britian and other millionaires.

Elections.

DEPRIEST VICTORIOUS, ANDERSON DEFEATED IN RACE FOR S. SIDE POWER

Whip 4-16-32

Chicago, Ill.

The predominant feature of the Tuesday election as far as the interests of the south side are concerned was the return to even greater power of Congressman Oscar DePriest as candidate for Congress and committeeman of the Third ward and his associates in the Second, Fourth and Fifth wards, and the overwhelming defeat of Alderman Louis B. Anderson and his associates in the same section of the city.

The early return of the elections revealed that DePriest was winner by a large majority for the two posts for which he was a candidate, and the defeat of Alderman Anderson for committeeman of the Second ward by State Representative William E. King, who headed the campaign for DePriest in the Second ward. Atty. W. L. Dawson, the other leader of the DePriest forces in the Second ward, defeated Senator Adelbert Roberts for the post of Republican State Central committeeman. Roberts, however, was renominated for the state office. Rep. Harris B. Gaines, candidate for return to the Legislature, and another DePriest associate, won out over Rep. George W. Blackwell, the Anderson candidate for the same nomination. Col. Roscoe Simmons supported by DePriest for delegate to the Republican National convention, defeated Patrick B. Prescott and George T. Kersey, the Anderson candidates for the same office. The overwhelming majority for Len Small as Governor in the Second ward is credited largely to Atty Prescott, who headed the Small forces in the ward. The victory of King and Dawson brings an end to the Second Ward organization which has held power since the days of Dan Jackson and Ed Wright, and brings to power in the ward an organidation in harmony with Congressman DePriest, of whose district the Second ward constitutes one-half.

G. W. Blackwell

Wm. E. King

Landslide In Third

In DePriest's own balliwick, the Third ward, all of the DePriest candidates were swept into office in a landslide. The Congressman himself, was returned to the committeemanship by a large vote over Sandy W. Trice, candidate of the Kersey Third Ward organization.

William J. Warfield, supported by DePriest for Represenative from the Fifth district, won by a large majority over all other contenders, among them Joseph D. Bibb, endorsed by the Kersey Third Ward group. The Third ward also piled up a huge majority for Len Small for Governor, although the DePriest organization. This fact is credited to the efforts of George T. Kersey, who headed the Small forces in the Third. In the fourth and Fifth wards Charles Krutchkoff and John Leonard East were returned as committeemen, and their forces supported Warfield as Representative.

Large Democrat Vate

Another interesting feature of the election was the large democratic vote turned out in the south side wards where most of the voters are Negroes. Joseph Tittinger defeated A. L. Williams for committeeman of the Second Ward, with a total vote of over 5,000. In the Third ward Edward Sneed, first colored Democratic committeeman in the city, defeated Earl B. Dickerson and Maj. A. E. Patterson with

The Concert singers of A. and State college left Thursday morning in the college bus for a good-will tour of West Tennessee in interest of the college and the better homes movement in Tennessee. Twenty persons including Pres. and Mrs. W. J. Hale, Miss Brooks, director; Miss Zelma Watson, dean of women and Mrs. R. T. Burt, vice chairman of the movement a.e making the trip.

The itinerary includes the high schools in Jackson; Geeter high school, Whitehaven; Booker T. Washington high school, Memphis; Selby County training school; Allen and White high, Whiteville. In addition requests have been received to sing before special groups in various cities. At 3 p. m., Saturday, they will broadcast over WMC at Memphis.

The group includes Lottie Spring Datie M. Brideforth, Christiana Barlow, Idalene Strangs, Cline Collins, Marie Davis, Henry Oldham, Frank Jones, Luther Greene, Cephus Douglas, Alec Carney, John Taylor, Joseph White Miss M. J. Brooks, Miss Z. Watson, Mrs. R. T. Burt, Pres. W. J. Hale, Mrs. A. Rhodes and Thelma Smith.

Nominate DePriest for Congress in Hot Ward Fight

4-16-32

Chicago Defender

Now that the nominees for the general election have been chosen, faction leaders in both the Republican and Democratic ranks have signified their willingness to bury the hatchet and get together for the good of their respective parties. Harmony meetings are being planned and it is expected that some definite hook-ups will be consummated before the state conventions are held.

An analysis of the voting at the recent primaries shows clearly that unless the Republicans close ranks it will be impossible for them to achieve victory in the fall. The Democrats, though not quite so badly split as the Republicans, are farther apart right now than they have been in many years.

The primary election, which just ended and which reached landslide proportions for the victors as the vote count progressed, swept back into the limelight former Governor Len Small and permitted State's Attorney John A. Swanson and Congressman Oscar DePriest to maintain their positions as leaders in the councils of the Republican party.

The election to nominate county and state officers, a United States senator and congressmen and municipal court judges and to elect ward committeemen was held Tuesday, April 12.

With former Mayor William Hale Thompson directing his campaign, ex-Governor Small made a successful come-back and won the Republican nomination for governor by approximately 100,000 over four other candidates. Omer N. Custer, who ran with the support of Governor Emmerson, ran second, with Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom close behind him. William H. Malone and former Attorney General Edward J. Brundage ran fourth and fifth respectively.

Feinberg Loses

In the fight between State's Attorney Swanson and Circuit Judge Michael Feinberg, which reached a climax of bitterness on the eve of the primary, the incumbent swamped his principal opponent by more than 100,000 votes. Judge John H. Lyle, who also ran for the nomination on the Republican ticket, polled less than 100,000 votes.

DePriest Wins

Congressman Oscar DePriest, who was faced with possible political annihilation, with his own office as well as the offices of his principal lieutenants in jeopardy, came out of the fight with flying colors. He defeated Alderman Louis B. Anderson for congress and won over the field in the Third ward for committeeman.

Edgar G. Brown, regular Democratic candidate for congress from the First district, who ran ahead of his chief rival, Harry Baker (white), during the early returns, was finally declared beaten. Brown got 2,700 votes, while Baker polled 7,582. Committeeman Joseph F. Tittinger, Second ward; Joseph B. McDonough, 11th ward, and Joseph P. Geary, Fourth ward (all white), indorsed Brown's candidacy. He was also supported by the leading daily and weekly newspapers.

Judges Beaten

Four Race candidates for associate judge of the municipal court were defeated, according to latest returns. The aspirants were former Judge Albert B. George and Attorneys William H. Haynes and J. Harold Moseley, Republican candidates, and Attorney Richard Hill, Democratic candidate.

Roscoe C. Simmons and John Lord (white) won the right to represent

Professor to Aid Negro Ousted by Evanston Council

Chicago Defender 4/16/32

Prof. A. R. Hatton of Northwestern university yesterday called a public meeting for tomorrow night to protest the action of the Evanston city council in unseating its Negro member, Ald. Edwin B. Jourdain Jr. An effort is being made to get the use of the Evanston High school for the meeting. Ald. Jourdain's seat was declared vacant as a result of the protest of John P. Bush, whom he defeated last April by 485 votes. The council conducted an inquiry in which it found, after questioning 135 witnesses, that 37 fraudulent votes had been cast in the Fifth ward, which Ald. Jourdain represents.

WHITE PROFESSORS USE FISTS TO AID OUSTED ALDERMAN

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
2-13-32

White Leaders of Evanston, Ill., Come to Defense of Edwin B. Jourdain, Harvard Graduate—His Name Tops New Ballot.

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 11—As the result of an intensive political war, led by many of this exclusive suburb's most influential white citizens, the name of Edwin B. Jourdain, 31, a Harvard grad and former Chicago newspaperman, will be first on the aldermanic ballot here next April. Jourdain was unseated by the city council recently on charges of election fraud, but this act was followed by a stormy protest on the part of hundreds of the community's outstanding residents.

Four Northwestern university professors, two nationally-known grid stars, a dozen students and scores of other white citizens led the drive on the City Hall here, Friday, in an effort to register the name of Jourdain to appear No. 1 on the ballot. The leaders included Professors J. A. James, A. R. Hatton, Kenneth Colegrove and James Yard and Ernest "Pug" Rentner, star halfback and Jack Riley, tackle and co-captain of the Purple Wolverines. Prof. Hatton, one of America's foremost authorities on municipal government, led the protest against Jourdain's ousting.

Jourdain's supporters won the race, but George Burcham, who was about to toss Mr. Jourdain's filing petition across the city clerk's desk, was knocked senseless by an unidentified man. The clerk, however, finally ruled that Jourdain's name was registered first and that his name would head the ballot.

The Evanston City Council decided that there had better be a new election in Jourdain's ward (the Fifth), and declared the seat held by the young Negro alderman vacant. The report of the council, however, laid no blame at all upon Mr. Jourdain for the alleged irregularities in his election. More than that, the official report of the special council committee which handled the affair, went out of its way to state emphatically that the council in no way held Mr. Jourdain responsible.

Evanston is an aristocratic North Shore neighbor of Chicago and is ranked as one of the world's wealthiest suburbs.

Jourdain was elected to the Evanston City Council in April, 1931, for a two-year term.

WHITES PROTEST UNSEATING OF NEGRO ALDERMAN

Tribune
2-13-32
Washington, D.C.

Football Stars Stand In Line All Night to Fight For Negro

EVANSTON, Ill. (ANP)—Seldom has this aristocratic North Shore neighbor of Chicago witnessed a week of political excitement rivalling that which followed the action of the Evanston City Council last week in declaring vacant the seat held by Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., Harvard University graduate, and the first colored alderman ever elected in this city.

Evanston, rated one of the world's wealthiest suburbs, elected Mr. Jourdain to its city council from the fifth ward in April, 1931, for a term of two years.

Last week, the Evanston city council decided that there had better be a new election in the ward, and declared the seat held by the young Negro alderman vacant. A storm of protest arose, and some of the city's most distinguished white citizens led the way. Hardly had the council announced that Mr. Jourdain had been unseated, when from every section of the city came plans for protest meetings.

Prof. A. R. Hatton, head of the department of political science at Northwestern university, and one of America's foremost authorities on municipal government, nationally known as the "father of the city management plan," led the protest.

Jourdain Not Blamed

The report of the council which unseated Mr. Jourdain was remarkable, in that no blame at all was attached to Mr. Jourdain for the alleged irregularities in his election. The official report of the special council committee which handled the affair went out of its way to state emphatically that the council in no way held Mr. Jourdain responsible.

It happened that the action of the council was taken in the very same week when nomination petitions were due to be filed for the aldermanic elections in April, so that as soon as the vote of the council was announced, Mr. Jourdain rose at his desk on the council floor, and announced that he was immediately filing nomination papers for the April election, and that his campaign for re-election would start immediately.

When it was announced that Mr. Jourdain would immediately campaign again, powerful white and colored groups aligned themselves in his support. In order to gain first place on the ballot for next April, it was necessary that his nomination petitions be filed ahead of those of the white men seeking the same seat.

Then white Northwestern University students, including the famous "Pug" Rentner and Jack Riley, of the football team, took it upon themselves to form an all-night vigil, and stand outside the Evanston city hall in line, all day and all night, through a biting snowstorm, in order that Mr. Jourdain's petitions might be filed first, and his name be placed first on the ballot.

Jourdain won first place on the ballot and his re-election chances look bright.

PRESCOTT AND JOURDAIN

Whip 4-16-32

Two brilliant, well-trained and equipped colored men have recently made lasting and imposing history in Illinois. They have established new precedents in the political and civic lives of this state. They have broken down the barriers of racial prejudice, captivated white and black alike and fixed a higher horizon for colored people in Illinois.

Patrick B. Prescott Jr., brilliant lawyer, able writer and silver toned orator has attained heights in the recent political campaign that few colored men have reached. Last September he was invited to speak at the "Len Small For Governor Rally" in Kankakee, Ill., the home district of Illinois' favored Governor. Prescott spoke before forty thousand people almost all white and so convincing and analytical was his presentation that he was drafted as chief speaker in the Small campaign. On Washington's birthday he spoke before ten thousand people at the Chicago Colisuem, where the National Conventions will be held in June to nominate the candidates for presidency of the United States. Here Prescott rose to new heights with his devastating logic, superb diction and eloquent style. He won acclaim again in the high places. During the last hectic days of the memorable campaign Prescott was called upon to broadcast from the largest stations in Illinois. He climaxed his former efforts by sweeping a tide of votes for Governor Small. Patrick B. Prescott now has entree to any platform in Illinois. He has broken down traditions and time worn precedents. He has presented the cause of his people in the light of intelligence, refinement and culture. He has opened up the way for his people and should lead them as he so beautifully states out of the "quagmires and morasses of discrimination and proscription."

While Patrick Prescott was making history in Chicago Edwin Jourdain out in Evanston, Ill., wealthy Chicago suburb, was demonstrating that a bond of understanding and sympathy can be established between the better classes of whites and colored even in politics. Aided and assisted by the University groups, the church people and the members of his own race Jourdain has been able to upturn the political setup in Evanston. He and his aides have kicked out two undersirable aldermen and replaced them with Jourdain, himself, and a cultered woman. This young man with his Harvard education and refined manner has ingratiated himself in the hearts of Evanston. In his great battle he defeated the regenerade and recalcitrant of his own race, the underworld and the machine. Today he stands as an example of the new day, the new philosophy and the new spirit.

Prescott and Jourdain stand in bold relief against the old-timers, the trimmers and the Uncle Toms. They prophesy by their achievements and accomplishments the adjustments between races that are bound to follow in the trail blazing. It will be well for the eyes of colored America to be fixed upon this type of men who give a new day in the sun and elevate our lowly status. In Prescott and Jourdain we find hope, inspiration and fire for our ambitions.

Elections.

Chicago Politics

Trend Toward DePriest Grows; Boom In Ziff Candidacy On

Political news from Chicago grows more interesting with each mass meeting. The Anderson-DePriest contest has about resolved itself in the re-election of DePriest. There is absolutely no denying the fact that Chicagoans are going to send DePriest back to Congress.

* * *

The next interesting feature is the campaign of Mr. W. B. Ziff for Congress from the Second District. Mr. Ziff has been an advertising representative for most of the leading Negro newspapers for more than a score of years, and his intimate acquaintance with Negro thought gives him a decided advantage over most any other white man who might attempt to oppose him. Mr. Ziff has devoted years and years to the careful study of the economic problems of the colored American. He has approached it perhaps more intimately than anybody else, because it has been his difficult job to sell Negro newspapers to Caucasian advertisers, and when a white man succeeds as admirably as Mr. Ziff has, it is only after he has given the subject adequate study and attention.

Nothing is so close to any man as his daily bread. Mr. Ziff has been dealing in the Negro bread and butter problem so long that he not only knows what it is, but he has a very comprehensive idea of how to work it out.

It is little wonder then that Mr. Ziff receives such favorable attention when he appears before colored audiences in Chicago. The people seem to know who he is and what he represents, and while it is a little early to predict what will happen at the April election, it can be predicted with safety that whoever licks Mr. Ziff from the Second District will have to enjoy far more than the usual number of votes.

NEGRO POLITICS

EVANSTON NEGRO WINS

Spirited aldermanic elections which brought out a large vote were held in Evanston and Berwyn yesterday. Municipal elections were held in several other suburbs.

Edwin B. Jourdain Jr., colored, was elected alderman of Evanston's 5th ward for a two year term, defeating the incumbent Peter N. Jans, 2,358 to 1,848. Jourdain was previously an alderman, but his election was contested and Magistrate Porter of Evanston declared his seat vacant on Feb. 1.

Woman Wins Seat.

There are two aldermen from each Evanston ward. The remainder of Jourdain's former term will be served by Miss Daisy Sandidge, president of the League of Women Voters, who defeated four other candidates, having a plurality of 279 votes over John F. Russ, whose vote was second highest. Results in the other Evanston wards, only the two highest being tabulated in each ward, follow:

FIRST—Paul C. Harper, unopposed.

SECOND—Ernest R. Jacobs, 717; John M. Sandstrom, 192.

THIRD—John R. Kimbark, 876; Norman B. Hickory, 591.

FOURTH—W. E. Dyrenforth, unopposed.

SIXTH—Stanley Franzen, 1,139; Martin J. Vose, 1,130.

SEVENTH—Edward L. Kappelman, 1,015; Charles B. Fullerton, 980.

EIGHTH—Frederick F. Wahl, 717; George E. Wegener, 661.

Evanstonians also voted by a large majority to establish a Municipal court. For the proposition there were 8,833; against it 2,885.

NEW YORK TIMES
APR 7 1932

NEGRO WINS CITY OFFICE

Harvard Graduate Is Elected Alderman in Evanston, Ill.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 6 (AP).—Edwin B. Jourdain, Negro graduate of Harvard, was elected an Alderman yesterday in opposition to the incumbent Evanston municipal régime, after a stirring campaign.

Mrs. Ada Sandidge, similarly opposed to the City Government, was elected with him in the same ward. Jourdain had once been unseated from the City Council, and upon his announcement of candidacy for Alderman a second time several Northwestern University students and faculty members espoused his cause. A rush to file his petition resulted in a fistfight with partisans of Jourdain's opponent in the City Clerk's office.

The Negro Alderman, aged 31, said he would fight corruption in the Evanston government.

[E. L. Ray Photo.] Chicago Tribune 4/6/32

VICTORS IN EVANSTON VOTING. Miss Daisy Sandidge, picked for short term, and E. B. Jourdain Jr., colored, both elected aldermen in Fifth ward of suburb.

Moseley Gets Indorsement of Many Groups for Judgeship

ATTORNEY J. H. MOSELY

Attorney J. Harold Mosely is a candidate for nomination as judge of the municipal court. Mr. Mosely is running on a ticket consisting of ten sitting judges and is indorsed by the Harmony County committee. He is also strongly supported by Congressman Oscar DePriest and has been indorsed by the Second and Third Ward Regular Republican organizations.

Mr. Mosely has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago since his admission to the bar here in 1920. He has a very large practice in the federal courts, where his ability is well known, and he has also had a very wide experience in the municipal court of Chicago and the circuit and the superior courts of Cook county. He has handled several important cases involving appeals to the supreme court of Illinois and the United States supreme court.

Indorsed by Bar

At the recent primary for judges of the municipal court, Mr. Mosely was unanimously indorsed by the Cook County bar association.

For four years he served as Assistant attorney general of Illinois, and later served as assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago.

Mr. Mosely was born in Texas and studied at Prairie View State Normal college and at Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga. He graduated from Hamilton College of Law in Chicago.

For the past 12 years he has been engaged in practice of law with the law firms of Denison, Watkins & White and Denison, While & Mosely. Mr. Mosely is married and lives at 3154 Vernon Ave.

SEEK JUDGESHIPS

RICHARD HILL JR. J. HAROLD MOSELY

ALBERT B. GEORGE WILLIAM H. HAYNES.

Four colored aspirants for nominations for places on Municipal court bench.

FOUR COLORED ATTORNEYS RUN FOR CITY COURT

Four Negro lawyers, three Republicans and one Democrat, are campaigning nightly for nomination to the Municipal court. They are former Judge Albert Bailey George, Republican; William H. Haynes, Republican, 638 East 50th street; Richard Hill Jr., Democrat, 5438 South Michigan avenue, and J. Harold Mosely, Republican, 3154 Vernon avenue. Haynes has Deneen support and Mosely, Crowe support.

The Chicago Bar association in its recommendations said of former Judge George: "He is prompt, industrious,

and diligent; an able lawyer fearless and positive but impatient at times to the point of irritability. There is a marked difference of opinion as to his qualifications for judicial office."

Of Haynes, the bar report said: "He is a man of integrity. His education, professional experience and reputation are satisfactory. He is qualified." The report said of Hill that he is "fairly qualified" for the office, "but his attitude in response to a question as to whether or not he will continue as president of a bank [the Douglass National bank] if elected judge causes the committee to recommend that he be not nominated."

"Mosely," said the report, "bears a good reputation." He is "fairly qualified" for the office, it stated.

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DePRIEST
Race Hero and loyal champion of rights renominated 3 to 1

DEPRIEST DEVASTATES

WINS 4 TO 1 FOR CONGRESS NOMINATION—ALSO ELECTED COMMITTEE MAN—ANDERSON BURIED — ROSCOE SIMMONS DELEGATE TO CONVENTION—ZIFT DEFEATED IN 2ND—ANDERSON LOSES AS COMMITTEEMAN—TRIUMPH FOR DEPRIEST

Guardian

Chicago, April 12, 1932—Oscar DePriest defeated Louis B. Anderson 4 to 1 for Congress in the 1st district today. Wm. E. King defeated Louis B. Anderson for committeemanship of Second district 3 to 1. The vote of Anderson's precinct: DePriest, 234; Anderson, 45 for Congress.

4-16-32

King polled 198 votes for committeeman against Anderson's 47.

Harris B. Gaines and George W. Blackwell were elected to the State Legislature from the First district. William E. King and Charles Jenkins were elected to the Legislature from the Third district. William Warfield went to the Legislature from the Fifth district.

Editor

Gaines, King and Warfield supported DePriest. DePriest was also elected committeeman of the Third ward making his victory complete and devastating.

The colored Democratic vote increased 300 per cent. Joseph Titsinger, white, was elected Democratic committeeman from the Second ward. Edward M. Sneed, Democrat, defeated Earl B. Dickerson and Adam E. Patterson for committeeman in the Third ward.

Roscoe Simmons and John Lord Italian, DePriest adherents, were elected delegates to the Republican national convention. William R. Cowan and Robert H. Hardin were elected alternates. Judicial candidates were trailing.

P. H. Moynihan defeated W. B. Ziff for Congress in the second district.

CHICAGO'S COLORED CONGRESSMAN WINS IN SPITE OF INFAMOUS PLAN TO DEFEAT HIM.

(Special to The Guardian)

Chicago, April 14, 1932.—The respectable and forward thinking people of the First Congressional District of Illinois gave intrepid and courageous Oscar DePriest, the present Congressmen, a tremendous vote of confidence in the primary Tuesday and defeated the dirty program to prevent his renomination.

Former Mayor William Hale Thompson, beat his tom tom and made desperate efforts to defeat DePriest but without success.

The vote was DePriest 13,713 to Louis B. Anderson's 4,185, more than thre to one. Brown, the Colored Democratic entry received a vote of 2,790 but was beaten.

DePriest was also reelected republican committeeman for the third ward, thus making him the most powerful colored politician in Chicago.

WINS BACK HIS COUNCIL SEAT BY BIG VOTE

Chicago Defender

All Evanston Jubilant Over Victory

4/16/32

BULLETIN

Already plans are under way for the biggest victory celebration which Evanston's Fifth ward has ever seen. During the heated campaign the song which the famous Jourdain campaign band played loudest was "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Fifth Ward Tonight." Next week this song will come true, because an entire week of celebration is already being planned. Saturday, April 9, at Masonic hall the celebration will open with a big victory ball, and it will not close until Friday, April 15, with a campaign formal, to which visitors not only from Chicago but from all parts of the North Shore will attend.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 8.—Smashing all Evanston's political records and piling up a new figure for city council elections, former Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain Jr., Harvard graduate and Republican of the Fifth ward, was re-elected Tuesday to the Evanston city council by a victory of 2,358 votes against 1,845 amassed by his rival, Peter N. Jans (white).

The total number of votes cast for Alderman Jourdain was the largest ever piled up for an alterman in the history of this city. Jourdain's total was larger than the combined total of the votes secured by any pair of candidates running from any of the other wards.

Record Poll

Alderman Jourdain alone polled more votes than both candidates in the Second ward, than all three in the Third ward, than both in the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards. In the First and Fourth wards there was no contest.

Alderman Jourdain's victory was being hailed throughout Cook county this week as one of the most sensational in recent politics. He not only vindicated himself and his ward after charges of irregularities in last year's election, but he ousted from office the political machine which had brought the charges. He defeated a white alderman who held office for eight years and was the oldest member of the Evanston city council. The defeated candidate also had been chairman of the most important committees in the city council and was head of the political machine which had dominated the ward.

Helps Woman Win

Also, Jourdain not only brought about his own re-election, but he had the honor of sweeping into office Miss Daisy Sandidge, the first woman ever elected to the Evanston city council.

When Alderman Jourdain was elected last April for a two-year term he became the first Race man ever to sit in the Evanston city council. When he was unseated this year, however, his term still had one year to run. Instead of becoming a candidate to fill the unexpired one-year balance of his own term he chose to run against Jans' machine for a two-year term instead. Jourdain in the meantime placed a woman candidate in the field to fill the unexpired balance of his own term.

Alderman Jourdain succeeded in electing her as well as himself. The new woman alderman is president of the League of Women Voters. She had a plurality of 279 votes over John F. Russ, alderman of the ward.

There are four white precincts in the ward, three Race precincts and a mixed precinct. Miss Sandidge although a prominent white clubwoman, was defeated in every one of the white precincts. It was Alderman Jourdain's strength in the Race precincts which was solely responsible for putting her over. Miss Sandidge's election was a tribute to the organized efficiency as well as the strength of the Race vote.

A fact even more surprising was that Jourdain polled a heavier vote in the white precincts than did Miss Sandidge. His vote exceeded hers even in her own precincts.

NEGRO CANDIDATE ELECTED TO OFFICE BY THE LARGEST VOTE EVER CAST BY WHITE VOTERS

Interracial Review
Houston Informer
4-16-32

Evanston, Ill.—(CNS)—What points to a new day for the Negro in politics was accomplished last Tuesday when Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., 31-year-old Republican, was returned to the aldermanic council here by a large majority after he had been denied his seat two months ago. Solidly supported by colored citizens here, Jourdain received as well a strikingly large number of votes from white citizens, winning over Peter N. Jans, white, by a vote of 2,358 to 1,845.

In winning his victory Jourdain established a number of new records in city politics. The vote for him was the largest ever cast for an aldermanic candidate and was larger than the combined total secured by any two other candidates in other wards.

Last year Jourdain was elected alderman over John P. Russ, white, and served one year of a two year term. Confronted by a political machine, Jourdain was unseated in a contest with Russ over the election recently and a new election was ordered. Instead of electing to file for the seat which he had been denied, Jourdain chose to run against Jans for a regular two year term. Jans, who was leader of the political machine, which had defeated him, had been on the aldermanic council for eight years and was declared by many to be unbeatable. Campaigning on an issue of cleaning up corrupt city government, the Negro candidate, who is a graduate of Howard University with a brilliant record, had the support of many liberal white citizens, including faculty members and students of Northwestern University located here.

Jourdain's vigorous campaign not only resulted in his own re-election but it resulted in sweeping into office the first woman alderman the city has ever had, Miss Daisy Sandige. The ward from which both were elected contains four white precincts, one mixed and three colored precincts. Jourdain received more votes in each of the white precincts than his running mate, Miss Sandige, and only his large following in the colored precincts resulted in her election. Miss Sandige defeated Russ for the unexpired part of the term, which had been denied Jourdain.

The success of the young colored leader was heralded by both white and colored politicians as unprecedented. It was pointed out that in addition to Miss Sandige, the election in another ward of Edward L. Kappleman, white, over Charles D. Fullerton, also white, on the issue of Fullerton's aid in ousting Jourdain from the council, was further vindication of the Harvard graduate who now occupies a commanding position in Evanston politics.

Elections.

DEPRIEST DEFEATS ANDERSON IN HOT PRIMARY TILT

Brown, on Democratic Ticket Fails of Nomination; King Wins Committeeship

CHICAGO, Ill.—Oscar De Priest (Rep., Illinois) defeated Louis B. Anderson four to one for Congress.

DePriest also won committeemanship of the third ward.

Fifty precincts gave DePriest 5,544 and Anderson 1,451.

William E. King defeated Anderson three to one for committeemanship of the second ward.

Edward M. Sneed defeated Earl B. Dickerson and Adam E. Patterson for Democratic committeemanship of the third ward.

Harris B. Gaines won and George Blackwell lost for the legislature from the first district. William E. King and Charles Jenkins were elected to the legislature from the third district. William Warfield was elected to the legislature from the fifth district. Roscoe Simmons, John Lord, Italian, were elected Republican delegates. William R. Cowan and Robert H. Hardin were elected alternates. The judicial candidates are trailing.

W. B. Ziff was defeated for Congress from the second district. P. H. Monyihaw, white, is the victor. A 300 per cent increase was noted in colored Democratic vote.

Edgar G. Brown lost the Democratic nomination for Congress from the first district, and will not oppose DePriest in November.

This battle between the Congressman and the stalwart alderman was the big interest in the Chicago election. DePriest stated some time ago that he would not only beat Anderson in the primary but that he and his friends would beat him for committeeman.

Whirlwind Finish

With such political leaders as Roscoe Simmons, William L. Dawson, State Assemblyman William E. King and Alderman R. R. Jackson espousing his cause, Congressman DePriest ended a whirlwind campaign speaking feast at the Eighth Regiment Armory where his principal meetings have been held.

Even following the closing of the polls, Anderson and his friends stated that he would beat DePriest. He expected to carry the first, second, third and fourth wards by big majorities. The returns, however, showed that this prophecy did not come true.

Fights Stiff

Besides the DePriest-Anderson tilt, there were other stiff fights.

In the third ward, Earl B. Dickerson, attorney, was slated to defeat Edward M. Sneed, the present Democratic ward committeeman.

On the Democratic side of the fence was Edgar C. Brown, nationally known tennis player, who ran for nomination as Congressman from the First Congressional District and who asserts he will present an anti-lynching bill. Brown ran with the endorsement of the Democratic party although he was opposed by two white Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
APR 6 1932

Candidates Tie for Commissioner with 1488 Votes

The office of Highway Commissioner compelled most of the interest in four St. Clair County, Ill. township elections yesterday. The four townships are Centreville, Canteen, Sugar Loaf and Stites, the last named being a Negro community.

The race for Highway Commissioner in Centreville Township resulted in a tie, Frank Reinhardt of the Labor party, incumbent, and his opponent, H. C. Gentry of the Tax-payers' party, each having received 1488 votes. Politicians expressed the opinion a recount would probably have to be made. Reinhardt has held the office for twenty years.

August Latinette of the Labor party, incumbent, was re-elected Justice of the Peace in Centreville Township with a vote of 1526. H defeated J. F. Deffendall, Taxpayers' party, for whom 1450 votes were cast.

E. K. McKinley, incumbent, running on the People's Progressive party, was re-elected Highway Commissioner of Canteen Township with a vote of 1417. The unsuccessful candidates were Claude Lance, Economy party, who got 1210 votes, and John L. Moon, Taxpayers' party, who received a total of 306 votes.

Sugar Loaf Township.

In the Sugar Loaf Township Highway Commissioner race, John F. Adelsberger, incumbent, running on the People's party, polled 626 votes, defeating Al Kelling, who ran on petition, and who polled 580 votes. E. A. Evans, running on petition, was elected Justice of the Peace in this community with 554 votes. He defeated the People's party candidate, Adolph B. Muelier, who got ninety-six votes, and another petition candidate, George Frueh, for whom 224 voted.

Harry McClanahan, a petition candidate, was elected Constable in Sugar Loaf Township with 418 votes. The unsuccessful candidates in this race were Carl E. Downing, petition candidate, with 335 votes, and he candidate of the People's party, Alex Chatillion, who received 283 votes.

George Washington, a Negro, was re-elected Highway Commissioner of Stites Township. He polled 466 votes, having run on the People's party. Washington defeated Ben Hansbro, Negro candidate of the Progressive party, for whom 316 votes were cast. In the race for Poundmaster of this community, Henry Ross, People's party candidate, defeated Earl Lucas, the Progressive party candidate, by a vote of 457 to 309. Ross and Lucas are Negroes.

In Madison County.

Election returns from Nameoki and Venice Townships, in Madison County, including Granite City, Venice, Madison and Nameoki, are as follows:

Nameoki Township — William D. Branding of the township was re-elected Highway Commissioner, receiving 2064 votes. Other candidates and their votes were: Henry Bruene, Jr., township, 1750, and William Handfelder, Granite City, 826.

George Hughes of Granite City was elected School Trustee with 2286 votes, over Louis Reber, Granite City, with 2090.

Venice Township—A. A. Berger of Madison was re-elected Highway Commissioner, receiving 1891 votes. His opponent, William D. Branding of the township, received 1291.

Robert D. Schmidt, of Granite City was re-elected School Trustee, with 1789 votes, over Henry Stoppkotte, Granite City, with 1247. Ben Megeff of Granite City was elected Justice of the Peace without opposition, receiving 1948 votes.

The most bitter fight of the election was between candidates for School Trustee of the townships. Reber and Stoppkotte were backed by the Granite City Press-Record, but lost.

EARL B. DICKERSON

Mayor Is Urged to Appoint Dickerson on School Board

Following closely upon his selection as delegate of the Chicago branch of the N. A. A. C. P. to attend the national convention of the association in Washigton on May 17 and his subsequent appointment by the Democratic state convention as an alternate delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, Earl B. Dickerson, prominent lawyer, has been recommended to Mayor Cermak for appointment as a member of the school board.

A large committee of citizens of both races has made preparation to call upon Mayor Cermak Friday morning and urge him to keep his pre-election promise to the Colored voters of the city that he would name a member of the Race to the school board.

Two vacancies will occur on the board May 1 and it is the wish of the committee that an outstanding member of the Race be named to fill one of these vacancies. The name of Earl B. Dickerson has been decided upon by the committee for its sponsorship because of his outstanding qualifications for the position and because of his recognized services to the political party of the mayor.

Dr. Albert G. Falls, chairman of the interracial committee of the Chicago Urban league, will head the delegation, which will include such other outstanding citizens as Miss Mary McDowell, head resident University of Chicago settlement; Miss Amelia Sears, Cook county commissioner; Attorney Herman E. Moore, former president Cook County Bar association; Dr. Homer V. Wilburn, president Cook County Physicians association; Mrs. George C. Hall, president women's auxiliary board of Provident hospital; Dr. Herbert A. Turner, president National Association for Advancement of Colored People; A. L. Foster, executive secretary Chicago Urban league; Mrs. Marie Moore, vice president Home for Working Women; Robert R. Taylor, manager Michigan Blvd. Garden apartments; Horace Bridges, president Chicago Ethical society; David Manson, member governor's relief commission; Wilson Lovett, vice president and treasurer Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company; Elbridge Bancroft Pierce, lawyer and president Chicago Urban league; Bryant A. Hammond, former member managing committee Cook county Democratic party, and Edgar G. Brown, director 10-year progress plan.

The following is a letter sent to Mayor Cermak, which recalls his promise to our people that he would appoint a Race member on the school board in the event of his election:

April 27, 1932.

Mayor A. J. Cermak,
City Hall, City of Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mayor Cermak: I am writing in the interest of Earl Dickerson, who is especially fitted to be appointed on the school board. He has voted the Democratic ticket, was not for Thompson at any time, I believe. He is intelligent and courageous, both traits greatly needed on the board.

Hoping that you will keep your promise to the Colored people and appoint Mr. Dickerson, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago, and in every way fitted for the position, I am yours faithfully,

MARY E. McDOWELL,
Head resident University of Chicago Settlement.

Elections.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

MAR 11 1932

NEGROES DRAFT OWN CANDIDATE

Lake county Negroes are advancing a member of their own race as candidate for state representative on the republican ticket. He is Milo Murray, 31-year-old lawyer of Gary, and he was selected this week by 800 Negro voters of Lake county at a convention held in Gary.

Mr. Murray was educated at Howard university in Washington, D. C., and at the Harvard law school where he received his law degree.

He defeated Chester McGuire, of Gary, for the convention nomination. At the conclusion of the balloting, the Negro organizations represented at the convention, pledged their united support to Murray.

Earnest Force, republican county chairman; William Weir, Gary city chairman, and Oliver Starr, former prosecuting attorney, praised the selection of Murray.

Seeks Toga

HENRY J. RICHARDSON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Formal announcement of his candidasy for the Democratic nomination for representative of Marion County was made yesterday by Henry J. Richardson, Jr., attorney. Mr. Richardson was a candidate for the legislature in the 1930 primary, and was run-up man on the list to 13th place, having been defeated by only a few hundred votes.

He is a graduate of the Indiana Law School. He is a member of the Marion County Bar and the Marion County Lawyers' Club, and has built up a large pradtile among both rades.

He is an active member of the N.A.A.C.P., the Elks Lodge No. 104, the U.N.I.A., and the A.U.K. and D. of A

ATTY. H. J. RICHARDSON JR.

Indianapolis lawyer, Attorney Henry J. Richardson Jr., who recently announced his candidacy for representative in the state legislature from Marion County. Attorney Richardson was defeated for the same office by a few hundred votes in the 1930 primaries.

RICHARDSON WINS NOMINATION FOR SEAT IN INDIANA HOUSE

Chicago Defender — 5-14-32

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13.—Henry J. Richardson Jr., prominent attorney and political leader of this city, was nominated in the May primary to the legislature on the Democratic ticket with an overwhelming majority. Richardson received 12,000 votes, which is the largest ever cast in the state of Indiana in a primary of either rty for any Race candidate.

ecause of the general sentiment inst the Republican party Indiana nsidered Democratic and a nomin practically means an election ov. 4. Richardson made one of ost thorough campaigns that ndidate has ever made and be- n the of the most popular can- s with the white voters, receiving great applause and receptions at every meeting held by the whites.

Mr. Richardson was introduced at the county convention May 7 and was given a greater ovation than any other representative candidate. If he is elected to the legislature on Nov. 4, which is practically assured he will be the first Race man to be elected to the legislature in Indiana n 40 years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 9—Senator James E. Watson has felt the sting of the Negro vote.

Courier

Engulfed in the Democratic landslide which swept the Nation yesterday as Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and Speaker John N. Garner hurtled into power, the pro-Parker senator, a national Republican figure for 16 years, faded out of the picture as his Democratic opponent, Frederick Van Nuys appeared a sure winner this morning.

11-12-32

Watson's defeat adds another name to the long list of Senators who have felt the wrath of the Negro vote in various States because of the effort to have Parker confirmed as U. S. Supreme Court judge.

Pittsburgh

Others include McCullough of Ohio, White of Kansas, Shortridge of California and Gov. Baird of New Jersey.

Dr.

Negro opposition to Senator Watson of Indiana was headed up by Henry D Fleming, veteran Democratic campaigner, who was given whole-hearted support of the [illegible] A. C. P.

Nominated for State Legislature In Spirited Primary Election

Courier — 5-21-32

Leaders of Both Races Lend Full Support to Candidacy Of R. L. Brokenburr.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 19—Robert Lee Brokenburr, prominent Indianapolis attorney, was nominated for the State Legislature in the Republican primary recently held in Indiana. Although Mr. Brokenburr is one of Indiana's busiest attorneys, he was prevailed on by prominent Republican leaders to make the necessary sacrifice to enter the primary for that nomination. Soon after he entered he, without solicitation, received the endorsement of two of the leading daily newspapers in the country, the Indianapolis News and the Indianapolis Star and of Indiana's leading Colored weekly, the Indianapolis Recorder.

These papers especially recommended his nomination, the Indianapolis News doing so even editorially. He was also endorsed by the Municipal Rights League of Indiana, an organization composed of approximately 100 Mayors of the State of Indiana, the Factory Employes Republican Club, an organ-

RACE GETS RICHARDSON AND STANTON IN LEGISLATURE

Recorder

Indianapolis

Marion, Lake Countie Candidates Winners In Election

Franklin Delana Roosevelt and his running mate John Nance Garner, Democratic standerd bearers, were swept into offices on the wave of the greatest Democratic landslide in the history of the party of Woodrow Wilson, Jeff Davis and Grover Cleveland.

In the Democratic landslide which caught Indiana in its wake in the Tuesday elections, Paul V. McNutt, dean of Indiana university

aw school and former American Legion national head, was elected governor and Frederick Van Nuys, former United States district attorney, Democrat, was elected United States senator, to succeed Senator James E. Watson, Republican.

Richardson Wins

Henry J. Richardson, Jr., of Marion county, and Dr. Robert L. Stanton, Lake county, were ushered safely into berths in the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, which gripped all the leading citizens of Indiana with a vote characterized by politicians as unbelievable in proportions.

Richardson and Stanton are the first Negroes to be elected to the Indiana state legislature for over thirty years.

Fleming Issues Statement

In a statement to the citizens of Indiana, following the elections, Henry Fleming, local colored Democratic bureau director said, "Speaking for the Democratic party in Indiana, I shall say, that they feel very grateful to the colored voters of Indiana and for the vote of confidence the colored citizens placed in them, and I firmly believe they will fulfill every promise, pledge and obligation. Under the circumstances and methods the Republican party reserted to frighten them with fake anonymous letters and coercion from employers, that the colored voters showed resentment to such tactics. I long for the day when the Negroes can be appealed to for their votes on the same issues that the white voter is appealed too, and not to racial prejudice and hatred. I do not believe they will have cause to regret the election of Roosevelt and Garner, McNutt for governor of VanNuys, United States senator. I the Democratic party in Indiana and Marion county will do in the future what it has done in the past towards the Negro, I feel that in the next election that the colored Democratic vote will be doubled."

DR. ROBT. L. STANTON, WINS SEAT IN STATE LEGISLATURE; VICTOR POLLS 44,197 VOTES

Dr. Robert L. Stanton of East Chicago was swept into the office of Indiana State Representative by a Democratic vote of 44,197 on Tuesday, November 8, as the entire country went overwhelmingly Democratic. And the Colored voters of Lake County are greatly rejoiced over this long sought after victory. They recall how in the days gone by, they exerted every effort to send Judge W. C. Hueston and Atty. L. A. H. Cardwell and later Atty. Henry Davis and Mr. James G. Taylor to the General Assembly is a staunch Democrat, the local democratic organizations are rejoicing over the fact that it took the Democratic Party to accomplish the feat of electing a Colored man to the General Assembly from ake County.

The local democratic organizations, the colored citizens of Lake County and Indiana may well be proud of having elected Dr. Robert L Stanton as a member of the Indiana General Assembly. Dr. Stanton is a graduate of Wilberforce University, Ohio, the University of Chicago and of the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and has been practicing Dentistry in Indiana Harbor and East Chicago since 1929. He is 32 years of age and has had a wealth of experience along with his intellectual training which very admirably prepares him to enter upon his duties as a member of the General Assembly and do credit to himself, his race and his community.

In an exclusive interview with a representative of the Gary American, Dr. Stanton stated that "it would be his highest ambition to so conduct himself in office and to so represent his constituency that when time comes to seek re-election, he can truly ask the people to re-elect him on his record"; he stated also that "he was very grately to the democratic voters of Lake County for bestowing upon him the honor of electing him to the General Assembly and that he wished particularly to express his gratitude to the colored democrats of Lake County for their co-operation during this election and that he wished to assure them that he will use his every effort to urge upon the democratic party to be fair ni its distribution of patronage with them."

Dr. Stanton stated further that "he believed this is a new day for the democratic party in Lake County and that in the future, the democratic party will play a great part in the political affairs of this County, and that the day has passed when a republican nomination in the primaries is tantamount to republican election in the fall." Dr. Stanton said "he was very happy over the fact that the democrats of Indianapolis and Marion County had elected Atty. Henry J. Richardson of Indianapolis to the General Assembly also and that he was sure he and Atty Richardson would always be found working for the best interest of their party and their constituents."

SEND MILO MURRAY TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IN OUR present primary election, two colored men were nominated for the General Assembly, one in each of the respective major parties, Milo Murray by the Republicans and Dr. Robert Stanton by the Democrats. Mr. Stanton, the Democratic candidate is a nonentity put on the Democratic tcket by men who set out to destroy or rather confuse the voter who otherwise would vote for Congressman Stanton. Since his nominatoin he has been conspicuously absent from all big democratic meetings and what is more will be cut by his party on election day.

Milo Murray has always been known by all Republicans all over the county as a colored man on the ticket running for representative not s such but because all Republicans feel that it is time to send one of our group to the Assembly. Mr. Murray, we think measures up in every way and what is more has had the treatment from Republicans that all of the candidates get. He has been welcomed from all corners of the county in all Republican meetings and banquets. Therefore there is no argument for Stanton and none against Murray. Take no chances with Murray. Pull the Republican lever.

Elections

Indiana to Have First Legislators

Afro-American

GARY, Ind.—With two winners in the recent legislative elections, two Negroes are sure of being delegates to the state legislature this year.

Milo Murray and Dr. Robert Stanton both led in their respective districts in the recent election and will go to the state body. Colored voters are rejoicing that this is the first time in the history of Indiana that Negroes have gone to the state legislature.

Lawyer Wins Nomination at Primary

Chicago

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 27.—Robert Lee Brokenburr, prominent Indianapolis attorney, was nominated for the state legislature in the Republican primary recently held in Indiana.

He was indorsed by the press, the Municipal Rights League of Indiana, the Factory Employees Republican club, the Workers Nonpartisan Political Action League, Inc.; the Anti-saloon league, the National American United Veterans organization, the Marion County Republican union and the National Order of Industrial safety and Welfare.

Brokenburr received a large vote from citizens of both races. This is the first time Republicans of Indiana have nominated a Race man in the primaries in 40 years.

Brokenburr was bond forfeiture deputy prosecuting attorney of the state of Indiana for 12 years. He is at present assistant manager and attorney for the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing company.

GARY ATTORNEY SUCCESSFUL IN VOTE BATTLE

Defender 11-19-32

Chicago Def.

GARY, Ind., Nov. 18. — Attorney Chester C. McGuire, one of Gary's lawyers, was victorious last week in his fight for better voting facilities in the three wards containing 13,666 of Gary's 17,922 Race population.

This city has a total population of slightly more than one hundred thousand inhabitant, of which approximately 18,000 are our people, living almost exclusive in wards 3, 4 and 5.

For some time Mr. McGuire and his legal associates, U. S. District Attorney Oliver Loomis and Attorneys Oliver Starr and A. P. Draper, representing the Republican party and a number of individual clients, have contended that the elimination of six precincts in those wards ordered by the election commissioners was inequitable and discriminatory.

On Nov. 4 the plaintiffs' attorneys obtained an order in the federal court for the northern district of Indiana requiring the election commissioners to restore two voting machines in each of the large precincts, and ballots and one machine in the remainder of the precincts. Also two sets of officials and eight booths were ordered. The court ordered machines taken from small white precincts and put in the Third ward with its 3,613 Race population; Fourth ward, with its 4,613, and Fifth ward with its 3,440 Race inhabitants.

The residents of these wards who made the fight were Joseph A. Pitts, Alfred M. Hall, Solomon West, George Smith, Harry Phillips, Emma Brown, Mary Moon, Leticia Graham, Dewey Bozeman, Odel Madison, Milo Murday, Bertha M. Smith, John W. Robinson and Ewall Hawkins.

INDIANA DEMS IN LEGISLATURE

Norfolk Journal and Guide

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—(ANP)—The landslide which overwhelmed Indiana and relegated Senator Jim Watson to the lame duck ranks, brought another startling result to the Hoosier State.

Two colored men at the same time, for the first time in the history of the state, will sit in the Indiana Legislature. Dr. Robert L. Stanton of East Chicago and Atty. Henry J. Richardson of Indianapolis, both Democrats, won seats.

Despite the fact that the Negro precincts of Indianapolis went Republican generally, Richardson triumphed. He had the staunch support of the Democratic machine which has been struggling to develop its Negro constituency in this state and city ever since the regime of Tom Taggart, famous Democratic boss. Richardson is a well known practicing lawyer.

Dr. Stanton, popular among both his own people and the foreign born element of East Chicago, is a dentist. He is 32 and has been practicing in East Chicago since 1929. He is a graduate of Wilberforce, Chicago University, and Meharry Dental College. He won against Atty. Milo C. Murray, also colored, who ran on the Republican ticket.

outstanding lawyers of Indianapolis, and his legal career and reputation as a progressive citizen have won for him the wholehearted support of all citizens, black and white, of Marion county, Ind. Such confidence was manifested in him by the voters that he ran second on a representative ticket of 11 candidates, receiving 107,940 votes for second honors.

When interviewed by a Defender reporter, Attorney Richardson made the following statement: "I am deeply and sincerely grateful to the thousands of citizens of Marion county who have expressed their confidence and friendship for me in giving me the support which made possible my election. This honor which has been conferred upon me fills me with a sense of responsibility and trust which I shall ever keep in mind and shoulder to the best of my ability.

"I make a solemn pledge to the citizens of the state of Indiana that I shall at all times during my term in the legislature support and make effective the platform on which I was elected— a platform which interprets the greatest service in terms of the greatest good to the greatest number of people."

Two Negro Democrats To Legislature in Indiana

Call 11-18-32

Kansas City, Mo.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Two Negro Democrats will sit in the Indiana state legislature for the next term, as a result of the Democratic sweep of the country in the election, November 8.

Henry J. Richardson Jr., was elected from Marion county and Dr. Robert L. Stanton from Lake county.

They are the first Negroes to be elected to the Indiana legislature for more than 30 years.

Elect Indiana Solon; First in 35 Years

Defender 11-19-32

Chicago Def.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 18.—For the first time in over 35 years a Race man will enter the legislative halls of Indiana as representative. Attorney Henry J. Richardson Jr., running on the Democratic county ticket, was elected to this office Tuesday, Nov. 8.

Attorney Richardson is one of the

Elections.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

MAR 15 1932

R. E. PATTEN.

R. E. Patten, Negro, is a candidate for streets commissioner. He has been a printer and painter for 25 years.

He has lived in Des Moines for 20 years and held office for part of a year in 1916 as deputy Polk county clerk. He is married and has five children.

He is an advocate of a brotherhood of social reconstruction, through which he would institute co-operative dealings in all phases of life and business.

Elections.

LOUISVILLE, KY
COURIER JOURNAL

AUG 1 1932

NEGROES DENY INDORSEMENT.

A statement denying it has indorsed any candidate in the August 6 primary election was issued Sunday night by the Fourth District Colored Political Organization, Incorporated, following a meeting of its executive committee at 721 South Clay Street. The statement was signed by Richard Anderson, chairman of the board of directors; Mac T. Adams, chairman of the executive committee, and Charles Beaumont, secretary. The officers said the organization will not indorse candidates until after the primary.

Political-1932

Elections.

Kansas.

WINS THIRD TERM

Dr. Wm. Blount, Representative of the Eight District, Wyandotte County, who has been elected for the third term.

Dr. Blount had a close race and won with a total of 6,585 votes. His opponent, a Democrat, had 6,758 votes.

Political—1932

Elections

Kansas

KANSAS MAN RETURNED TO LEGISLATURE

Courier

11-19-32

Robt. Lund Jr.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Nov. 17 — Despite the Democratic landslide, both in Kansas and the nation, Dr W M. Blount, Negro Republican Representative from the Eighth district in the Kansas Legislature, was re-elected for the third consecutive time. He defeated his opponent, Dewey Wells, a white Democrat, by a safe margin.

The re-election of Blount was considered the more remarkable because of the tactics used against him as well as the overwhelming Democratic landslide in all sections of the state, county and nation. He will begin his third term at the session of the Kansas Legislature, which begins the first Tuesday in January, 1933. Blount is the second Negro to be a Representative in the history of Kansas and the first and only Negro Representative in the last 10 years. He succeeded Henry McGrew, a white man.

Political—1932 Massachusetts

Elections.

Ward 4 Will Resent Demeter's Action

Chronicle 9-17-32

Perlie Dyar Chase Nomination Assured as Boss Charles Innes Makes Frantic Appeals to Hand Over Control to His Heir

By T. A. Kitchener

For the past weeks the Boston Chronicle through its writings has endeavored to impress upon the minds of the colored voters of the ward the deception of Charles H. Innes, the "boss leader" of Ward 4, in attempting to force upon his constitutents of color, George Demeter, a man who wit hhis whole family has been opposed to the Negro.

Tuesday, September 20, will decide the reasoning power and intelligence of every Negro living in the ward, for on that day every colored voter who will go to the polls and register their approval of Mr. Innes determination to further humiliate the race by thrusting upon the colored voters men of his choice to honored positions despite the fact that we have suffered humiliating abuses at their hands.

Charles H. Innes has kept the Negroes of his Ward in the position of political beggars for a long period, having them to accept the crumbs in the form of petty appointments.

No Negro with the slightest degree of self-respect, love, loyalty and honor for his race and the future generation of the race will accept this added insult offered by Mr. Innes in asking us to vote for and honor George Demeter. Demeter and his whole family dishonored every man and woman of color by refusing to cater to our visiting brothers and sisters by selling them food, the daily sustenance of life, at a time when every hospitality should have been shown to these visitors. Even the barbarians of the wilds have some code in this respect, but Mr. George Demeter, and his family, Greeks who came to these shores enjoying the privileges and wealth made possible by the toil and tortures of our forbears, have the audacity to spurn and discriminate against us, and Mr. Charles H. Innes expects us to forget it at his command.

What a sorrowful state of affairs! What hope is there for the future of the race when Charles H. Innes, the daring politician, will call to his office men and women of the race who are conversant with the discrimination against the visiting Elks in Demeter's restaurant, and these spineless traitors will sanction and approve the insults and abuses heaped upon us and are sent forth like lackeys to impress upon the voters of their group that the discriminating and insulting acts of George Demeter and his family should be forgotten. The writer is proud to state there was one Negro in the midst of this hurried assembly, who had the red blood, manhood and race loyalty to challenge the mighty "Czar Innes" asserting that the discrimination did occur and the Chronicle was right to bring it before the public at this time. The others sat still and volunteered to destroy our self-respect by supporting and honoring George Demeter and his family, through their influence and cowardly campaigning in the ward.

Can any intelligent Negro, can any real man or woman go to the polls under these conditions and vote for Demeter? Much will be told you by these henchmen who are sapping your very political life. Demeter and Mr. Innes will be handing out the shackles that will bind these political sandbaggers hand and feet—they will grab the coin and hand you a lot of hooey—selling your birthright for the filthy lucre of gold. But what about your future?

Mr. Innes is under a trying obligation to the Demeter family by his promises to elevate George Demeter, the idol of the family, to high political life. This promise and obligation must be met and kept by your ballots irrespective of any acts of Demeter's past and present. Those of you who have read the shrewd and clever defence and appeal of Boss Innes, have common sense enough to see, realize and understand the game. Note the many good things he claims to have done for the group—and in these great deeds there is not one outstanding big thing enumerated. Mr. Innes' meagre defence in his attempt to foist his prodigy, George Demeter, on the voters of his ward was so ridiculous that it merits no further discussion.

Much has been said about the capabilities of the candidates in this three-cornered fight. Perlie Dyar Chase and the two other candidates are youths who had never had any legislative experience; they are, however, ambitious. These three young men are chips off the block and should only be looked upon from this phase. CHIPS OFF THE BLOCK.

The Chronicle in supporting Perlie Dyar Chase and in its pleading with sane thinking voters of the ward is asking that the following facts be noted of Chase:

Perlie Dyar Chase was born in the South End, schooled in the South End, associated with boys and girls of color, of which he has many friends. His father was a prominent Mason and politician, and his grandfather was a member of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet. Perlie Dyar Chase is a chip off the block of a reputable Yankee stock who have served humanity and their country without prejudice, discrimination or hate. A vote for Chase on Tuesday, September 20, will stamp your disapproval of the insults of George Demeter and the flim-flamming game of the astute politician, Charles H. Innes.

Every loyal Negro of Ward 4 should vote for Chase.

PUBLIC ENEMIES IN WARD 4

Chronicle

In a few days the people of the state will vote in the primaries for their favorite party leaders. In several wards the nomination of a Republican or Democrat is tantamount to an election. Time was when the nomination of a Republican for the major offices of the state was a guarantee of election, and it was regarded as a decided upset if the general election went otherwise. Gradually the number of voters in each party has evened, and the minority groups have become the balance of power. In this enviable group is the Negro voter. Anyway, this phase of the situation must be reserved for the general election.

9-17-32

The primary fights, with few exceptions, are not interesting. To Negroes of Ward 4 THE DEFEAT of GEORGE DEMETER should be of paramount importance to them. Not only will they retaliate against the DEMETER family for their discrimination to the Elks, but it will be a rebuke to Boss Innes for his insincerity. The election of Perlie Dyar Chase will be the means to this end. It is the attitude of such prominent Republicans as represented by Charles Innes, which is driving the Negro from the Republican party in Massachusetts.

Boston Mass.

DEMETER HAS BEEN GIVEN THE SAME OPPORTUNITY TO PUBLICLY DENY THE CHARGE of discrimination as Innes, but knowing that there had been discrimination, at least, he did not lie about it. Mr. Innes in his letter to the Chronicle last week, cautiously eased the burden of proof over to Demeter. It is not often that Negroes are given the opportunity to punish their enemies, and NOT ONLY NEGROES SHOULD VOTE AGAINST DEMETER but every law abiding citizen should adjudge DEMETER A PUBLIC ENEMY for his un-American conduct.

The support of the CHRONICLE is focussed on the nomination of the Hon. Gaspar G. Bacon as the Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor. We endorse Mr. Bacon for the nomination. Versed in the various stages of government, Mr. Bacon has given considerable study to the problems of the state. He is now president of the Senate and should be promoted to the position he seeks.

....In Ward 12, George E. Gordon is seeking the Republican nomination for representative. Here again the Republicans of the ward should rally around Mr. Gordon, who is an outstanding candidate.

..In Ward 9, Republicans are lukewarm to the nomination of the aspirant who was pitchforked into the proceedings. Here and there outspoken ones condemn it. A three cornered fight for the ward committee is also on foot with the Civic League slate, a popular aggregation.

Barber Candidate for Alderman Has Unique Platform

Defender

(Carroll News Service)

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 7.—Sam Shellman, barber and former Pullman porter, created a stir in local politics Tuesday when he announced his candidacy for the city council. Shellman proved to be a mysterious politician by not following the usual path of local politicians who are running on an economy prgoram. His platform is the spending of more money.

He is in favor of increasing wages, instead of curtailing them, because every decrease is money taken out of circulation. Just what chances of election he has is a matter of conjecture. Three councillors-at-large will be elected this year. Councillor Laurence J. Curtin is seeking re-election, but two others, Councillors Edmonston and Lenader, are seeking the mayorality nomination.

Elections

TWO CANDIDATES FOR MAYOR AT HIGHLAND BEACH

Afro-American 7-30-32

Haley Douglass is Opposed by M. Grant Lucas, Saturday

Baltimore Md.

OUTSIDERS STILL MENACE RESORT

Beach to Protect Itself from Trespassers

HIGHLAND BEACH, Md.—Some fifty or more owners of summer homes in this exclusive Chesapeake Bay resort will go to the polls Saturday, July 30, and vote for five commissioners. Haley Douglass, chairman of the commissioners, and generally regarded as the mayor, will be opposed by M. Grant Lucas. Both are Washington school teachers.

M. Grant Lucas

The report of the chairman of the commissioners for the year says in part:

"The present commission board, consists of Mrs. Fannie H. Douglass, Talley R. Holmes, Dr. John E. Washington, clerk; William A. Wells, and Haley G. Douglass. We are still confronted with the problem of unauthorized picnics and bathing parties.

"The failure of large cities to provide adequate bathing and recreational facilities has placed upon us the burden of protecting our property from roving trespassers whose ignorance or lack of self respect permits them uninvited to impose upon residents who bought their homes for the benefit of their own families and friends.

Drunken Revellers

"Recent acts of vandalism in our vicinity were probably performed by drunken revellers. From the description given, they are the same persons who on former occasions have gotten away with similar offenses. When boyish pranks reach criminal proportions it is time for us to employ every possible means in bringing the culprits to justice.

Every Road Oiled

"The beach front has been cleared of unsightly weeds and brush and many of the swamp places filled in, streets have been graded, sidewalks leveled, cement gutters put in at each of the owners' driveways, and the work of permanently improving the roads as planned has been pushed forward as economically and as fast as funds have become available and I am now pleased to say it is contemplated that within the next 12 months every road in Highland Beach will be oiled and surfaced, and put in first-class condition.

Tax Rate Reduced

"Notwithstanding all of these improvements we have reduced our tax rate from $1.00 to 75 cents, and with the nearing of the completion of our road work we contemplate making a still further reduction in the tax rate for next year and cut the original tax rate in half.

"The work of keeping the roads in repair hereafter will be a small item and we will now be able to devote our time with a small expenditure to further beautifying our town and making other improvements for the benefit of the residents."

List of Voters

The following is a list of the voters who appear on the records as eligible to vote in 1932:

Irene Leake, Rachel Bell, Carroll Brooks, Mrs. Carroll Brooks, Nannie Burroughs, Hartford Burwell, Mrs. Hartford Burwell, Victor Daly, Edward Dickerson, Evelyn Douglass, Fannie Douglass, Haley Douglass, Joseph Douglass, Walter Dyson, Mrs. Walter Dyson, Carolyn Evans, Armstrong Claytor;

Roscoe Evans, Edith Claytor, Milton Francis, Henry Freeman, Mrs. Henry Freeman, Eula Grey, Louise Guy, Sarah Hall, Richard Hall, Mrs. Richard Hall, Grace Harris, Dorothea Francis, Edwin Henderson, Nellie Henderson, Tally Holmes, Harmon Howard, Marietta Howard;

Audie Lewis, Alice Lewis, Kellene Lewis, M. Grant Lucas, Sr., M. Grant Lucas, Jr., LeCount Matthews, Mrs. LeCount Matthews, Edith Minton, Henry Minton, Ethelnor Russell, Herbert Scurlock, O. N. Simmons, Mrs. O. N. Simmons, John Matthews;

Mabel Mathews, Osborn Taylor, Mary Terrell, Beatrice Walker, Richard Ware, John Washington, Virginia Washington, William Wells, Lillian Wells, Erma West, Rebekah West, Ulysses Wharton, Mrs. Ulysses Wharton, Lena White, Jennie Wilder, Mrs. Thomas Williams, Imogene Wormley.

HALEY DOUGLASS
Chairman, Highland Beach Commissioners

M. GRANT LUCAS SEEKS POST AS COMMISSIONER

Tribune 7-24-32

Voters of Highland Beach To Go To Polls To Elect Governing Body

(Special to the Tribune)

HIGHLAND BEACH, Md. — Election wil get under way here Saturday when voters of this community will go to the polls to elect a board of commissioners. Polls will be open between the hours of 3 to 8 p.m.

Washington

All five of the present commissioners are candidates for re-election. M. Grant Lucas, a former commissioner, is the only opposition on this year's slate. This is the first time in several years an opposition candidate has been a candidate.

In his annual report to the commissioners, Haley G. Douglass, chairman, outlined the work of the group for the past year and suggested plans for a greater community in the future. Mayor Douglass also gave a brief sketch of the history of the community. Part of the report follows:

"Forty years ago Major Charles R. Douglass, realizing the desirability of forming a high class private community which would provide the advantages of seashore and rural surroundings, purchased, subdivided and named this tract 'Highland Beach,' because of its gradual upward slope from the broad and refreshing waters of the Chesapeake Bay. From the very beginning he exercised great care in the disposition of his lots and managed to lay a foundation for a colony free from the congestion and turmoil of the usual 'resort.' In 1922 this colony had the distinction of becoming the first incorporated community of its kind in the State of Maryland. Now in the year 1932 we celebrate our tenth anniversary with confidence that our citizens will continue the splendid program of development begun by the founder.

Scores Bathing Parties

"The present commission board, consisting of Mrs. Fannie H. Douglass, Tally R. Holmes, John E. Washington, William A. Wells, and Haley G. Douglass, has worked faithfully to promote and preserve order, health and beauty within our town. We are still confronted with the problem of unauthorized picnics and bathing parties. The failure of large cities to provide adequate bathing and recreational facilities has placed upon us the burden of protecting our property from roving trespassers whose ignorance or lack of self respect permits them uninvited to impose upon residents who bought their homes for the benefit of their own families and friends.

Boyish Pranks

"Recent acts of vandalism in our vicinity were probably performed by drunken revellers. From the description given they are the same persons who on former occasions have gotten away with similar offenses. When boyish pranks reach criminal proportions it is time for us to employ every possible means in bringing the culprits to justice.

"The majority of our citizens have readily complied with the building regulations in the extensive building operations now going on, and it appears that the time has arrived when they are willing to sacrifice personal advantages for the best interest of the whole community.

Native Advantages

"Highland Beach possesses native advantages which once destroyed can never be restored. It is desirable that we exercise the same care in preserving our native trees, plants, and bird life that we expend in the improvement of roads, lawns and gardens.

"I desire to commend the commissioners for the many permanent improvements they have made during the year.

"Taking advantage of labor and material at reasonable prices during the past winter and spring and with close figuring and constant and direct supervision of the work being done, we have been able to do many things at a small expenditure and have accomplished some things we had hopes for but thought almost impossible to do with our limited revenue.

Road Program

"The beach front has been cleared of unsightly weeds and brush and many of the swamp places filled in, streets have been graded, sidewalks leveled, cement gutters put in at each of the owners' driveways, and the work of permanently improving the roads as planned has been pushed forward as economically and as fast as funds have become available and I am now pleased to say it is contemplated that within the next twelve months every road in Highland Beach will be oiled and surfaced and put in first-class condition.

Notwithstanding all of these improvements we have reduced our tax rate from $1.00 to 75 cents, and with the nearing of the completion of our road work we contemplate making a still further reduction in the tax rate for next year and cut the original tax rate in half. The work of keeping the roads in repair hereafter will be a small item and we will now be able to devote our time with a small expenditure to further beautifying our town and making other improvements for the benefit of the residents.

Tributes Williams

"Although we have invited criticisms and suggestions from owners of Highland Beach property we have heard only praise for the substantial improvements made during the present year.

"The books and records of the commissioners are open for inspection at all times.

"The passing of our highly esteemed commissioner, J. Thomas Williams, was our greatest loss. During his residence with us, he set a worthy example of the highest type of citizenship.

Political-1932

Elections

Ohio

Alexander H. Martin, well known attorney of this city, is a candidate for the Court of Appeals. It will be necessary to write his name on the ballot and then mark a cross opposite it. The vacancy on the bench is to be filled in that way because Judge Vickery the former occupant, died after the dead line for filing in the election. Negroes should write in the name of Martin and vote for him.

RUNS FOR CONGRESS

Eugene Francis Cheeks is the first and only Negro to run for Congress from the 21st congressional district or from any district in Ohio. He is running on the independent ticket, and is receiving support from both Republicans and Democrats.

OHIOAN ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE BY CLOSE MARGIN

Cheeks And Thomas Fail In Buckeye State Race For Congress

CLEVELAND, O.—(ANP)—Eugene Cheeks, publisher and editor, was unable to get going in his independent race for Congress from the 21st district last week, although prior to the election he had announced that he had the support of the colored leaders in both parties.

Of the four candidates in the twenty-first district, Robert Crosser, Democrat, received 48,041 votes; Gerald J. Pilliod, Republican, 25,457; Andrew Schiffer, 631; and Cheeks only 192, in 222 precincts. All but Cheeks were white.

A like fate was reserved for Dr. Joseph Thomas independent candidate in the twenty-second district. Chester Bolden, Republican victor, received 111,113 votes; Florence Allen, Democrat, 80,176; Anthony Racheff, 701; and Thomas only 333 in 621 precincts. All but Thomas were white.

Negroes were urged to write in the name of Atty, Alexander Martin as a candidate for judge of the court of appeals, but no appreciable showing was made.

Chester K. Gillespie, Negro Republican candidate for the state legislature, nosed his way in after much uncertainty. Gillespie ran eighteenth among the sixty candidates, of whom only eighteen were to be elected. His vote was 157,574. The vote of the next nearest candidate was 157,093.

CHEEKS LOSES AS DEMOCRAT IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 17 (ANP) — Eugene Cheeks, publisher and editor, was unable to get going in his independent race for Congress from the 21st district last week, although prior to the election he had announced that he had the support of the colored leaders in both parties.

Of the four candidates in the twenty-first district, Robert Crosser, white Democrat, received 48,041 votes; Gerald J. Pilliod, Republican, 25,457; Andrew Schiffer, 631 and Cheeks only 192, in 222 precincts.

A like fate was reserved for Dr. Joseph Thomas, independent candidate in the 22d district. Chester Bolton, Republican victor, received 111,113 votes; Florence Allen, Democrat, 80,176; Anthony Racheff, 701 and Thomas only 333 in 621 precincts.

Negroes were urged to write in the name of Attorney Alexander Martin as a candidate for judge of the court of appeals, but no appreciable showing was made.

We are entitled to representation and we need representation. The interests of an oppressed group demand it. We must have it if we are to have justice in all these departments. The duty of every Negro voter of our county is to go to the booth duty of every Negro voter of our county is to go to the booth on November 8th and vote for all the Negro candidates.

YOU SHOULD SUPPORT FOUR CANDIDATES

Negroes of our county will have an opportunity to vote for four local candidates of their own race on November 8th. It is to be regretted that there is not a single Negro now representing us in this district and county from which their four representatives are candidates.

Dr. Joe Thomas is a candidate for Congress from the 22nd district and Eugene Francis Cheeks is a candidate for Congress from the 21st district (both on independent ticket). There is not, and never has been a Negro Congressman to serve us from these two districts, or any district in Ohio. Chester K. Gillispie is a candidate for the State Legislature and we have no representative in our Ohio Legislature. Alexander H. Martin is a candidate for Judge in the Court of Appeals, and we have no Negro judge in any court, either in our city or our county.

Elections.

NAMED—Attorney Chester K. Gillespie, Cleveland barrister, who was nominated Tuesday for the lower house of the Ohio legislature. He was 18th in a field of 63.

In Congress Race

EUGENE E. CHEEKS, editor and publisher of The Cleveland Guide, is an independent candidate for Congress from the Twenty-first Ohio district. He will oppose Congressman Robert Crosser, a Democrat.

OUR PROGRAM CALLS FOR:

1 Member of the President's Cabinet
2 Member of House of Representative from Ohio
3 U. S. Senators
4 State Representative
5 State Senator
6 A member of the Governor's Cabinet
7 Director in City Manager's Cabinet
8 Common Pleas Judge
9 Municipal Judge
10 School Principal
11 Active Police Captain
12 More Nurses and Physicians, in City Hospital.
13 Firemen in the City Fire Department.
14 Dentists in City Schools.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR

JUL 23 1937

CALL NEGRO CONFERENCE

An election campaign conference of Negro workers will be held July 25 at two p. m. at 369 E. Federal St. The conference is called by the United Front Committee of various Communist Negro organizations to make plans as to whom the Negro workers will support in the coming elections.

B. D. Amis the Ohio representative of James W. Ford, candidate for vice-president, will speak, and take up plans for the election campaign. All Negroes in and around Youngstown are invited.

CLEVELAND VOTERS

The present mayor of the city of Cleveland is a Democrat. We understand his election was brought about through Negro votes. Press dispatches indicate the new Ohio city executive is cognizant of the extent to which colored citizens contributed to his success and plans to repay his colored supporters. That is a good sign. It shows that Cleveland's new mayor is possessed somewhat of that rare attribute called gratitude. Campaign promises made by him involving a complete reversal of the political situation in Claveland helpful to Negroes are about to be fulfilled. It is exjected that the party will take advantage of the opportunity afforded to build an effective Negro Democratic machine. The organization will be effected in wards where the voting strength of colored people is great.

Some such organization is the crying need in Indianapolis. Our people here are in needless confusion politically as a direct result of non-co-operation, non-sympathy of purpose and divers other ills attributable to a irresponsible group. Recognizing the utter necessity for a strong Negro association of some sort in Indiana, attention was called to that fact editorially in this paper many times. To what extent the warning will bear fruit we are not yet in a position to say; we do know, however, that it is high time our people in Indiana should prepare a battle line of political defense of their constitutional rights. Their could be no better political front than one involving a good strong sensibly managed organization. The people of Cleveland are bent upon creating such a status for themselves. When the program is effected they will be in a position to more fully serve society and their community in a constructive way. Other peoples who are aspiring to a like place of prominence in governmental affairs can satisfy their ambitions only through such organizations as will be firm and strong enough to make their influence felt; not before.

We are much impressed with the Cleveland situation. Evidently members of the group in that city and state are much closer together on matters political than are colored citizens of Indianapolis and Indiana.

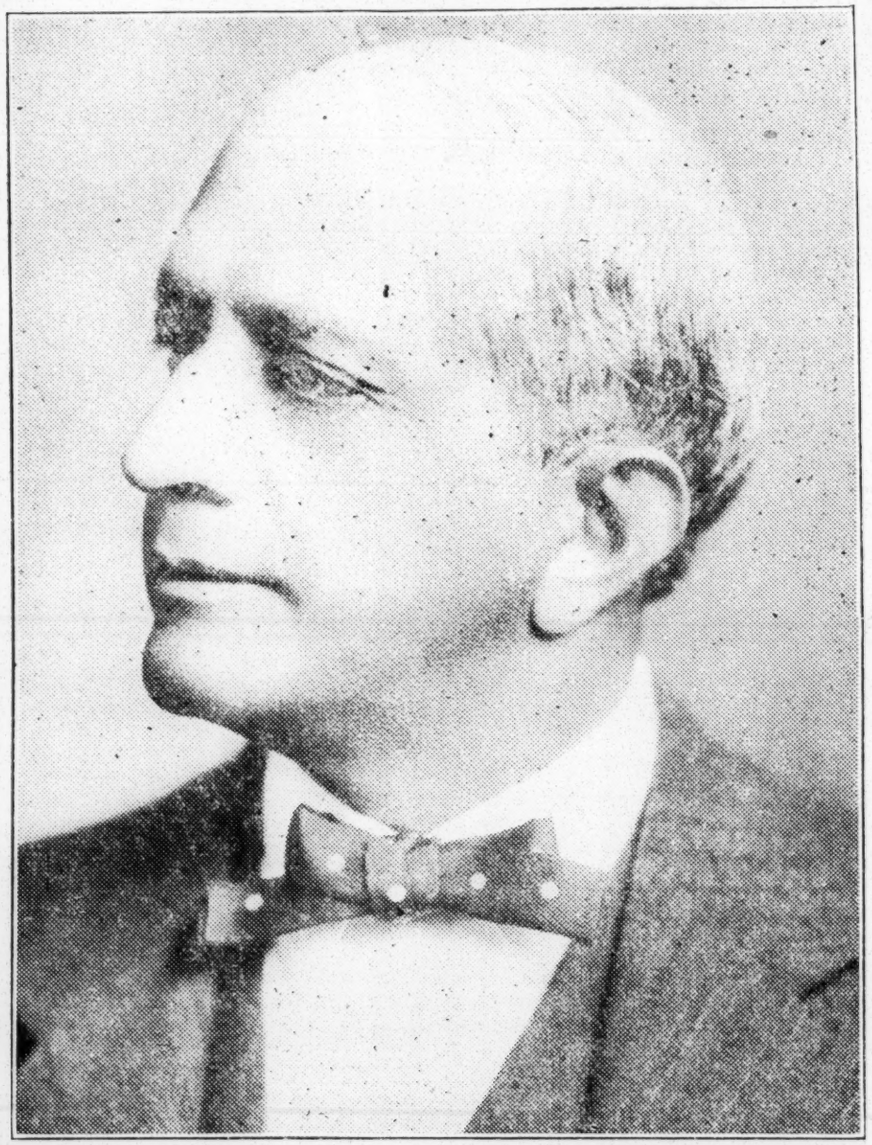
That solid all-Negro political organization in Cleveland, is a great credit to its members, and to the race men and women that helped to bring it into being. Hoosiers should profit immensely by the splendid example; they should put a stop to empty bickerings, meaningless jealousies, narrow prejudice and hew more to the line of progress; we must have an impregnable political organization in Indiana.

(Reprinted by Request)

Club Endorses Two Negroes

At a meeting of the Independent candidates held at 5606 Clark Avenue, September 22nd, Dr. J. T. Thomas, and Eugene Francis Cheeks, candidates for Congress in the 22nd and 21st Districts respectively, were endorsed by the Independent Voters Club.

BEATY'S GREAT SHOWING



Beaty lost in the Democratic landslide, but received the biggest vote ever given a Colored Candidate here. Truly a wonderful record.

GILLESPIE W[illegible] IN ELECTION

CHEEKS MAY CONTEST CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION

Chester K. Gillespie, who was elected State Representative November 8th, was the only Negro candidate, out of the four that ran in the local election, to win.

Gillespie won by a small margin, over his nearest opponent, and came in eighteenth with 18 to be elected.

Dr. Joe T. Thomas, and Eugene F. Cheeks, candidates for Congress, and Alex H. Martin were defeated.

Eugene F. Cheeks contends that he failed to receive, in the count, all the votes that were cast for him He talked to more than 5000 persons in 50 different meetings, received sign pledges of more than 900 persons who promised to vote for him, and reached 17,000 voters with a personal message. All the persons he reached were instructed to vote a straight party ticket and also vote for Cheeks, but he did not instruct the voters to cross off the name of his opponent on the straight ticket. These instructions were according to the law, but an investigation shows that many booth officials think it is necessary to cross out the name of the candidate to be scratched.

Cheeks has taken up the matter with Louis Simon, clerk of the Board of Elections, and is planning to contest the election, unless the official count of disputed ballots give him more votes.

Cheeks was supported by the three colored Republican ward leaders, and by Democratic leaders, and spoke in regular organization meetings. He was favorably received at these meetings

A WORD ON THE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE

The Democratic landslide that took place throughout the nation on November 8th, was not an approval of the old Democratic platform which the party has supported for years, but it was a mandate against prohibition and the depression. The people of the United States were not satisfied with conditions and thought it advisable to risk their governments in the hands of a new party, rather than take any further chances on the present administration, local and national.

The Negro played a great part in the election of the Democratic candidates. The question is will the Democrats reward that support. Immediately following the election of Ray Miller as Cleveland's mayor, the Cleveland Guide brought to light the fact that Miller owed his election to Negroes and should reward them for their support. Mailler failed in all the things we expected from him. Will the newly elected Democrats also fail us? It is the Negro that holds the balance of power in many elections. The continuation of Democratic control will depend largely on the Negro vote. We warn the Democrats to play fair with the Negro.

The first thing the Democrats can do in appreciation of the Negro support they have received is for Governor White to appoint Alexander H. Martin, or some Negro, to fill the vacancy to be created on the municipal bench by Arthur Day who will be promoted to the Common Pleas bench.

As these candidates take their seats, and go about their duties we shall constantly be asking "Watchman! What of the Night?'

Elections.

BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.
MORNING EXAMINER

JUL 23 1932

Candidates Meeting Tonight

Negro voters have made plans for two candidates meetings to be held at Seventh and Rogers, the first tonight to which all democratic candidates are invited. Buck Curnutt, candidate for the nomination for state senator, will speak. Monday night, Frank Frantz, republican candidate for congressman, will speak and all republican candidates are invited.

DRUMRIGHT, OKLA.
EVE. DERRICK

JUL 20 1932

NEGROES PLAN ON POLITICAL RALLIES HERE

Under the auspices of the Community Boosters, two political rallies will be held in the negro section of Drumright Friday and Saturday, July 22 and 23, according to Jack Shields, chairman.

Friday has been designated as republican day and Saturday as democratic day. Candidates for office are invited to address the colored people on the respective days and the public is invited to attend.

One hundred pounds of sandwiches and a barrel of lemonade will be served free each day. Candidates who wish to speak are asked to report to C. H. Grimmitt, who will be master of ceremonies, or Grimmitt.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
TIMES

AUG 13 1932

Negro Says He Has Plan For Relief

Candidate for Congress Would See That Jim Crow Law Is Repealed, Too.

The platform of Oklahoma's Negro candidate for congressman at large rests on two big R's—repeal and relief.

And, being a railroad worker, he knows all about platforms, freight as well as passenger, and that old gag about what a platform's for.

George Edward Taylor, 329 East First street, the candidate, is for repeal of the Jim Crow laws and relief of the unemployed, which he hopes won't include himself after the November general election.

It's Too Hot Now

Before then, he intends to "carry my message to the people," he said Wednesday.

"But right now it's too hot and my voice is hoarse," he added, leaning back in the shade a few degrees farther. With hat tilted back and shirt open at the collar, he proceeded to elaborate on his platform for the benefit of the press and a handful of dusky constituents:

"The Jim Crow law ain't right in principle. If ever a race owed another anything, it's the white race indebted to the blacks. They brought our forefathers over here as slaves and all the civilization we know is what the whites taught us.

'It Ain't Right'

"If my wife works for a white family out here, cooking for them, why they'll bring her home in their automobile and she can sit beside them. But let her get on a street car and pay her dime, the same as white folks, and they put a barrier between her and them. I say it ain't right," the candidate continued.

There was a general nodding and mopping of brows. Then the candidate resumed:

"I've got my plan for solving this unemployment problem, too. Right now I'm laboring under this Hoover prosperity." He paused, while a ripple of grins ran its course among his listeners.

"I was working in the freight department for the Rock Island when I got laid off. Well, I'd tax these state governments and capitalistic fellows like Andrew Mellon with his $7,990,425,178.

"That's the way you ought to attack this problem, instead of taxing these poor boys making $12.50 and $15 a month."

Elections
New York American

JAN 25 1932

Negro Magistrate To Run for Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP). —Edward W. Henry, the only Negro magistrate in Pennsylvania, announced today that he will seek the Republican nomination for Congress from the Second Philadelphia District in the June primary.

Four-Man Fight Favors Judge Henry

PHILADELPHIA—(CNS) — The fact that there are three present Congressmen in the newly created second congressional district has been cited as favorable to the recently anounced candidacy of Judge Edward W. Henry as Republican nominee for the seat.

Recent developments in the district have made it almost certain that all three of the present incumbents, James M. Beck, George A. Welsh and Edward Lowber Stokes, will contest for the position in the coming primary elections. The fact that the district is divided in sentiment between support of Governor Pinchot, who is anti-Hoover in sentiment, and the pro-Hoover group, is said to be another favorable condition for the candidacy of Henry, who is pro-Pinchot.

With four candidates in the field and with over one-third of the voters in the district Negro, the possibility of Henry's winning the district has become increasingly bright, observers here state.

Pittsburgh Architect Seeks A Seat in Congress

PITTSBURGH—Louis A. S. Bellinger, architect, has announced that he would seek the Congressional nomination in the 32nd district.

Bellinger has been outstanding in civic and community affairs, especially in the Fifth Ward where he lives. He is a Howard graduate and is basing his platform on a constructive plan.

LOCAL ARCHITECT OUT FOR CONGRESS

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa

CANDIDATE

L. A. BELLINGER

Well-known local architect, who announced his candidacy for Congress Wednesday.

Louis A. S. Bellinger, registered architect, and for many years active in the civic and political activities of the Fifth ward, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress from the 32d district.

Mr. Bellinger, a graduate of Howard University, a former city architect, and an American Legionnaire, is the only Negro candidate in a field of five for the elective office, and feels that he has a fine chance to win.

3-19-32

His candidacy is based on the following platform:

Direct federal relief to aid needy during any emergency.

Sensible modification of the Volstead Act to allow "local option" in states that desire it, but at the same time to prevent any inter-state traffic in spiritous liquors.

The payment in full before the end of 1934 of the Soldier's Bonus.

A national housing board to decise means of elimination of blighted areas and slums.

Federal laws under a secretary of education to eliminate illiteracy.

Election of president by the direct vote of the people, instead of the electoral college.

Legislation reorganizing federal defenses to prevent "wars of aggression" and foreign alliances.

The primaries will be held Tuesday, April 26.

Collier and Marquess Lukewarm On Henry's Race for Congress

PHILADELPHIA.—Magistrate Edward Henry's aspirations for election to United States Congress from this city, though evidently popular enough with the masses of voters, appears to have little popularity with other political leaders of Henry's district.

That district comprises the First Congressional, including the 1st, 7th, 26th, 30th, 36th, 39th, and 48th wards. The total colored population of these wards in 1930 was 53,345. The district is at present represented by James M. Beck.

That Judge Henry's fight may be with other leaders as much as with white candidates has been indicated by the attitudes of John Marquess, exalted ruler of one of the city's two big Elk lodges, both of which are situated in the 30th ward, and the attitude of B. G. Collier, state Pythian head, also of that ward. Both of these men and their followers have pronounced influence in the district from which Henry will run.

Judge Henry made a public request for Mr. Marquess's support at a mass meeting in North Philadelphia a few weeks ago. Mr. Marquess made no response to this invitation publicly, nor has he issued any statement thereon. He told newspapermen last week, however, that he was not thinking of politics—now.

However, followers of Mr. Marquess have made no secret of the fact that they believe Judge Henry's race futile. One of them recently pointed out that Congressman Beck, who represents the district, was too smart a politician to be beaten.

Mr. Collier recently entered the spotlight when he called a meeting with the expressed purpose of forming a city-wide organization. One such already exists. Mr. Collier's statement as to Judge Henry appears unenthusiastic. Here it is:

"He (Henry) is an American citizen and it is one of his constitutional rights and no one should criticize his ambition. I wish him success."

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN PHILLY LOSES

Judge Henry Worn Out After Strenuous Campaign.

THANKS VOTERS FOR THEIR AID

Count, Henry, 10,679; Beck, 29,641.

PHILADELPHIA—(AFRO Bureau)—Henry lost every ward. He polled 10,679 to Beck's 29,641. Henry charges foul play.

Samuel B. Hart, incumbent, nominated for state representative on Republican ticket. Dr. Barnes, candidate for legislature, lost with 4,674 against winner's 10,805.

Salterwhite ran tenth, with 3,837 against thre victors, who polled about 19,000 each.

By HARRY B. WEBBER

PHILADELPHIA—At 4 a.m. Wednesday the election bureau at City Hall told the AFRO that only two out of nine wards in the second congressional district had been heard from and one of them, the 30th, gave Magistrate Edward W. Henry, Congress candidate, 2,476 votes on the Republican nomination ticket against the incumbent, James M. Beck's vote of 2,749, while the seventh ward gave Beck 3,057 and Henry only 845.

More complete returns from the 8th, 9th, 10th, 24th, 27th, 36th, and 44th wards, composing the balance of the district, were expected to tell the story of Henry's victory or defeat on two ballots, Republican and Democratic.

Dr. W. Harry Barnes, candidate for the state legislature from the 21st district, composing the 47th and 29th wards, was said at Magistrate Henry's office at 3 a.m. Wednesday to have carried the heavily populated 47th ward, but the AFRO was told in the city hall at 4 a.m. that the complete returns from neither ward were in hand.

At Henry's office on 20th and Fitzwater, a crowd gathered soon after the polls closed and remained there until 3:00 Wednesday morning. Enthusiasm ran high throughout the night and Henry was being congratulated even that early by friends and political enemies.

Earlier in the evening officials at the Broad Street headquarters of Gen. Smedley S. Butler stated their opinion that Henry was a sure winner. One of the slogans of the campaign has been, "Butler for Senator; Henry for Congressman." Both were opponents of the G.O.P. organization.

In the precincts of the 30th ward where Henry carried a surprising vote against Beck, the majority of the precincts gave Henry a lead over Beck though Beck made this up somewhat in the remaining precincts.

Color

Charges that the color issue had been used in one precinct were made when a letter advising voters not to support Henry because he was a colored man were sent out by two candidates for committeemen.

There were a good number of colored committeemen in varicus sections of the city, but returns on them were slow.

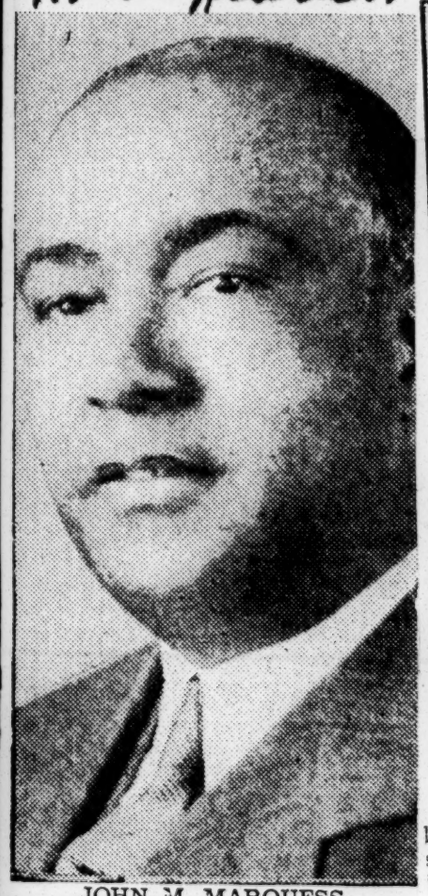
At City Hall no report from West Philadelphia districts was available at 4 a.m.

JUDGE HENRY TO ASK RECOUNT

PHILADELPHIA—Magistrate Edward M. Henry will not only ask for a recount of the votes in several divisions of the Second District where he ran against James M. Beck, white, for the Republican Congressional nomination, but will run in the election on an independent ticket, it was annouced this week.

Magistrate Hery charged that Beck defeated him by the use of large sums of money and that in many instances ballots cast were illegal. In the primary Beck polled 29,641 votes while 10,679 voted for Henry.

Alternate Delegate for G.O.P.



JOHN M. MARQUESS
elected alternate delegate at large from the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania, to the Republican National Convention.

Endorse Mrs. White For Legislature

The Philadelphia Citizens' League, with headquarters at 2012 West Columbia ave., has endorsed the candidacy of Mrs. Arbertha White, 1745 N. Twenty-first st., for the State Legislature from the 21st Legislative District, comprising the 42nd and 29th Wards.

The candidate is running on the Democratic ticket, and according to reports from her section is receiving the warm support of the housewives in her area, which includes that section bounded by Montgomery ave., north, Poplar st., south, Broad st., east, and the Schuylkill, west. Among the promises she has made to her potential constituency is one to oppose a pending bill which requires all beauticians to own at least $3,000 worth of equipment to be able to operate.

Serving on Mrs. White's campaign committee and representing the Philadelphia Citizens' League in the campaign for her election are, among others, Charles Fred White, Rev. Arthur E. Rankin, Charles R. Staton and Mrs. L. L. Johnson.

Legislator

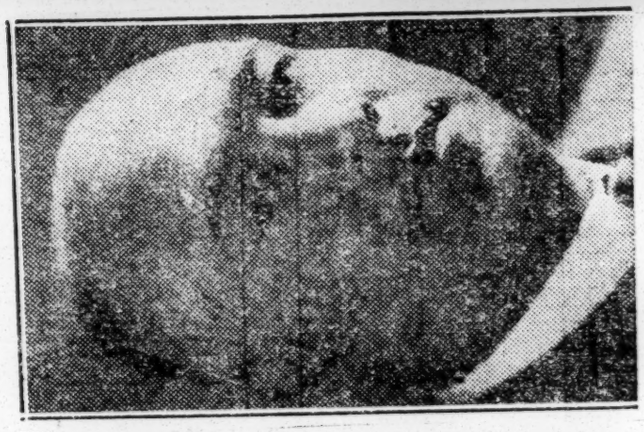
Samuel Hart is a reelected member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, from the Sixth Legislative District.

Mentioned For Job

Attorney William Harvey Fuller, member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Philadelphia, may receive the appointment as assistant district attorney in the Quaker City, filling the place left vacant when City Committeeman John C. Asbury leaves that post on August 1. According to reliable reports, the political shift will include the appointment of John W. Harris, Jr., to the then vacant Fuller seat in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

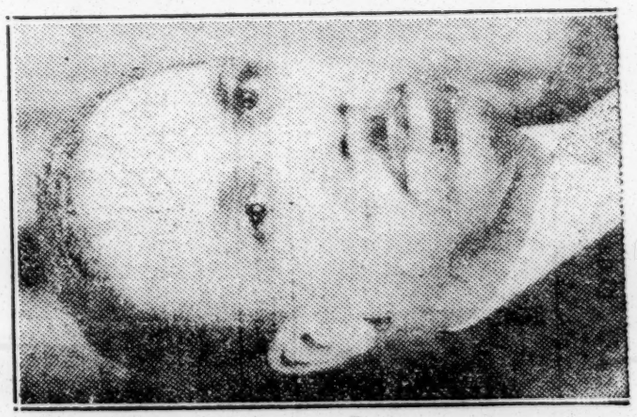
Mr. Asbury, for many years an outstanding political leader in Philadelphia and the Keystone State, resigned when District Attorney Kelley offered him the alternative of remaining in his office or keeping his seat on the Republican City Committee. It is rumored that Mr. Asbury will be given a $7,000 job as an assessor.—C.P.S. Photo.

TUESDAY'S BALLOTING WILL DECIDE THEIR FATES



JOHN M. MARQUESS
The meteor of national politics who is slated for election as an elector on the Republican side from Pennsylvania.

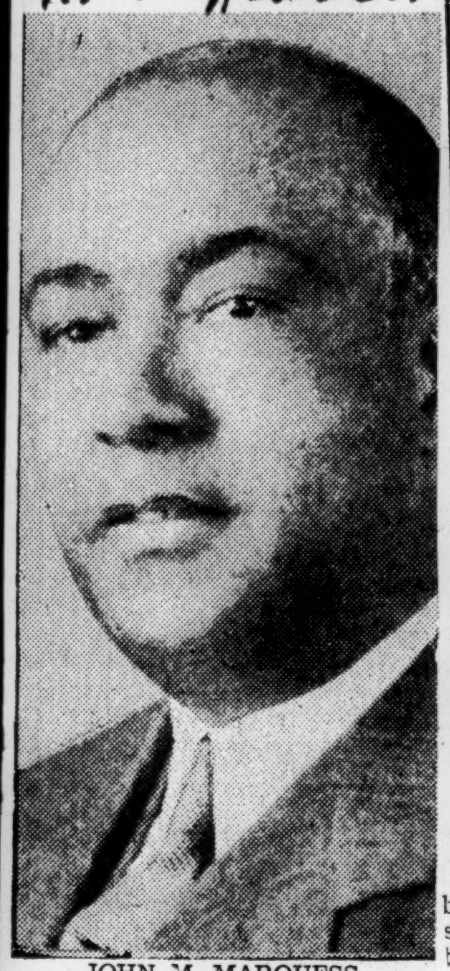
SAMUEL B. HART
Who will be Harris' mate in the House if balloting runs true to Organization form. Hart represents the 7th Ward.



JOHN W. HARRIS, JR.
Who is slated by leadership for election in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg from the 30th Ward.

JOHN C. ASBURY
City Committeeman and leader of the 29th Ward, who's leadership will be tested by the results of the election next Tuesday.

Alternate Delegate for G.O.P.



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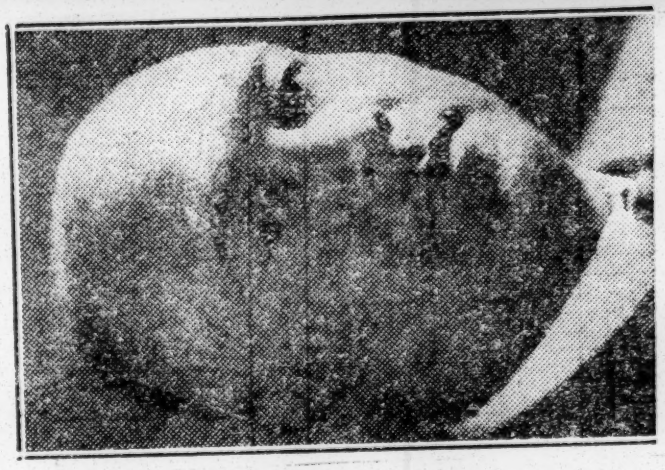

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SAMUEL B. HART
Who will be Harris' mate in the House if balloting runs true to Organization form. Hart represents the 7th Ward.

JOHN W. HARRIS, JR.
Who is slated by the Democratic organization for election to the House of Representatives from the 30th Ward.

JOHN C. ASBURY
City Committeeman and leader of the 29th Ward, whose leadership will be tested by the results of the election next Tuesday.

Political-1932

Pennsylvania

Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA HAS THREE IN LEGISLATURE

Courier 11-19-32

Results In Keystone State Favorable To Republicans

Norfolk, Va.

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP)—Although there was a startling increase in the size of the Negro vote for Democratic candidates in last week's election, it did not assume the proportions here that are reported from other urban centers. In the wards where the Negro vote was substantial, the Republicans' margin was quite comfortable.

The vote for James M. Bock, white, the Republican candidate for Congress and a former solictor general, is indicative of the trend of the Negro vote, inasmuch as a large bloc of the Negro voters resides within the second district. Two Negro members of the state legislature were elected on the Republican ticket Tuesday. The principal wards from which Bock looked for Negro support were the seventh, thirtieth, and thirty-sixth.

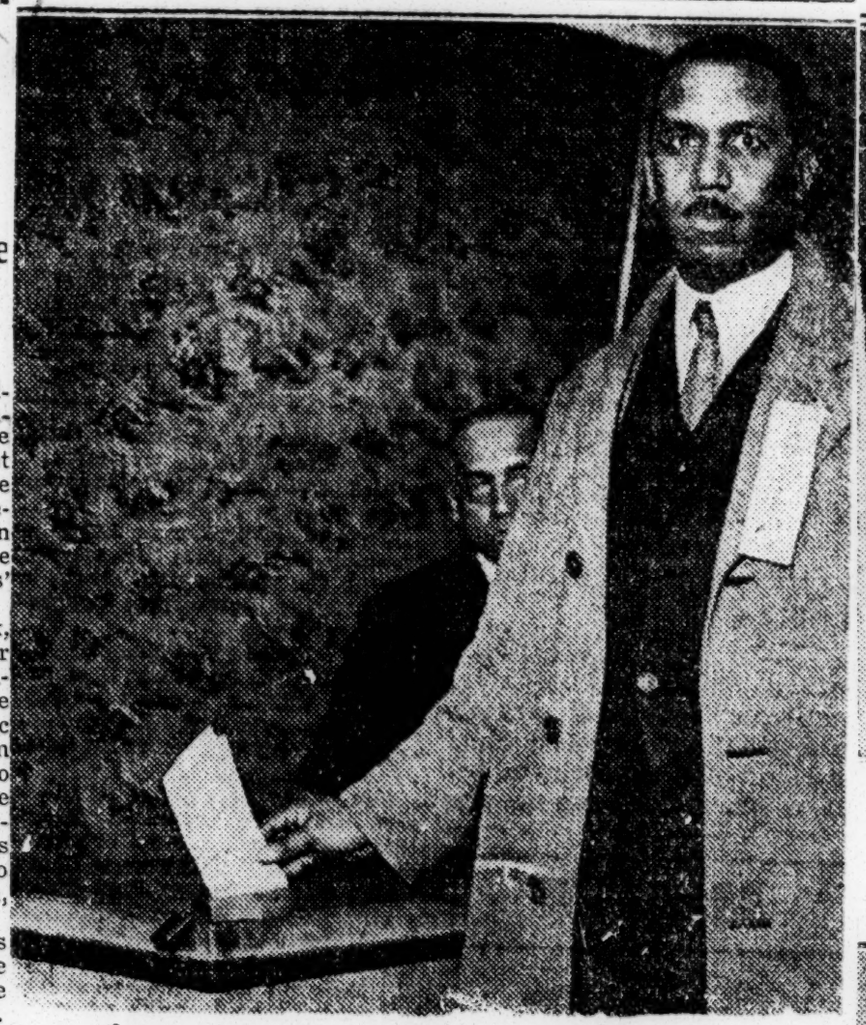
Samuel B. Hart, Republican, was elected to the Legislature from the sixth district, which comprises the seventh ward, by a vote of 5,378. John H. Harris, Jr., Republican, was elected to the Legislature from the seventh district, which comprises the thirteenth ward, by a vote of 5,180 to 2,915 for his Democratic opponent, Edward L. Duffy, white. John Asbury is a representative from the fifth district in which the thrity-sixth ward is located.

The Republican and Democratic vote for congressman in these wards was: seventh ward, Republican 5,373 Democratic, 1,596; thirtieth ward, Republican 5,222, Democratic 2,896; thirty-sixth ward, Republican 7,163, Democratic 7,086. The total Democratic vote in the three wards, as compared to the total Republican vote, was one to three.

These proportions would probably have to be shaved if an analysis of the Negro and the white vote in the wards were at present obtainable. Such an analysis would probably show that about 25 per cent of the Negro vote was Democratic.

Congressman Bock is being touted as a Republican presidential candidate in 1936.

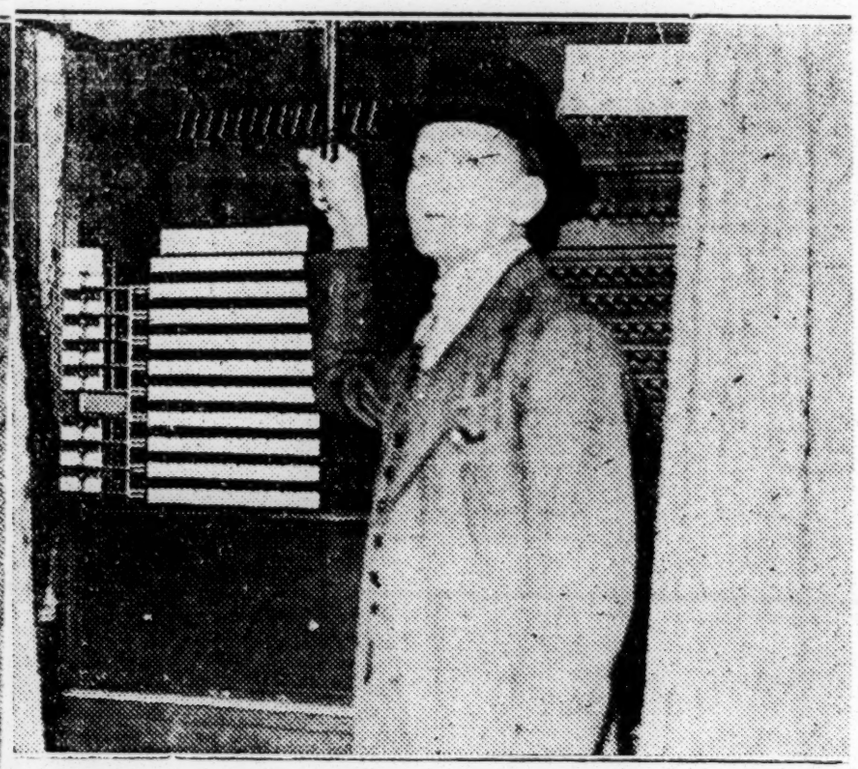
NEW PENNSY LEGISLATOR



Courier 11-19-32

JOHN W. HARRIS Jr.
Progressive young Philadelphia realtor, who was recently elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature from the 30th Ward of the Quaker City.

RETURNED TO HARRISBURG



SAMUEL B. HART
Re-elected to the Legislature at Harrisburg from the Seventh ward in Philadelphia.

Courier 11-19-32

Pennsylvania

Legislator

Samuel Hart is a Philadelphian who was elected on the Republican ticket to the Pennsylvania Legislature during the recent elections. He is one of three Negroes from Philadelphia who will be seats in the state's legislative body.

Elections

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS SELECT CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN RECENT PRIMARIES

Stage Being Set for Hot Political Battle—Forces Lining Up for November Election

Globe
Nashville Tenn.
8-12-32

Candidates for Governor of this state were chosen in the two Primaries held here last week. The Republicans selected their standard-bearer who had little trouble in outdistancing his opponents, but the Democratic Primary was a hot race. The campaign was long drawn out and warmly contested, and in some instances bitter. These two major parties having therefore, selected their standard-bearers for the highest honors in the state, are lining up their forces for the November election.

From now until that day the woods will be full of spell-binders, and oratory will flow, workers will be drafted, voters will be contacted, and organizations will be laying their claim for their respective candidate.

In the national race between Republicans and Democrats there is much interest, as Hoover and Curtis will be pitted against Roosevelt and Garner. There are several minor candidates. The Prohibition Party has named their ticket, the Socialists their ticket and leaders here in this state, Tennessee. The two last named will have little support and will poll only a small vote. The Republicans of Tennessee are already claiming that this is their golden opportunity, their one chance for which they have waited since they lost the gubernatorial chair in the passing out of Mr. Hooper, who was the last one of the Republican Party to become Chief Executive of the State of Tennessee.

Political wiscacres and leaders of the two Parties are making their usual claims and counter-claims as to how many thousands they will pull up as a majority in the November contest and general election. Since the primaries are over and the bitter attacks made upon the several candidates in the Democratic Primary, quiet seems to prevail, normalcy politically evidenced, has returned to the several camps.

Consideration is being given to the claims of the Republican Party leadership, due to the fact that only one section of the state is thoroughly in control of the Democratic Party, which is the western section, while the eastern is as rockribbed Republican as the western is purely Democratic from Party standpoint; middle part of the state to break ful, and it is claimed here that much will depend upon the Republican line up and organization for the middle part of the state to break even.

It is known here that Davidson County has gone Republican on several occasions, and it is along this line that it is expected that the Republicans will work, labor, strive and plan to put their candidates in and to have their selection endorsed when the voters go to the polls next November.

PATTERSON TO BACK CANDIDACY OF POPE

Commercial Appeal

Considers Him Nominee, Despite Committee's Vote.

8-26-32

CRUMP DEFENDS BALLOT

Memphis Press

Says Lea and Horton Linked With Contestant—State Republicans Jubilant At Split In Democratic Ranks.

Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson, third in the recent campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor, will support Lewis S. Pope in the November election, he announced yesterday in Nashville.

"Mr. Pope is the party's rightful nominee and I will support his candidacy for governor of Tennessee," was his brief statement.

The former governor swung his support to Pope immediately after the primary because of frauds and negro votes which became the basis of a contest before the state primary board.

Republicans Jubilant.

Tennessee Republicans, gathered in Nashville for its state primary board meeting, were jubilant over the turn of events which puts two Democratic candidates in the field. Republican leaders believe that the split will give them the first chance to elect a Tennessee governor since Ben Hooper. Their candidate is John E. McCarn, young Memphis lawyer and former commander of the American Legion in Tennessee.

Congressman Crump, who returned yesterday with several hundred followers beaming with the success of his candidate, McAlister, before the primary board, last night linked Pope with Col. Luke Lea and Governor Horton and defended the action of the board in throwing out the contest.

Mr. Pope made the following statement:

"I am the nominee for governor of the white Democrats of Tennessee. My duty is plain. I cannot surrender the interests of the people to the two city machines of Memphis and Nashville. The contest before the state primary board today was a farce. The first ballot was to seat two members of the board, both of whom admitted that they were citizens of North Carolina and Arkansas respectively.

Designed Fraud.

"The proof adduced before the board conclusively demonstrated such well designed fraud as no decent people can stand for.

"I stand today free from control or influence of any person, organization or political machine, city boss or any other influence.

"I stand today upon the same and only promise that I made during my campaign and that is that when I am elected governor I will be governor.

"I am not an independent candidate, but a real nominee of the free thinking Democrats of this state. I favor the election of, and shall put forward every effort to help carry Tennessee for Roosevelt for president and his associate, John Garner.

"I will make a fuller statement a little later, but for the present I call on all loyal Democrats who believe in free government to redeem the state from machine rule."

Vote of the Board.

The seven members voting against McAlister were George S. Barger, Mrs. Floyd Walker, J. Fon Davis of the First District; Dow E. Slagle, Mrs. Bessie Cox, of the Fourth District; Mrs. Mary Langford, of the Sixth District, and Miss Katherine Ingram, of the Eighth District.

L. R. Turner of the Third and Mrs Marc Anthony of the Ninth were absent.

Committee members voting "aye" on the motion to dismiss Pope's contest were:

Miss Velma Gibson, First District; Mitchell Long, Malcolm R. McDermott, Mrs. S. H. Dunn and Mrs James N. Trimble, Second District; Eugene Bryan, Mrs. Addie Milton and Mrs. L. Crowder, Third District; Woodall Murrey and Mrs. N. B. Noakes, Fourth District; Cecil C. Wallace, J. E. Evins, Mrs. Mary Dickerson and Mrs. Flora Gillentine, Fifth District; Dancy Fort, J. Carlton Loser and Mrs. E. B. Rundle, Sixth District; Ozro Long, Chairman Tom Henderson, Miss Sallie Walker and Mrs. J. P. Knight, Seventh District; Dorsey B. Thomas, secretary; W. G. Adams and Mrs. Neill Wright, Eighth District; George M. Brooks, Earl Parks and Mrs. L. G. Moffatt, Ninth District; Frank Rice, Jack Gates, Mrs. Pickett Mulcahy and Mrs. Phil Levitch, Tenth District.

All Nominations Upheld.

After refusing to set aside a single nomination the committee completed its business yesterday and adjourned. The new board, elected at the Aug. 4 primary, will assume office Sept. 1.

Other candidates failing in fights before the committee were:

Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier, claiming nomination as one of the three direct representatives from Hamilton County.

J. D. Hamilton, challenging the nomination of Dr. W. L. Lyons as floterial representative from Hawkins and Sullivan counties.

Paul Treanor, contesting the nomination of Laurence Howard as senator from Davidson County.

Tom Collier, challenging the renomination of Cong. E. H. Crump from the new Ninth District.

While not filing a formal contest, Bradley Cassetty of Jackson County, protested the issuance of a certificate to Lee Carter as direct representative on the ground that Carter failed to file a statement of expenditures five days before the primary. Carter filed the state two days before, and the committee decreed that this would suffice, since Cassetty did not charge fraud.

THREE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

An extremely interesting, if not altogether amusing situation arises in connection with the contest for the governorship being waged in Tennessee, at which time the Negro vote arises as the "bone of contention." Preceding the Democratic primary of last month, candidates of that party announced that they were not desirous of having support of Negro voters, but even in the face of such a determined and unrighteous stand, judging from the charges hurled at the successful candidate, thousands of Negro votes were rolled up in his favor, and if Mr. McAllister, the winner of the largest vote, is desirous of tossing them aside, the public has had no word of it. In fact, when the contest was waged before the Democratic executive committee last week, there was not the slightest inclination on the part of the McAllister supporters to toss aside the Negro vote. As the result, Hon. Lewis Pope, the runner-up in the primary election has announced that he is entitled to the nomination and bases his claim on the statement that he won the vast majority of the white Democratic vote in the state. Mr. Pope also expresses himself as averse to having Negroes vote for him.

John E. McCall, of Memphis won the Republican nomination by a large majority and in view of his determined stand against Negro participation in political affairs as evidenced by the relentless fight he waged at both the state and national Republican conventions, it is not clear to the Negroes of Tennessee whether Mr. McCall is inclined to have voters of the racial group cast their ballots in his behalf.

Therefore, the question arises in the mind of the Negro as to just who does want his vote. As it appears now thousands of Negro votes in Tennessee are drifting about with no particular candidate "falling over himself" in an effort to gain them. Whether it is the proper time to call on some representative and capable Negro leader like Hon. James C. Napier, of Nashville; Attorney E. O. Booth, of Memphis, or Horace Ryans or 'Squire Phil EuDailey, of the mountains of East Tennessee to take up the standard for the Negro racial group and make the race for governor, is not just clear, but it is a certainty that the Negro voters must have some candidate to support and as it is, he is not inclined to cast his votes for any candidate who is not in a receptive mood or is not inclined to appreciate the same.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS
SEP 22 1932

POPE TO STAY IN GOVERNOR'S BATTLE TO END

Candidate Denies Story Will Withdraw—Says Has Mandate From 100,000.

TALKS FIVE TIMES

Feels Must Continue Fight Against Machine Co[n]trol in Tennessee.

Sparta, Sept. 22.—(Special)—Denial that he will withdraw from the governor's race was made here Wednesday night by Lewis S. Pope, who spoke to several hundred people in the White county courthouse.

His remarks were prompted by a story appearing Wednesday in the Memphis Commercial-Appeal to the effect that a movement was under way to get him to get out in favor of Hill McAllister, whose 9,000 majority over Pope in the primary was further sanctioned by the state primary board.

"So long as God gives me strength I shall continue this fight to prevent machine-controlled men and politics from taking over the government of this state," the former commissioner of institutions declared.

"I entered this fight as the nominee of the white Democrats of Tennessee I will be in the fight when November comes.

"There is not one word of truth in the statement that I will get out. I'm in this race to the finish."

Covers Five Counties.

Pope's speech at Sparta was the fifth of the day in the interest of his candidacy for governor as the nominee of the white Democrats of Tennessee. Previously he had spoken at Livingston, Byrdstown, Jamestown and Crossville.

In his speech at Sparta, Pope declared that he would be the rankest kind of coward to desert the people whom he had marshaled on the field of battle at a time "when the enemy forces were massed in front."

Pope declared he entered the gubernatorial race before the primary of his own volition. Since he had been defrauded of the nomination by the herded Negro vote in Shelby and Davidson counties, now he was not a candidate by his own desires, but because the demands of more than 100,000 white Democrats of Tennessee for clean government made it imperative that he continue the battle, he said.

Pope's speaking tour throughout the upper Cumberland mountain section is carrying out a program that will take him into practically every county in the state. Despite a steady rain that fell throughout the day, Pope was greeted by good crowds at the places where he spoke.

Makes Personal Appeal.

Fighting an uphill fight, even as he did before the primary, Pope is carrying his personal appeal to the voters for their support in November, as they had supported him in August. The magnetic appeal of the man from the speaker's platform is converting many of those who became backsliders because of the belief in party regularity and a desire to stand by the nominee so declared by the state primary board.

More than 250 heard him speak at Jamestown, the seat of Fentress county, which he carried by a good majority in the primary race. He was introduced by Travis Smith, one of his supporters in the primary race. His denunciation of the election frauds in Shelby and Davidson counties drew applause from his audience.

At Crossville, where Pope arrived late in the afternoon, more than a hundred were on hand to greet him despite the rain, and he spoke briefly to them in the interest of his cause.

Leaving Crossville in a hard rain Pope went to Sparta, where he was welcomed at his hotel by many supporters. Judge S. E. Butler, county judge, presided over the meeting in the courthouse auditorium and introduced Mr. Pope.

Elections.

CONGRESSMAN TAYLOR'S RECORD

East Tennessee News

Out of the hundreds of members of Congress, including representatives from the North, East, West and South, leaders of the Negro racial group appealed to Congressman J. Will Taylor to introduce a bill in Congress asking that our nation accord some recognition to the Negro in America in view of the race's contributions to our country and his achievements along all lines. Congressman Taylor unhesitatingly complied with the request and introduced the bill that brought forth a favorable vote of 253 to 65 in the House of Representatives and on September 19, 1929, President Hoover signed the measure that provides for the erection of a National Negro Memorial Building in the city of Washington. This is just one of the many unselfish services that the genial solon from Tennessee's Second Congressional district has rendered the Negro racial group and that accounts for his popularity that is causing the men and women voters of the race throughout the district to roll up their sleeves and work for the nomination and subsequent election of Congressman Taylor.

CASTING YOUR VOTE

East Tennessee News.

Within the next few hours voters will march to the polls for the purpose of selecting officials to manage the affairs of several offices in county, state and nation. The possession of papers qualifying a citizen to vote is, in many instances, suffcient evidence that he or she is interested in bringing about the selection of men who are honest, efficient and inclined to administer the affairs of their offices in a fair and impartial manner.

Knoxville Tennessean

Needless to warn the voters of the Negro racial group at this time, that there are hypocritical, tricky, oily-tongued individuals operating in a most active manner in an effort to gain support. Not only are the contests in the election of Thursday infested with several candidates who are inefficient and unworthy of holding public office, but the wily and selfish friends of such candidates, some of whom are members of the Negro racial group, are employing every means to deceive the voters and have them support their candidates, realizing at the same time that the interests of the Negro group would suffer to a great extent with such men in charge of office.

Voters should exercise the greatest thought as they go about the exercis of their franchis. Refuse to be influenced by ignorant and selfish ward politicians who will stand at the polls for a price and espouse the cause of any candidate whether he is your friend or not.

As concerns the important office of Congressman, don't lose sight of the fact that a heated contest is being waged for that office. The man who represnts your district in the United States House of Reprsentatives during the next two years will be confronted with much legislation that will be of interest to the Negroes of America. Honorable J. Will Taylor, the present incumbent, has served as congressman during the past fourteen years, in a most earnest and efficient manner. He has exhibited fairness and impartiality toward all men, regardless as to race or class and there is positively no reason why he should not be returned to the office.

Voters should not allow their interest in the congressional race and contests for county offices to overshadow the primary election for nominating state senators and representatives. In many instances, especially in East Tennessee, the nomination for senator or member of the lower house is equivalent to election. It is, therefore, of vast importance that representative and well qualified men be selected in the election of Thursday.

As for the county offices, especially the office of sheriff, Negro voters, more so today than at any other time, are interested in having in the office of sheriff a man who will protect the interests of the citizenship with efficiency and without fear or favor. The evil of fee-grabbing has held as its victims hundreds of poor white pople and Negroes. Voters should accord this phase of the situation ample consideration as they march into the polls Thursday and their votes should be cast for a man for this office of sheriff whom they are reasonably sure will provide relief from this terrible evil.

-- A judgeship is to be filled at this time and the East Tennessee News again directs attention of the voters to the excellent qualifications and fine judicial temperament of Judge L. H. Carlock, candidate for judge of the Second Circuit Court. Many of the opponents of Judge Carlock are basing their opposition on his fearless, fair and impartial conduct of office. He is deserving of your support.

-- March to the polls with quick step and in prompt manner as though you were soldiers marching to duty. Turn neither to the right or left as you go through the lines and you will render your nation a fine service by marking your ballot for men who you conscientiously believe to be capable of carrying on the affairs of government.

Pope Contests Tennessee Vote

Montgomery Advertiser

Returns Show McAlister Winner By Margin Of 10,000: Fraud Charged

Montgomery, Ala. 8-6-32

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 5.—(AP)—A contest before the State primary board, based on charges of voting frauds, was announced tonight by Sam Carmack, campaign manager for Lewis S. Pope runner-up in the gubernatorial race in yesterday's Democratic primary, in which unofficial returns gave Hill McAlister the nomination by a plurality of approximately 10,000.

"The spurious claims of McAlister's nomination, based upon the wholesale and unprecedented frauds in Shelby (Memphis) and Davidson (Nashville) Counties," Carmack said, "cannot avail against the verdict of the honest electorate of Tennessee."

Referring to a resolution of the primary board, adopted at a meeting called at the request of Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, of Memphis, another entry in the gubernatorial contest, in which the board said it would throw out the votes of negroes "herded" to the polls, Carmack added:

"We have an abundance of evidence of wholesale frauds committed in both counties which we will present to the State Primary Board with the demand that, in accordance with its resolutions, it throw out every box tainted with these revolting frauds."

Pope, he declared, was "nominated by the Democracy of the State as its candidate for Governor, and by the eternals it shall not be stolen from him."

Pope was called to Pikeville today by the death of his father.

In the meantime Patterson at Memphis, issued a statement referring to Pope as "the nominee of the party" and said he would support him as a candidate for the governorship.

"The election of Aug. 4 in Shelby County was foul with fraud and reeking with dishonor," Patterson said. "Mr. Pope owes it to his friends and to good government not to recognize the nomination of Mr. McAlister. It is vitiated by fraud of the grossest character."

Interviewed by reporters, McAlister, descendent of two Tennessee Governors and a kinsman of a territorial governor, said he was "very gratified" by the returns, which he felt "indicate that I am assured of victory." That was his only comment.

Of the 2,257 precincts in the State, 2,032 gave: McAlister, 108,122; Pope 98,168, and Patterson 55,812. Some counties reported that all regular precincts were not open for balloting, indicating that the unofficial returns were practically complete.

In the Republican primary McCall rolled up 38,768 to 25,381 for his opponent, Hal Clements, collector of internal revenue. Howard B. Shofner, chairman of the Republican State executive committee, predicted that the party would line up solidly behind McCall in November. Clements, however, did not concede defeat.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR

JUL 30 1932

CLAIMS CRUMP HAND EXPOSED

Only Seeks to Keep Vote Board Control, Says Patterson Aide

E. H. Crump, leader of the Shelby County organization supporting Hill McAlister, was called upon Saturday by George Person, Patterson campaign manager, to follow McAlister's wishes and not vote negroes in the Democratic primary Thursday.

"McAlister's statement in his address here Friday night was in effect, that as a Democrat he did not want the negro vote of Shelby county or any other county," Person said.

"This cannot mean anything but that Mr. Crump's admitted purpose to vote the negroes in Democratic primary is for his own ends.

"After Election Machinery"

"It is not for Mr. McAlister's candidacy. It is obvious to us now that Mr. Crump is using Mr. McAlister only as an excuse for saving for himself the election machinery with which he has tyrranized this county for the past 15 years.

"It is up to Mr. Crump 'to send the word down the line' that since Mr. McAlister is not his kind of candidate and does not want the negro vote, for the colored voters o stay away from the Democratic primary and vote only in the Republican primary."

Person returned to Memphis Friday night from Nashville, where he talked with Patterson supporters "fresh from the firing line."

"Patterson will win by 30,000 votes," Person predicted Saturday.

"Rally Crowd Herded"

Headquarters in the Porter building were crowded during the morning and some of the workers seemed more optimistic.

"Patterson managers consider McAlister's reception a complete frost Friday night," Person said.

"Attendance fell far below the expectation of Crump's forces. We are certain a majority of the crowd were the herded whites of the machine organization.

"We feel McAlister's speech and the general impression gave strength to the Patterson cause."

MEMPHIS, TENN.
PRESS-SCIMITAR
JUL 22 1932

NEGROES ABOVE POLL TAX LIMIT OUT IN SWARMS

No-Tax Group Crowd Names On Vote Ledgers

HERDING ON ALL SIDES

Tenements Furnish Lengthy Registration List

Heavy registrations from vacant or sparsely populated negro tenements, a rush for the polls from modest downtown rooming houses and the double-duty of a negro tenement on the books of two wards were highlights of The Press-Scimitar study of registration ledgers Friday.

Examination of the books further revealed the high percentage of elderly negroes in wards of heavy registration. In the Second Precinct of the Thirty-fifth Ward, 234 negroes gave their age as over 50 out of a total registration of 713.

No poll taxes are collectable from voters whose age is beyond the 50-year age limit set by law.

From a negro tenement at 796 S. Main, 14 negroes registered on the Tenth Ward books at the last regular registration, while nine negroes registered in the Thirteenth Ward from the same address in the recent supplemental registration.

15 In One House

At 230 S. Second, in a crumbling two-story brick structure, with many windows broken out, 15 negro voters live—according to the registration books.

A reporter visiting the place Friday discovered that the building is deserted and left open to the public except for one small room with a padlock on the door.

Down the street a few doors, at 208 S. Second, is another two-story structure, with a barber shop and tailor shop on the first floor and another tailoring shop on the second floor.

From this place 15 more negroes are registered, altho only one negro said he lived there. In two or three rambling rooms at the rear of the buildings were several other negroes, but none said the place was his residence.

At 1027 N. Second, in the rear, is a one-story negro tenement, from which 19 negroes were registered. No negroes were found who had registered.

One negro, Will Settle, said he registered two years ago but not since then.

"Is it time to register yet?" he said. "Shucks, guess I've missed out on this one."

14 From Tenement

At 893 Darnell, in the first precinct, 13th ward, 14 negroes are registered, from a large tenement, more than half of the apartments of which are vacant.

One negro now living there said there were about five families in the flat.

Out at 2604 Southern, a large, ramshackle, two-story structure houses seven registered voters. There are evidences of only one or two families living in the building.

At 903 Barton, a negro flat wth "for rent" signs plastered over its vacant apartments, 19 negro voters live, according to their registrations.

Rooming houses showing spirited interest in the elections, judged by the heavy registrations from them, dot the downtown white boarding house district, registration ledgers show.

FOLLOW THE LAW

In response to the demands of Governor Patterson's friends for legal and proper safeguards in Thursday's election, the chairman of the county primary board has consistently side-stepped a direct reply with the answer, "We will follow the law."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tennessee
8/2/32

It is to be presumed that the chairman knows what the law is.

As a lawyer he knows that laws are based on reason and that they have a purpose. He knows that the people, in their love for sportsmanship, fair play and honest dealing, have agreed upon certain rules which shall govern the selection of a candidate for office. He knows that the people do not believe that any one candidate should have any advantage over another. He knows that every voter has the right to decide for himself and to have his vote counted as cast.

Since the law is to be followed, it is well to see what the law is:

1. First and foremost, the law provides that no voter shall be eligible to vote in a primary election of any party unless he be a bona fide member of such party and affiliated therewith. This means that the 31,500 negro registrations in Shelby County are, for the most part, absolutely barred from the Democratic polls Thursday. It means that the attempt of the county machine to vote them can and will be stopped if, as the chairman insists, the primary board "follows the law."

2. The law provides that it is a misdemeanor to vote in any primary, unless legally qualified, or to vote under an assumed or fictitious name. Will the chairman take judicial knowledge of the fact that thousands of ignorant negroes are herded to the polls in Shelby County and voted under fictitious names, illegally and contrary to both the letter and the spirit of the law?

3. Any candidate or his authorized county manager shall have, from the opening of the polls until the vote is counted and certified, a watcher of election, who shall have the right to watch the holding of said election, the counting of the votes and the certification of the returns. Will the chairman, recalling the manhandling of watchers heretofore, issue full and complete instructions to the officers of election that these watchers are not to be disturbed, that as representatives of the candidates they have legal rights, and that the chairman has taken an oath that these rights shall be preserved?

4. The law provides that it shall be a misdemeanor for any officer of election to interfere with any watcher, for any judge or clerk to make a false entry on any pollbook or deposit false ballots, and that it shall be unlawful for any officer to tamper with the election in any way. Under his oath, will the chairman instruct the election officers that a disregard of these provisions taints the election with fraud, outrages common decency and strikes at the very heart of good government?

The law is plain and the way is simple. These laws are salutary and they are workable; otherwise they would not be observed and enforced in every one of the 95 counties of Tennessee outside of Shelby.

Elections.

CONGRESSMAN J. WILL TAYLOR

East Tennessee News 6-30-32

The East Tennessee News unhesitatingly alings itself with those forces in Tennessee's Second Congressional District seeking to bring about the nomination and subsequent return to Congress of the Honorable J. Will Taylor. Considering the attitude of the popular and genial solon, during his several terms in the House of Representatives solely from a racial standpoint, it is extremely hard to conceive of any thoughtful Negro registering opposition to the candidacy of Congressman Taylor. In fact, his attitude for fairness to all men, regardless as to race or class, should win for the active and most enthusiastic support of every voter of the Negro racial group.

It is extremely gratifying to note the fine interest being manifested by Negro leaders of other sections of Tennessee as well as many parts of the nation in the candidacy of Congressman Taylor. Negro men and women leaders who have observed the attitude of members of Congress for many years, as concerns matters affecting the racial group, readily refer to the exceptional interest of Congressman Taylor and his spirit of fair play toward all men.

There never was a time in the history of the Negro racial group when the need of white friends was more evident. Congressman Taylor has unquestionably proven himself a friend of the group. It ill behooves any Negro to manifest a lack of appreciation for such a friend at this time which affords an opportunity for manifesting appreciation for such friendship. Every Negro voter, in fact, every man, woman and child, should begin today in waging a campaign among the group in behalf of Congressman J. Will Taylor. Without price or the promise of reward, the race voters should roll up their sleeves and work hard in support of the Congressman, and on the day of election they should march to the polls and cast their votes for Mr. Taylor in a manner that indicates appreciation for his fine attitude.

Tennessee Political Campaign, Hottest in Years, Nears Close

Constitution 7-31-32

Charges and Counter-charges by Candidates Seeking Victory in Race for Governorship.

BY WAYNE T. COTTINGHAM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 30.—(AP) Packed with personalities, charges and denials of fraud and general bitterness so intense that it flamed unto open fist-fighting on one occasion, Tennessee's biennial campaign for the democratic nomination for governor approached a close tonight.

The voters will choose Thursday from among Hill McAlister, of Nashville, five times state treasurer and twice previously a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination; Circuit Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, of Memphis, who was governor from 1907-11; Lewis S. Pope, of Nashville, commissioner of institutions under five governors and an aspirant for the governorship in the 1928 primary, and Rufus Campbell, 29-year-old circuit court clerk of Lauderdale county. All are lawyers.

Into the seething whirlpool of campaign rancor have been hurled charges that the Shelby county (Memphis) organization headed by Congressman Edward H. Crump, has traded government charity flour for votes. Crump's vigorous denials and repeated demands for an apology from Senator Borah, of Idaho, who made public the allegations, were followed by his offer of $10,000 to charity if an invited investigation showed any proof whatsoever.

Charges in Letter.

The charges were contained in letters to Borah from Memphis chapters of the Loyal Order of Americans. Crump criticized the Idaho republican for not investigating the charges before publishing them "to the world." Declining to apologize, Borah said he felt there was "justification" for the allegations, which a Red Cross investigation termed unfounded.

"The time has come for a showdown," Crump wrote Borah in offering $10,000 for proof. "Meet the challenge if you dare."

The Crump faction is backing the candidacy of McAlister, who has accused the state administration of Governor Henry H. Horton of seeking to use $11,600,000 of federal unemployment relief funds in support of Patterson.

Patterson's opponents have discussed plans for seeking an injunction, if necessary, to keep the administration from getting its hands on the federal funds. Crump wired sponsors of the relief act and also the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, asking that funds be withheld from Tennessee until "a fair and impartial non-partisan board" is appointed to handle them.

The advisory committee appointed by Governor Horton to help him to administer the federal aid was termed by McAlister "a committee to put Patterson in the governor's chair and perpetuate machine rule in Tennessee."

Seeks Publicity.

In telegrams to newspapers about local relief committees, Governor Horton said: "I urge greatest possible publicity to this humanitarian effort to relieve suffering. As President Hoover said, 'I have no sympathy with any effort to play 'politics with human misery,' and I trust that efforts to keep these humanitarian dollars from being spent in Tennessee will meet the hearty public condemnation which they deserve."

Meanwhile, Patterson has not been inactive. In a vigorous surprise offensive he charged that 33,500 negroes had been registered in his home county of Shelby "preparatory to having their votes recorded in the democratic primary," and the state primary board, meeting at his request to consider the charge, decided that in event of a contest after the primary it would nullify the votes of negroes "herded" to the polls.

It was at this meeting a week ago that Crump and anti-Crump forces battled in the aisles during debate on the resolution that was aimed directly at the Crump organization.

Newspaper advertisements published in behalf of Patterson and headed "Ghosts! Ghosts! Ghosts!" charged that Crump had registered "phantom negroes from empty lots, burned buildings" and elsewhere. It was declared that 173 negroes had registered from four tenements, pictures of which were printed.

Join Patterson.

Pope, who, with Patterson and McAlister, make up the "big three" among the candidates, joined Patterson in the movement before the primary board against mass voting of negroes, and during the session McAlister wired that he always had been opposed to "negroes voting in democratic primaries" and did not wish the nomination "by the illegal votes of any class, black or white." Pope calls himself the "taxpayers' choice" and the "man of the hour." Crump has blasted at Patterson with both barrels in newspaper advertisements, vigorously assailing the candidate's official record.

The advertisements also replied to the "stupid lie about free flour." A number of Memphis lawyers and others joined in signing a statement in defense and praise of Crump.

Attacking Crump's "political methods," Patterson told his audiences that, if elected, "I will take fear of Mr. Crump out of the heart of the rest of the state."

Patterson is 71 years old, McAlister 57 and Pope 54.

The republicans, too, will choose their gubernatorial nominee Thursday. The candidates are Hal H. Clements, of Knoxville, a former state senator and now United States collector of internal revenue here, and John E. McCall, of Memphis, a past commander of the Tennessee department, American Legion. Both are attorneys.

ELECTION IN MEMPHIS TO BE SPIRITED

7-30-32

By T. J. JOHNSON

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—The election of two members from the Tenth congressional district of Tennessee on Aug. 4 will command the attention of the people of Memphis and Shelby county.

Robert R. Church, who for years has been honored with the position on the state committee from this district, will find himself bitterly opposed during the primary by two disgruntled office seekers and ex-office holders, George Poole, former U. S. commissioner, and Lindsey Phillips, former U. S. district attorney. If by any chance Mr. Church is defeated at the polls on Aug. 4 it would mean the taking from his hands the reins of the Republican party in these parts and the placing of them in the hands of lily white Republicans, whose chief interest is to drive the Race out of the party and thus control the handling of patronage to the Race's detriment.

As an emphatic act of precaution the Race people of Memphis and Shelby county are aroused as never before and have organized for the express purpose of seeing that Church is not defeated. Ward organizations are in evidence in many sections of the city and county and a general organization under the leadership of Lieut. G. W. Lee has been formed and is actively at work.

A large portion of the 33,000 Race registrants that have so completely shocked and frightened aspirants to office on the Democratic ticket are church admirers and followers and have girded about themselves their registration armor preparatory to seeing that he does not suffer defeat on Aug. 4.

The Republican primary will be largely in their charge, with approximately 350 of them as officers, clerks and judges in the 46 wards and districts that are predominately of our Race. This is by far the largest number of Race workers ever serving in such a capacity in this section and the credit belongs solely to Church, who seeks every opportunity available to give his people a chance.

This has been a strenuous year for Church. It has been pregnant with many skirmishes. While his success must have increased his political strength, no one can doubt the general increase in his popularity and influence.

Much Interest In Race Of Negro Candidate

East Tennessee News

The name of a Negro will appear on the ballot in the general election of Thursday, August 4, and much interest is being manifested throughout the first district which includes the first nine wards of the city of Knoxville as John Lee, well known young man is waging his campaign for constable. Knoxville Journ

Mr. Lee is an active member of the Friendship Club, widely known welfare organization and is one of the city's sober and industrious citizens. 7/28/32

Speakers Urge Support

A mass meeting of Negro voters was held at Smitty's auditorium on Wednesday night at which time a large number of citizens from every section of the city attended. Addresses were delivered by Attorney W. L. Porter, Dr. J H. Presnell and Irving Alexander in which they urged the race voters to support the candidacy of John Lee in a most determined manner. John Morris introduced the speakers and Peter Lee, campaign manager of John Lee, presided at the meeting.

"BELIEVE IT OR NOT"
IN MEMPHIS A HUGE BLACK OWL HAS VOLUNTARILY AFFILIATED WITH A BARN-YARD ROOSTER AND CROWS LUSTILY AT DAY-BREAK ON ELECTION DAY

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tennessee
7/21/32

Mr. Ripley Ain' Neyuh Seed Nothin' Yit!

JUDGE CARLOCK'S RECORD

East Tennessee News.

One of the most important of the county offices to be filled at the approaching election of August 4th, is that of Judge of the Second Circuit Court. East Tennessee News readers are possibly more concerned about the type of men who occupy the important positions of presiding jurists over our courts than any other offices. When members of the Negro racial group fall into the toils of the law or enter into litigation of any kind, they at least want to have the assurance that the judge who sits on the bench at the time of their trials is of the proper judicial temperament and is capable and willing to administer the affairs of his office in a fair and impartial manner. Knoxville Tenn.

It does not become necessary to refer to the qualifications or lack of qualifications of any other candidate for the office of Second Circuit Court Judge, but the attention of voters of the Negro racial group is directed to the fine judicial temperament of Judge L. H. Carlock and the fair and impartial attitude that he has exhibited toward all who had occasion to come into his court during the time he has held office. The fact that Judge Carlock has administered justice from the bench of his court in a manner that thoroughly indicated his ability to be fair toward all men regardless as to race or class should serve to commend him to the favorable consideration of the voters. 7/21/32

Party affiliation should have no bearing on the minds of voters as they select candidates of their choice for the high office of judge of our courts. What is his ability as concerns the administering of justice without prejudice and fairly and impartially should be the determining qualification, and if the candidate has a favorable record in this connection, the voters should use no heesitancy in casting their votes for such a man in a most enthusiastic manner.

The East Tennessee News unhesitatingly predicts the re-election of Judge L. H. Carlock and in giving this unsolicited and unqualified endorsement to his administration as well as reccommending him to our readers as being full worthy of your support and confidence, such is done that our voters may have a part in returning a man to office who has served their interests well.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS PUT OVER CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn. (CNS). — Negro Democrats of Shelby County and other urban centers of the State were given credit here last week for the selection of Hill McAlister as Democratic gubernatorial candidate over his primary opponents, Lewis S. Pope and Malcolm R. Patterson. McAlister had an apparent advantage of some 10,000 votes over his nearest competitor, Pope.

Reporter 8/4/32

The charge that "Negroes by the truck loads were voted" in the Democratic primary in this City by Representative Edward H. Crump, McAlister partisan, was hurled at the winning candidate by his opponents. Bitter discussion of the Negro voters importance in the campaign was heard in all sections of the State, especially from the lips of Patterson, the candidate, who had declared he did not want the nomination if he had to have it at the hands of Negroes.

Elections,

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CHRONICLE

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"It is my opinion that we must act on this question. I have read the full text of the Supreme Court decision and have studied the problem. I have a simple way out, I believe.

It is this: It seems clear to me that this executive committee today should repeal its previous resolution barring negroes from the Democratic primary. This then will leave the question absolutely without any regulation of any kind from the committee.

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Miss Neal went on to say how the legislature passed the four-year act in good faith and she thought it should be approved by the committee.

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C. N. Shaver, state superintendent of education, was granted the floor. He told of the letter he had from the attorney general, on May 18, ruling that the law is valid and that the county superintendents do not have to stand for re-election this year. He pointed out the possibility of injunc[illegible]damus proceedi[illegible] of candidates or[illegible] "The four-yea[illegible] moves county su[illegible] politics to that d[illegible] it will be appr[illegible] Shaver.

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The resolution set forth that the state attorney general's department had construed the law as valid, and that it was the sense of the meeting that the several county executive committees be directed to follow the ruling of the attorney general to the effect that county superintendents were elected in November, 1930, to a four-year term expiring December 31, 1934.

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J. M. Nabrit, Houston negro attorney, was the spokesman of the delegation.

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"We feel that Mr. Garner stands a good chance of receiving the Democratic nomination for president, and, if not for the presidency, then for the vice presidency. We feel that the negroes of Texas can be of great service to Mr. Garner's candidacy. We feel that in other states where negroes are allowed to vote, our Texas negroes, if given the right to vote, can go into those other states and use our influence on the negroes there for the election of Mr. Garner. We feel that we could wield a great influence on the negroes of other states."

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"We are not aligned with any group," said Nabrit.

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NEGRO VOTER I[C]

Negroes begin to look the can[didates] jobs over. Frank Putnam, [Tom] son for governor—who'll do most [for] will abuse Negroes less? These are th[e] fore he votes.

Sheriff Binford or Chief Heard for sheriff[—] the squarest deal? K. C. Barkley or O'Brien Stev[ens] —which do Negroes have more confidence in? Judge R[.] Judge R. H. Spencer for county judge—here again, the question is more which will be fair to Negroes than who will know more law.

Isn't it strange how big cowards politicians are. Most of them know Negroes are going to vote and are afraid to make an open bid for their votes. And the executive committees are making gestures of exclusion.

THE ELECTED

Negroes are glad to see J. W. Mills successful in his race for the office of Civil District Clerk. He is a fine man and Negroes have confidence in him. It is a safe bet that every Negro who voted, cast their vote for J. W. Mills.

The mass of Negroes know K. C. Barkley from his many years on the school boards. They believe him to be fair. In fairness to Mr. Stevens, Negroes have not had much to complain of from him.

Negroes feel that they caught grief in the election of Judge White Boyd. Judge Boyd is unduly harsh with Negroes and Negroes think his punishments have been out of proportion to their crimes. However, Negroes will hope for a change of heart even as Paul changed. But whatever is their portion from him, they will be respectful even in their thoughts, as the office merits.

J. W. Hall is a good man and deserved reelection. It is a pleasure to go to his office because he and his clerks are civil and square with everybody.

In the runnoff that is coming up for August 27, Negroes must be prepared to vote intelligently for the candidates. The leaders should begin to get the records. Ask a candidate's opponent how the candidate has treated Negroes. Then ask old timers who remember things the candidate would forget. Finally ask the candidate for his explanation and what he can promise to do for Negroes if he is elected.

Houston Lawyer Asks for Warrants in Election Fight

By ALBERT WHITE

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 12.—Houston citizens are neither giving nor taking quarter in their civil struggle to secure entrance in the Democratic primaries. Furnishing an incentive for action to the rest of the state, they have set the state aflame, and citizens of the Race in practically every county of the state are instituting legal proceedings to vindicate their right of franchise.

In addition to this they are seeking the arrest of Democratic election judges who refuse to let them vote for the alleged violation of the federal code regulating suffrage rights in congressional elections.

F. K. Whittaker, Houston attorney, is representing a large number of citizens in their effort to have Henry M. Holden, United States district attorney here, to swear out warrants for the arrest of the election judges on the criminal charges.

New Suit Filed

Meantime citizens here are not resting. Carter W. Wesley and J. M. Nabrit, brilliant Race attorneys, filed two suits last week against Democratic party officials in Harris county, Texas, on behalf of Julius White and Dr. William Drake, who are suing for the right to vote in the runoff primary election to be held here on Aug. 27.

The two suits were filed in the federal court at Houston and will come up soon before Judge T. M. Kennerly. The suits ask the court to grant an injunction against Democratic party chiefs, restraining them from interfering with the rights of all citizens to vote in the primary elections.

The suits recite that White and Dr. Drake are residents of Harris county and that they have resided here for 30 years and are qualified poll taxpapers and voters of the county. It asserts that they are entitled to membership. The national Democratic convention has sole power, the suits aver, to state qualification for members. This body which governs the Texas body, has freely accepted all citizens as members, the suits claim. The Democratic party in Texas has sought to exclude Race members from membership on account of color.

The elections of the Democratic party are statutory, the suits allege because they are regulated by state statutes. To deny any person who is qualified the right to participate in them because of color is a direct violation of the 14th and 15th admendments to the United States Constitution, the two suits hold.

EL PASO, TEX.
TIMES
AUG 28 1932

Brungardt Is Elected Constable

Entire County Commissioners' Court Returned To Power By El Paso Voters.

In a shower of 13,307 ballots in yesterday's run-off primary, only one of four courthouse incumbents seeking reelection was defeated.

The one who failed to net enough votes to put him back in the courthouse for another two years was Constable K. M. Linker. Dan B. Brungardt won the nomination for constable of precinct 1 by a majority of 828 votes. Linker polled 4893, while Brungardt rolled up 5721.

The nomination of County Commissioners W. T. Griffith, precinct 1, and John L. Andreas, precinct 2, leaves the old commissioners' court, with the exception of County Judge E. B. McClintock, intact, barring any upset which might be occasioned by the contest suit Louis Foix has pending against Alex Gonzales, Ysleta commissioner. C. J. Milner, Clint, is the fourth member. The last two won in the July primary.

Joseph McGill, who defeated McClintock, is the new head of the commissioners' court. The plea of those running against the present commissioners to give McGill a new deal in the way of new commissioners did not work.

Griffith Has 1070 Lead.

Commissioner Griffith beat his opponent, R. H. Oliver, by 1070 votes. Griffith's total was 4947. Oliver got 3877 votes.

Commissioner Andreas had a tighter squeeze with A. H. Johnson. Andreas finally emerged with a lead of 122 votes. His total was 1163. Johnson received 1041.

One of the outstanding highlights of the run-off was the race between P. D. Lowry and Clint Organ for county tax assessor, which Lowry won by 1028 votes. Lowry amassed 6983 votes. Orgain got 5955.

Sid A. Colwell, present surveyor, won over R. J. Owen by 3207 votes, this being the largest majority given any local candidate.

No Republican Ticket.

Those nominated in the run-off will take offices in January. They will not have to battle a third time, because the Republicans decided some time ago not to put a local ticket in the field.

Gov. Sterling carried El Paso county. He received 8209 votes. Mrs. Ferguson 4888.

Sizeable majorities were also given Joe Burkett, brother of Mrs. Kathlee Grubbs, running for congressman at large, place 3; Joseph Weldon Bailey, Jr., congressman at large, place 2; Pink Parrish, congressman at large, place 1; Ernest O. Thompson, state railroad commissioner, four-year unexpired term; C. V. Terrell, railroad commissionr, six-year term. J. E. Hickman was given a small majority over William Pierson for associate justice of the state supreme court.

The total vote for run-off candidates follows:

For governor: R. S. Sterling 8209, Miriam A. Ferguson 4888.

For state railroad commissioner (6 year term): C. V. Terrell 7413, Lee Satterwhite 4552.

For state railroad commissioner (4-year unexpired term): W. Gregory Hatcher 4309, Ernest O. Thompson 7551.

For associate justice of supreme court: William Pierson 5722, J. E Hickman 5896.

For congressman at large, place No. 1: George B. Terrell 4658, Ping Parrish 7169.

For congressman at large, place No. 2: J. H. Cyclone Davis 3972, Joseph Weldon Bailey, Jr., 7779.

For congressman at large, place No 3: Sterling P. Strong 4134, Joe Burkett 7182.

For representative, 90th district: H. M. Hankamer 12907.

For state senator, 29th district: K M. Regan 12,967.

For county tax assessor: Clint Orgain 5955, P. D. Lowry 6983.

For county surveyor: R. J. Owen 4950, Sid A. Colwell 7157.

For county commissioner, precinct No. 1: R. H. Oliver 3877, W. T. Griffith 4947.

For commissioner, precinct No. 4: John L. Andreas 1163, A. H. Johnson 1041.

For constable, precinct No. 1: K. M. Linker 4893, Dan B. Brungardt 5721.

For constable, precinct No. 2: Bill Lansden 469, Gus Loewenstein 484.

This is what the local winners had to say:

Dan B. Brumgardt: "I am glad I won. I am going to give the best in me when I take office."

John L. Andreas: "I am sincerely grateful to my friends. Had it not been for their staunch support I could not have won."

W. T. Griffith: "Naturally, I am delighted over winning the nomination and I am deeply grateful for the confidence a majority of the voters in my precinct have expressed. It shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct myself so as to justify that confidence and convince all the people that it is merited."

Paul D. Lowry: "I never thad such a thrill in my life as I did when returns started coming in and I realized I had such a host of friends in El Paso. It was been more than a pleasure to me to know those friends stood behind me and gave me the office of county tax assessor. I will be on El Paso streets for a few days and try to thank each of my supporters personally."

Sid Colwell: "I cannot find word sufficient to express my thanks to my loyel friends for returning me to office as county surveyor. I will continue to give the same efficient service that I have tried to give in the past."

Gus Loewenstein, with 484 votes, beat Bill Lansden, 469 votes, for [Y]sleta constable.

Texas.

Political - 1932

Elections

THE CITY PRIMARY ELECTION

Houston Income

The city primary election will be held on January 28, 1933. There is talk of an amendment to the city charter fixing the date of the primary, instead of leaving it to the city Democratic executive committee, as is the case now. It is interesting, to say the least, to watch how this relic of by-gone days (it is a relic because its sole purpose is to furnish a means of nullifying the vote of Houston Negroes, who make up one-fourth of the city's population) hangs on in this city. All other progressive cities in Texas have abandoned it long ago. There is no primary election held in San Antonio, Galveston or Dallas.

1-F-20-33

Houston Negro

Something has also been said about abolishing the primary in Houston in order to save expense. The question involved might also be asked in this way: **In times of severe depression like the** present time is it worth the double expense of holding a primary election in which all white voters,- Democrats, Republicans, Communists, Socialists,- are permitted to vote, and of holding thereafter as a pure matter of form a general election, when the sole purpose of this expensive process is to keep Negro Democrats from voting in the primary? If the Democratic party in Texas can trust Communists and Socialists to vote in its city primary election in Houston, it certainly ought to be able to trust the loyal Negro Democrats who voted the Democratic ticket straight in the recent elections, and who helped to pile up the big majorities for Roosevelt, Garner and Mrs. Ferguson.

What really ought to happen in Houston, of course, is to do away with the city primary election and its unnecessary expense. At any rate, if this relic is retained and Communists, Socialists, Hoovercrats and Republicans are permitted to vote in the city Democratic primary, loyal Negro Democrats who have not bolted, but have voted the Democratic ticket straight, should be at least given the right to vote in the party primary which is opened wide to all enemies of the Democratic party.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

DEC 28 1932

NEGRO SEEKS TO FILE FOR POST

Refused Application Blank by the City Democratic Chairman

For the first time since reconstruction days, a negro Wednesday sought to file his candidacy in a democratic primary in Houston for a city office.

The negro's request for an application blank was refused by Chairman J. S. Griffith of the city democratic executive committee.

George O. Duncan, 3102 Odin avenue, a former elevator boy at a downtown hotel, and who said he was president of a negro voters' organization, sought to file his candidacy for street and bridge commissioner in the primary to be held January 28.

"As far as I am able to learn, this is the first time since reconstruction days that a negro has tried to file his name in a democratic primary," Mr. Griffith said.

"The negroes began in 1921 their litigation to obtain a court order permitting them to participate in a democratic primary, but until today none had attempted to file a candidacy."

A suit seeking a court order to permit participation in the primary will be heard in federal court next Monday.

Elections

NEGRO VOTERS ACTIVE

KEYSTONE, W. Va.—(C N S)—The entire slate of the Republican party local elections for McDowell County, was returned to office here, largely through an unprecedented poll of Negro votes.

Despite heavy rains and bad weather Negro voters in the rural sections of the county made an unusually good showing. Two colored men, Editor M. T. Whittico of the McDowell Times and Attorney A. A. Calhoun, were elected to the City Council.

Legislation, Suggested etc.

PENSIONS FOR EX-SLAVES ASKED IN DEPRIEST BILL

Similar Bills Have Always Been Defeated By Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C.— A bill providing for pensions for ex-slaves, introduced in the House by Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican of Illinois, would authorize payment by the administrator of Veterans' Affairs to ex-slaves of an amount not exceeding $30 a month when added to the monthly net income of the pensioner.

To be eligible for a pension under the provisions of the bill an ex-slave would have to be at least 75 years old, a resident of the United States or its posessions, not an inmate of an insane asylum or prison for ten years preceding the date of application and have no person legally responsible for his support under any state law.

Limitations of Measure

No pension under the terms of the bill would be paid to any inmate of a public charitable institution or to any person who divests himself of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Any pension would be subject to modification or revocation by the administrator of Veterans' Affairs in conformity with changes in the pensioner's condition.

Applications for pensions would be made in writing to the administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Pensions would commence from the date of filing of the application in the Veterans' Administration. Pensions granted to incompetent persons would be payable to their guardians.

On the death of a pensioner, whose estate was insufficient to defray burial expenses, authority would be granted the administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide burial at a cost not exceeding $100.

Bills to grant pensions to ex-slaves have been introduced in previous sessions of Congress, but none has ever been enacted.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

JUN 14 1932

A Liberalized U. S. Supreme Court

To the man on the street there seems to be three parts of importance to our present federal government. First there is the legislative made up of the House and the Senate. Then there is the executive, a machinery of departments and headed by the President. Then all recognize the power and extent of the hybrid not contemplated by our constitution makers, in the bureaus, partly responsible to the executive and partly responsible to the legislative, but to the great sorrow of the country, mostly self contained and self functioning.

There is, however, a division of real importance in our government that continues to function without the acclaim of publicity. But nevertheless it is a powerful force in the social, governmental and commercial life of the nation. This is the Supreme Court of the United States.

Most other parts of our government have shaped themselves in their functioning to the development of the last century and a half. Likewise the Supreme Court has come far from being a cloistered group of seasoned jurisprudents who microscopically check the t's and cross the i's of legislation to see if it accords with the supposedly sacred precepts of the Constitution.

Each new personality that has been elevated to this bench has added his views and his inclinations to the accumulation of views and precepts of his predecessors and colleagues of the court.

Justice Brandeis, finding a mental equal in the venerable Oliver Wendell Holmes, liberalized this court and shook it from its incrustations. Chief Justice Taft made it more efficient and Hughes is making it doubly efficient. Roberts liberalized its thinking even more. And the appointment of Justice Cardozo with his broad, keen Jewish intellect and his appreciation of the humanities, has been even a step forward in making the Supreme Court of the United States as it is now composed one of the most outstanding bodies of men ever drawn together for such a purpose in the history of the world.

The Fort Wayne News-Sentinel says: "To those who believe that the greatest hope of a republican democracy is to have an unqualified 'government of laws and not of men,' and that it is the function of the judge merely to apply the rule of law to a given set and state of facts presented before him, the appointment of Mr. Justice Cardozo may have had no further significance than the appointment of an able jurist.

"But to those who realize that in the process of adjudication the Supreme Court of the United States constantly promulgates new principles for the order and government of society, the Cardozo appointment has held, and continues to hold, a far greater significance. The significance extends beyond the mere opinions he may render, although that is naturally the criterion by which he must be judged by the Nation at large. His influence may be even more important behind the closed doors of the Court's conferences and deliberations."

Immediately after Judge Cardozo took the oath of office on March 14, 1932, he exercised definitely important influence on certain major decisions of the high tribunal, in cases where there were sharp differences of opinion.

For example, there was the question of a modification of the Packers' Consent Decree. After a number of attempts to set aside the Decree, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia finally yielded to the claim of the packers that economic conditions had so changed as to render the Decree inequitable. Justice Cardozo, delivering the Supreme Court's opinion, held that in modifying any consent decree the considerations are not the same as in rendering the decree.

Upon examination of the economic conditions, he concluded first, that the changes were not such as would guarantee to those whom the decree was supposed to benefit that there would be no further violations of the Anti-Trust Acts or restraint of trade by the packers; and second, that the changes in economic conditions had not rendered the decree so oppressive as to warrant a modification.

Then there was an important socio-political question, which involved the right of Negroes to vote in the Democratic primaries in Texas, where the result of the Democratic primaries is tantamount to a final election. The Supreme court, in a previous opinion by Justice Holmes, had held that the Texas law excluding Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries was a violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

The State of Texas had sought to evade that decision by amending the law so as to pass the responsibility of excluding Negroes to the state executive committee of the ~~Democratic~~ party. This method was sustained in the lower federal courts, which held that in the exclusion of the Negro by the election judges at the primaries, there was no violation of the amendments in question, because the invasion of right, if any, came from those who represented a private organization and not from the state itself. Here, the Negro was confronted with a rule of long standing—that the Fourteenth amendment was a limitation on the states, not on private persons or private organizations.

But Justice Cardozo, delivering the opinion of the Supreme court, looked beyond the form of machinery whereby the Negro was excluded from exercising the right of suffrage; and upon reviewing the statute, came to the conclusion that the election judges acted as an agency of the state. Therefore, the court ruled, the invasion of the Negro's right of franchise was contrary to the Fourteenth amendment, in accordance with the prior decision of the Supreme court, as delivered by Holmes.

These are but two of many cases in which the brilliant influence of Justice Cardozo's legal philosophy has valuably manifested itself.

Political—1932

Legislation Relating to.

ALABAMA SOLON FACES EXPULSION

10-29-32

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 28.—(AP)—A member of the Alabama senate tonight faced a request for his resignation or a motion to expel him, following his admission today that he had asked $250 "expense money" incident to passing a Sunday amusement bill for the city of Gadsden.

The senator, E. D. Jordan, of Etowah, in a statement dictated to newspapermen after a conference in the office of Governor B. M. Miller today, where the bill he introduced and later opposed was signed, admitted asking that amount to reimburse himself for expenses.

Senator C. B. Teasley, of Montgomery, tonight said, "If the facts are true as reported, there is nothing else to do but ask for his (Jordan's) resignation or expulsion. That is concurred in by several other senators with whom I have talked."

Senator Jordan from Birmingham, asked that the public hold in abeyance an opinion and termed the discussion "making a mountain out of a mole hill." They (Rpresentatives C. S. Culver and G. C. Allen, of Etowah) "tried to crucify me in order to force Governor Miller to sign a bill that he did not want to sign. The whole thing is merely the result of personal differences between two representatives and myself."

In addition to Jordan, Representatives Culver and Allen and Lee Castleberry, manager of a Gadsden theater, from whom Jordan requested $250 for expenses, were present at the conference with the governor.

Jordan's first statement described a conference with Culver and Castleberry in which he agreed to introduce the bill on representations that "the better people of Gadsden wanted Sunday movies."

"I suggested to Castleberry that a nominal expense account not to exceed $250 was needed to pass the bill," Jordan's statement said. "And he agreed after I explained that I put myself to some expense to pass the bill. Not one dime has ever been paid by Mr. Castleberry."

Jordan said later the Pastors' Union of Gadsden and the better people had expressed opposition to the bill and he believed it dead, until Representative Culver passed it Tuesday "contrary to his promise to me that it would not be passed."

Senator Admits Asking Cash In Passage Of Bill

10-29-32

Montgomery

Jordan Of Etowah Insists He Sought Only What He Spent On Measure

Expulsion Threat

No Other Course Open To Senate If Report Is True, Says Fellow Member

Senator E. D. Jordan, of Etowah County, who introduced a bill to make Sunday amusements legal in Gadsden, secured its passage in the Senate, and then tried to kill it in the House, yesterday admitted asking $250 as expense money from a Gadsden moving picture theater manager.

The admission followed a conference in the office of Gov. Miller, attended by Jordan and Representatives Allen and Culver, his colleagues in the lower House. Subsequently the bill which he introduced and later sought to block was signed by the Governor.

Meanwhile, Culver and Allen dictated an extensive statement concerning Jordan's activities in opposition to the bill, and after it was released Senator Charles B. Teasley, of Montgomery, declared:

"If the facts are as reported there is nothing else to do but ask for his (Jordan's) resignation or expulsion. That is concurred in by several other senators with whom I have talked."

Lee Castleberry, manager of the Gadsden theater, of whom Jordan admitted making the request for $250, also attended the conference in the Governor's office. According to the Culver-Allen statement, Castleberry said Jordan had demanded $100 as part payment of $250 for passing the bill. According to the same document, Castleberry denied that any agreement to pay Jordan had been entered.

Asks Public's Indulgence

After the Senate adjourned yesterday afternoon, Jordan left the city. Last night he issued a statement at Birmingham in which he asked that the public withhold judgment. Discussion and comment following his disclosure he described as "making a mountain out of a mole hill," adding, "They (Culver and Allen) tried to crucify me in order to force Gov. Miller to sign a bill that he did not want to sign. The whole thing is merely the result of personal differences between two representatives and myself."

In his previous statement before leaving Montgomery, Jordan described a conference with Culver and Castleberry in which he agreed to introduce the bill on representations that "the better people of Gadsden wanted Sunday movies."

"I suggested to Castleberry that a nominal expense account, not to exceed $250, was needed to pass the bill," Jordan's statement said. "And he agreed after I explained that I put myself to some expense to pass the bill. Not one dime has ever been paid by Mr. Castleberry."

Jordan said later the pastors' union of Gadsden and "the better people" had expressed opposition to the bill and he believed it dead until Representative Culver passed it Tuesday, "contrary to his promise to me that it would not be passed."

"Asked For $250"

Culver and Allen in a statement later said Castleberry had told them Jordan had asked for $250 for passing the bill through the Senate and they told him if he paid "one cent" for the passage of the bill they would defeat it in the House.

The Culver-Allen statement said Jordan had asked Culver on the floor of the House, to hold up passage of the bill "that the theater people had failed to live up to their agreement and upon being asked what the agreement was, refused to give further details."

Later the statement said Castleberry told them of an alleged demand from Senator Jordan for payment on the agreed $250 and Representative Allen advised the theater manager again if "one cent" was paid, Allen and Culver would kill the bill in the House.

While the statements were being issued all sorts of rumors were passed about the Capitol including several legislators being summoned by Gov. Miller, but none of them was substantiated by the Governor, or those named in the rumors.

Representatives' Statement

The Culver-Allen statement follows:

"The Gadsden Amusement Bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Jordan and was passed through the Senate 36-0, and was sent to the House for consideration of that body. Being a local bill in effect, it was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation and reported favorably by that committee, both Representatives from Etowah County being favorable to such action by the committee.

"On the following morning when the bill was to be reported favorably by the chairman of the committee and placed upon the House calendar, Senator Jordan came over to the House and spoke to Representative Culver about holding up further consideration of the bill in the House. Representative Culver asked why he wished to hold up the bill and he was told by the Senator that the theater people in Gadsden had failed to live up to their agreement, and upon being asked what the agreement was he refused to give further details. Upon refusal of Representative Culver to stop the bill, Senator Jordan appealed to the Chairman of the Local Legislation Committee not to report the bill, but without success. All of the foregoing was

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

NEWS CLIPPINGS FILE
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ARCHIVES

SENATOR ADMITS ASKING CASH IN PASSAGE OF BILL

(Continued From Page 1)

conveyed immediately by Representative Culver to Representative Allen.

Theater Man's Story.

"On the night of the same day Mr. Lee Castleberry, the manager of the Princess Theater in Gadsden, called Representative Culver and informed him that Senator Jordan, twice that day, called him (Castleberry) on long distance telephone demanding the payment of $100 on an alleged agreement as part payment of $250, which was demanded by Senator Jordan for passing the bill through the Senate. Castleberry denied that he had made such an agreement and asked Representative Culver over long distance telephone about the bill, what he should do about the bill, and Representative Culver told him emphatically that if he (Castleberry) paid Senator Jordan, or any one else, one damn dime for the pasage of the bill through the Senate that he (Culver) and Representative Allen would take no further interest in the bill and would defeat it in the House.

"With the consent of Mr. Castleberry, Representative Culver conveyed this telephone conversation to Representative Allen with the request that he get in touch personally with Castleberry in Gadsden over the weekend. Representative Allen, on the Saturday following the above telephonic conversation called Mr. Castleberry to his office in Gadsden and Mr. Castleberry informed him of the demands of Senator Jordan for the payment of $250 for passing the bill through the Senate and he stated that such demand had been repeated again on the morning of that day. Mr. Castleberry was informed by Representative Allen that if he paid Jordan one cent for passing the bill through the Senate that he and Culver would stop the bill in the House and prevent its passage there. Mr. Castleberry made an oath that he had not nor would he pay the Senator one dime.

Bill Passes House

"Upon the return of Representative Allen to Montgomery he communicated the result of the conference with Castleberry to Representative Culver and then on the next Legislative day thereafter the bill was passed through the House with record vote of 65-0.

"After the bill was sent to the Governor's office Senator Jordan told Representative Culver that he would insist upon the Governor vetoing the bill. Whereupon both of us communicated to the governor's private secretary, Mr. D. H. Turner, the substance of the foregoing interview.

"Yesterday afternoon Gov. Miller requested both of us to come to his office and we then told him just what we had told Mr. Howell Turner. The Governor asked that we get Mr. Castleberry to Montgomery to his office today and we did so the Governor could fully investigate the matter. We did get Mr. Castleberry and when we went to Gov. Miller's office the Governor sent for Senator Jordan and told him what had been reported to him. Mr. Castleberry then made a statement to the Governor to the effect that Senator Jordan had demanded of him that he pay to him (Senator Jordan) $250 as expenses for putting the bill through the Senate. He further stated that Mr. Jordan in a telephone conversation had demanded that he pay $100 on account of the $250 which he had first demanded stating that if it were not paid immediately he would stop the bill in the House.

"Mr. Castleberry stated to the Governor that he was an employe of the picture show house which belonged to a chain; that he had no authority to promise to pay any money on behalf of his employer, or to pay any. He said that he did tell Senator Jordan when he demanded the payment of $250 that he would take the matter up with his employer, who was in New York on business. He also told the Governor of his telephone conversation with Mr. Culver, which has been outlined, and confirmed the statement above made and also his conversation with Representative Allen in his office in Gadsden.

"Senator Jordan made a statement to the Governor, in which he admitted that he had asked for the payment of $250 stating that the same was to be paid as expenses for putting the bill through the Senate. He further stated that Mr. Castleberry had agreed to pay him $250 and that this was to be paid when the bill passed the door of the Senate on its way to the House of Representatives for further consideration. Senator Jordan was asked if he knew that if Mr. Castleberry had promised to make the payment which he stated that he demanded that each of them would have been guilty of a penitentiary offense and he stated that he did know it.

Political-1932 California

Office Holding.

Gets Appointment

IVAN JOHNSON III

For the first time in the history of California, a Negro has been appointed assistant United States district attorney at a salary of $5,000 per year.

He is Ivan Johnson III, 28, a former Kansan, now a practicing attorney in Los Angeles.

Johnson received his appointment from United States Senator Samuel M. Shortridge. He will work in the office of Samuel McNab, chief of the district attorney's office, assuming a rank usual to that of other deputies under McNab.

A graduate of Southwestern University Law school, Johnson gained prominence early in his college days as an athlete at the University of Southern California, which he also attended. He resides at 1142 East Forty-fifth street.

Negro Appointed Asst. District Atty. In So., California

LOS ANGEES, Calif. Apr. 25—(CNS)—Ivan L. Johnson, young attorney of this city, has recently been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Federal district embracing Los Angeles. Mr. Johnson is the first colored man to hold such a position in this district.

The new appointee attended school in Kansas and California, and has been practicing law here for several years. His appointment was made on the recommendation of Senator Samuel M. Shortridge.

California Legislator Visits Washington

FREDERICK M. ROBERTS,

who has served fourteen years in the California Legislature; is dean of the Los Angeles County delegation and chairman of the following committees: building and loan, Federal relations, municipal corporations, public utilities. He is also a member of the state executive committee.

Mr. Roberts is taking in New York, Washington and intermediate points, returning to Chicago for the convention.

Forty-six measures introduced by Assemblyman Roberts are a part of the statutes of the State of California, including the following:

SCHOOL TEXTBOOK LAW

Sec. 1666. No reflection upon citizens. No textbook, chart or other means of instruction hereafter adopted by the state, county, city, or city and county boards of education for use in the public schools of this state shall contain any matter reflecting upon citizens of the United States because of their race, color, or creed; and no teacher in giving instruction as herein provided, nor any amusements nor entertainments permitted in or about any school shall reflect in any way upon citizens of the United States because of their race, color, or creed.

Jim Crow Courts To Get Race Judge

MIGHTY PROTEST IN CALIFORNIA AGAINST NEW EXTREME PROPOSED BY CAL. GOVERNOR

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 30, 1932—The whole city was aroused last Monday following Governor James Rolph's announcement that he would appoint a Negro judge to preside over a Negro court.

Last Monday evening in the Governor's quarters at the State Building in Los Angeles, he stated to an overflowing crowd of visitors that he had definitely made up his mind to give the short term appointment for municipal judge to a colored lawyer. He announced that there were three candidaes for the position, Burt McDonald, Hugh E. Macbeth and Paul M. Nash.

While waves of protest mounted high in the Central Avenue they were even higher in the downtown district of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Hundreds of lawyers reading the press dispatch and hearing the radio reports of Governor Rolph's monstrous suggestion of Jim Crow courts became flamingly indignant. This indignation resulted in the formation of a committee of white lawyers who called upon Governor Rolph and assured him that there was no place for a Jim Crow court in California, but that there were colored lawyers before the bar in California who were capable of filling judgeship in any court and this would lead other race groups to ask separate courts and cause expense and court unpacly.

Political-1932

D.C.

Office Holding

HOME POST IS GIVEN TO NEGRO DIPLOMAT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—(UP) Transfer of William H. Hunt, American negro diplomat, from his post in Monrovia, Liberia, to a desk in the state department was announced today.

Hunt is second secretary of the American legation at Monrovia. His chief, American Minister Charles E. Mitchell, a West Virginia negro, is en route to the United States on leave. The legation will be in charge of Harold Shanze, white, who has served in many oriental posts as consul.

Appoint Emmett Scott to Parole Board Post

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill. 9-3-32

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university, was appointed one of the three members of the newly created board of indeterminate sentence and parole by the commissioners of the District of Columbia last Tuesday. The other two members are Isaac Gans and Dr. Loren Johnson (white).

The appointment of Dr. Scott was attained only after a fight had been made against his consideration for the post. After it became known that no lawyer would be considered for the place Bishop E. D. W. Jones of the A. M. E. Zion church proposed and urged the appointment of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university.

While W. W. Bride, corporation counsel, was considering the fitness of those who had been mentioned for the board, opponents of Dr. Scott circulated the false reports that he had been eliminated from consideration. The announcement of his appointment Tuesday astounded them.

The appointments of Mr. Gans, Dr. Johnson and Dr. Scott complete the installation of a new parole plan for prisoners of the District of Columbia, authorized by an act of Congress passed July 15.

Under the act creating the board, justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, in passing sentence on prisoners convicted of felonies, must impose sentences for a maximum and minimum term, the latter not to exceed one-fifth of the former.

After the minimum term has been served, it will be the duty of the board of indeterminate sentence and parole to consider the records of inmates of the district penal institutions with a view to reclaiming for society prisoners whose behavior justifies it. The board may in its discretion release prisoners from further service after they have served their minimum sentence if their conduct warrants release.

The commissioners decided to stagger the appointments. Mr. Gans will serve for seven years, Dr. Johnson was named for five and Dr. Scott for three. Hereafter all terms will be for seven years.

Political-1932

Office Holding

DETROITER MAY JOIN CHICAGOAN

Journal and Guide

DePriest Led Rival By 5,000 Votes On Latest Count

11-12-32

Norfolk, Va.

ALL RETURNS NOT IN

Norfolk Negro Voters Show Trend To Democrats

By Associated Negro Press

Congressman Oscar DePriest was leading his white Democratic opponent by 5,000 votes, latest available returns at noon Wednesday showed. DePriest was running for re-election from the first Illinois district, having been nominated at the April primaries. At that time he was one of the few Republicans to survive the Democratic sweep in Illinois.

Early reports Tuesday night said DePriest was trailing 8 to 1. As the ballots were counted, however, he overcame this advantage and took a commanding lead. On the basis of these latest returns his reelection to the United States Congress was virtually assured.

Detroit Candidate Leads

A strong possibility that there would be another Negro in the next Congress along with the Chicagoan was apparent in latest returns from Detroit, where Charles A. Mahoney, a first Michigan district candidate on the Republican ticket, was leading by a fairly substantial majority.

On the ticket with him were Charles A. Roxborough (third district) and Dr. O. H. Sweet, (second district), candidates for election to the Michigan Senate.

In Cleveland Eugene F. Cheeks was running as an independent for election to Congress. Definite results of his race were not available at press time, but it was indicated by early returns that his bid for a seat in the national legislative body was unsuccessful.

Legislative Candidates

Four Negro Republicans were reelected to the Illinois State Assembly. They are Harris B. Gaines, William E. King, Charles Jenkins, and William Warfield.

In New Jersey, J. Mercer Burrell, Newark attorney, was a candidate on the Republican ticket for election to the State Legislature. His election, so far, is doubtful.

In New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana there were other Negro candidates for state and municipal offices. Reports on them were not available by press time. A complete account and expert analysis of the results of all candidacies of Negroes throughout the country will be published in next week's Journal and Guide.

DePriest defeated Alderman Louis B. Anderson, of Chicago, four to one, for the Republican nomination in the April primaries. Running against him on the Democratic ticket was Edgar G. Brown, former national tennis champion. Brown was endorsed by the regular Democratic organization in Chicago but was decisively defeated for nomination in April by Harry Baker, white Independent Democrat, who was DePriest's opponent Tuesday.

S. W. Milligan, of Portsmouth, a candidate for Congress from the second Virginia district before the election was made state-at-large by the voiding by the courts of Virginia's redistricting act, received a small vote from supporters who wrote his name in on their ballots.

His name did not appear on the ballot because he filed only as a second district candidate and not for state-at-large also. He was nominated by the Communists.

General

MANY ARE INVOLVED

Await Attitude of Winners Toward the Removal and Replacement Of Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17—(ANP)—Political signs point to a deal of moving in federal circles here and throughout the country next spring. A lot of Republicans holding outstanding appointive positions under the present administration are quietly planning for new activities after the 4th of March when the Roosevelt-Garner clans take their seats.

The colored job holders whose outlook for the next four years has changed so materially since November 8th, pale into insignificance by the side of their white compatriots, and yet as the roll is called a surprising number of Negroes have been holding good jobs under the G. O. P.

Of course there is no reason to assume that colored Republicans will fare any better than white.

Many Hold Important Jobs.

Among the Negro appointees who will it is presumed will be planning new activities after the income of the Democrats are, in the order of the importance of their jobs; Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Liberia, salary $10.000 per year; Jefferson S. Coage of Delaware, Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, $5000 and his chief deputy Richard Thompkins of West Virginia; Hon. Charles W. Anderson of New York, Collector of Internal Revenue, 3rd district New York, $6000, "Judge" Wm. C. Hueston, Gary, Indiana, Assist. Solicitor of the Post-Office Dept., $5000, Hon. David E. Henderson, Kansas City, Kansas, Special Asst. U. S. Atty. General, who while holding a national appointment has been stationed in Chicago, $5000, Judge James A. Cobb, of the municipal court, District of Columbia, $7,500, Atty. Karl H. Phillips and Mrs. Henry Lincoln Johnson commissioners of conciliation, U. S. Labor Dept., $4500. In addition are the sprinkling of assistant U. S. Attorneys scattered throughout the country under Republican appointment. Among these are Frank Adams, District of Columbia; Richard L. Baltimore, Hubert T. Delaney, Wm. H. Lewis, Jr., New York; Francis F. Giles, Brooklyn, E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia, Oliver Randolph, New Jersey, Hebert T. Dodson, Chicago, Ivan Johnson, Los Angeles and J. W. Schanck, Boston.

Those In Diplomatic Post May Go

What disposition will be made of the holders of diplomatic posts remains to be seen. Consul Wm. J. Yerby has just been retired, at Monrovia is at the state department and there was a question whether he would return to Liberia. Wm. George of the same embassy has been in New York assisting his chief Minister Mitchell. He is a career man as are Messrs. Hunt, James C. Carter, who is at Calais, France Wm. H. Hunt, second secretary and Clifton R. Wharton at Las Palmas. There is an excellent posibility of their remaining in the service. The same is true of Lewis R. Mehlinger, an attorney in the department of justice and Louis Lautier a stenographer there. Both are understood to be protected by civil service. James A. Jackson of the department of commerce also is protected in his position according to the information available to the Associated Negro Press which was instrumental in securing the position for him. It is probable that country would feel the loss of Jackson more than any of the other appointive job holders.

Some of Race Won

Guardian

SOME DEMOCRATS—EVEN REPUBLICANS SURVIVE

11-14-32

Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1932—A number of race candidates running for various offices throughout the country went down to defeat as a result of the avalanche of Republican votes in the protest wave against President Hoovers reelection. A able exception, however was the reelection of Oscar DPriest to Congress from the First Illinois District, by a majority of about 6,000.

In Detroit, Charles H. Mahoney, Republican Congressmanal candidate in the First Michigan District was swamped, as also were Dr. Ossian Sweet and Charles Roxborough candidates for the State Senate. Boston, Mass.

In New York City the tidal wave helped reelect James E. Stephen, Democrat candidate in the 19th Assembly District.

In Indiana, Henry J. Richardson, Jr. of Marion County and Dr. Robt. L. Stanton, Lake County were elected Democratic members of the State Legislature.

In Chicago, Candidates King, Jenkins and Warfield were elected to the State House of Representatives. Representative Harris B. Gaines was also reelected.

In Philadelphia, John W. Harris and Samuel B. Hart were elected members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

J. Mercer Burrell will be a member o fthe New Jersey Assembly.

Fred Roberts was reelected to the legislature in California.

GROUP IS CONCERNED AS AX IS DUE TO FALL HEAVILY ON OFFICE HOLDERS OF RACE WITH DEMOCRATS INCOMING

Argus 11-18-32

St. Louis, Mo.

Spoils of Victory May Go Almost Entirely to the White Supporters of the Party.

DOZEN DEMS. IN LINE FOR GOV'T SERVICE POSTS

Johnson May Succeed Mitchell In Liberia

11-26-32

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Political signs point to a deal of moving in Federal circles here and throughout the country next spring. A lot of Republicans holding outstanding appointive positions under the present administration are quietly planning for new activities after the 4th of March, when the Roosevelt-Garner clans take their seats.

The colored job holders, whose outlook for the next four years has changed so materially since November 6th, pale into insignificance by the side of their white compatriots and yet as the roll is called a surprising number of Negroes have been holding good jobs under the G. O. P.

Literally thousands of white political heads will fall under the axe if the famished Democratic hordes live up to the usual performances both in national and local politics. The long established creed is that "to the victors belong the spoils" and the winning party usually brushes the other out forthwith.

Of course, there is no reason to assume that colored Republicans will fare any better than white.

Those Slated To Go

Among the Negro appointees who will, it is presumed, be planning new activities after the income of the Democrats are, in the order of the importance of their jobs:

Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia —salary, $10,000 per year.

Jefferson S. Coage, of Delaware Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, $5,000; and his chief deputy, Richard Thompkins of West Virginia.

Charles W. Anderson of New York, Collector of Internal Revenue, 3rd district, New York, $6,000.

Wm. C. Hueston, Gary, Indiana, Assistant solicitor of the Post Office Department, $5,000.

David E. Henderson, Kansas City, Kansas, special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, who while holding a national appointment has been stationed in Chicago, $5,000.

Judge James A. Cobb, of the Municipal Court, District of Columbia, $7,500.

The term of Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court will expire in 1934. If the precedent of the Wilson administration set in the case of the late Judge Robert H. Terrell is followed, Judge Cobb will not be disturbed. He is expected to have the backing of the bar association for reappointment.

Atty. Karl H. Phillips and Mrs. Henry Lincoln Johnson, commissioners of concilliation, U. S. Labor Department, $4,500.

Asst. U. S. Attys. and Diplomats

In addition, there is a sprinkling of assistant U. S. attorneys scattered throughout the country under Republican appointment. Among these are:

Frank Adams, District of Columbia; Richard L. Baltimore, Hubert T. Delaney Wm. H. Lewis, Jr., New York, Francis F. Giles, Brooklyn; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia; Oliver Randolph, N. J.; Herbert T. Dodson, Chicago; Ivan Johnson, Los Angeles, and J. W. Schanck, Boston.

What disposition will be made of the holders of diplomatic posts remains to be seen. Consul Wm. J. Yerby has just been retired. Wm H. Hunt, second secretary at Monrovia, slated for early retirement is at the State Department and there was a question whether he would return to Liberia. Wm. George, of the same embassy, has been in New York assisting his chief, Minister Mitchell. He is a career man, as are Messrs. Hunt, James C. Carter who is at Calais, France, and Clifton R. Wharton at Las Palmas.

May Stay In

There is an excellent possibility of their remaining in the service. The same is true of Lewis R. Mehinger, an attorney in the department of justice, and Louis Lautier a stenographer there. Both are understood to be protected by civil service.

James A. Jackson, of the Department of Commerce, also is protected in his position, according to the information available to the Associated Negro Press, which was instrumental in securing the position for him. It is probable that business men throughout the country would feel the loss of Jackson more than of any of the other appointive job holders.

There are only two other offices filled by colored men which require appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate. They are the United States ministership to Liberia, held by Charles E. Mitchell, of Charleston, W. Va., and a collectorship of customs, held by Charles W. Anderson in New York City.

What Will Democrats Do?

Whether the Democrats will place Negro members of their party in these places which will be lost by the Republicans moving out is problematical. That it would be good strategy for them to do so in return for the unusual support which Negroes gave to the Democratic ticket throughout the country is undeniable, but even the prophets who conducted their national campaign are not predicting what will happen beyond the probable appointment of their own campaign divisional chiefs.

Among the Democrats who, it seems certain, will be placed are:

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Columbus, who is said to be ready to return as minister to Liberia now that the salary has been raised.

Atty. Robt. L. Vann, whose spectacular campaign against the Republicans, his former allies, makes it appear certain that the special assistant to the attorney general's berth should be his for the taking if he wishes it.

Atty. Julian Rainey, of Boston, and Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Atty. Joseph L. McLemore too, will be a strong contender for a place with the effective Missouri organization at his back.

Both Vann and Rainey are lawyers. After the election of President Hoover in 1928, Mr. Vann was ambitious for an appointment in the Department of Justice. Whether he would accept any office under an Assistant Attorney Generalship is problematical. Mr. Rainey might be content with appointment as a special assistant to the Attorney General.

There has been only one colored man to serve as an Assistant Attorney General. He is William H Lewis of Boston, who served under President Taft. Perry W. Howard Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, sought appointment as an Assistant Attorney General after the election of President Harding in 1920, but accepted appointment as a special assistant to the Attorney General.

He served until after the election of President Hoover. After his resignation, David H. Henderson of Kansas City, Kansas, was appointed a special assistant to the Attorney General but was assigned to the office of the United tSates Attorney in Chicago.

Even if Dr. Johnson does not get the post as United States Minister to Liberia, it is probably that a colored Democrat will succeed Mitchell at Monrovia, although American commercial interests in Liberia have grown in the last several years. It is the duty of the American minister to maintain and advance these interests.

Dr. Thompkins may make a bid to head either the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., where Dr. Joseph L. Ward of Indianapolis, Ind., is the commanding officer, or Freedmen's Hospital where Dr. William A. Warfield, the surgeon-in-chief, is about to reach the retirement age.

Have High Hopes.

Lester A. Walton of New York, who was director of publicity, is expected to receive an outstanding appointment.

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, who served as head of the National Colored Citizens Roosevelt Committee, will be personna grata with the incoming administration, also Negro state leaders, such as Dr. W. G. Alexander of New Jersey; Joseph L. McLemore of Missouri; Harold E. Bledsoe of Michigan; Henry A. Fleming of Indiana; Thomas R. Smith of Maryland; and I. K. J. Wells of West Virginia.

If all the posts to which Republicans appointed Negroes are filled it appears that a lot of qualified citizens who in the past have been Republicans will have to change their political affiliations.

RETURNS TO LIBERIA

William C. George, United States Vice Consul at Monrovia, sailed Tuesday aboard the American West African Line Steamship Cathlamet for his post in Liberia. Mr. George has been on leave in the United States for nearly ninety days, a good deal of which he spent in the Republican headquarters in New York City. His wife, Mrs. Juanita James George, whom he married recently, will remain in Washington.

Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister to Liberia, also sailed from New York City for Monrovia last Tuesday. Enroute he will visit Mrs. Mitchell, who is studying in Paris. Mr. Mitchell returned to the States on leave in August and has been an assistant director of the speakers' bureau in the Republican headquarters in New York City.

Office Holding.

G.O.P. CUT OFF HUNDRED JOBS SINCE McKINLEY

Southern Cities Had 12 Customs Offices in 1900.

15 HELD POSTS AS POSTMASTERS

Succeeding Presidents Cut them All Off.

By H. A. CLARKE

WASHINGTON — Negroes have lost more than 100 Federal jobs under G.O.P. administrations since 1900.

Under the administration of McKinley and Hobart from 1896 to 1900, Negroes held many responsible positions, and the following list shows how the race has lost out during the past thirty-two years:

H. A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Deveaux, Collector of Customs, Savannah, Ga.; C. C. Wimbish, Surveyor of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.; E. R. Belcher, Deputy Collector of Customs, Brunswick, Ga.; I. J. McCottrie, Collector of the Port, Georgetown, S.C.; Gen. Robert Smalls, Collector of the Port, Beaufort, S.C.; James Hill, Register of the Land Office, Jackson, Miss.; John C. Dancy, Collector of the Port, Wilmington, N.C.; Joseph E. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Fla., D. N. Pappy, Collector of the Port, St. Augustine, Fla.;

J. C. Leftwich, Receiver of Public Money, Montgomery, Ala.; H. V. Cashin, Receiver of Public Money, Huntsville, Ala.; J. E. Bush, Receiver of Public Money, Little Rock, Ark.; Henry Demas, Naval Officer of the Port, New Orleans, La.; James Lewis, Surveyor General, New Orleans, La.; A. T. Wimberly, Collector of Customs New Orleans, La., and T. C. Walker, Collector of the Port, Tappahannock, Va.;

Surgeons, Chaplains

R. R. Wright, Paymaster in the Army; the Rev. C. T. Walker Chaplain in the Army; Dr. George C. Stoney, Surgeon in the Army; the Rev. B. W. Arnett, Jr., Chaplain in the Army; Dr. J. E. Shephard, Internal Revenue Service; Robert Pelham, Special Indian Agent; Dr. A. M. Brown, Surgeon in the Army; W. T. Anderson, Chaplain in the Army; W. A. Gaines, Internal Revenue Service, and R. A. Parker, Internal Revenue Service;

W. F. Powell, of New Jersey, U.S. Minister to Haiti, who succeeded John Durham of Philadelphia, Pa., who was appointed by President Harrison, and the latter succeeded Frederick Douglass, who was recalled under Harrison's administration; John R. Lynch, Paymaster in the Army; Dr. George H. Jackson, Consul, La Rochelle, France; and Consuls J. N. Ruffin, Asuncion, Paraguay; R. T. Greener, Vladivostick, Russia; Dr. H. W. Furniss, Bahia, Brazil; Dr. J. T. Williams, Sierra Leone, Africa, and Dr.. L. W. Livingston, Cape Haitien, Haiti.

Postmasters

H. P. Morton, Athens, Ga.; I. H. Lofton, Hogansville, Ga.; J. T. Jackson, Darien, Ga.; F. P. Brinson, Duncansville, Miss.; T. Keys, Ocean Springs, Miss.; C. Anthony, Scotland Neck, N.C.; the Rev. I. Lawson, Eutaw, Ala.; Fred Havis, Pine Bluff, Ark.; F. J. Baker, Lake City, S.C.; J. E. Wilson, Florence, S.C. Postmistresses: Mrs. E. L. Bamfield, Beaufort, S.C.; Mrs. V. E. Bahn, Madisonville, La., and Mrs. S. E. Jones, Bladen, N.C.

A few other appointments were: Dr. A. M. Curtis, Surgeon-in-Chief, Freedmen's Hospital; M. W. Gibbs, Consul, Tamatave, Madagascar; H. V. Arnett, Comparer, Recorder of Deeds Office, District of Columbia; N. T. Velar, Postmaster, Brinton, Pa.; Dr. J. O. Holmes, Pension Examiner, Ky.; M. B. Van Horn, Consul, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies; J. H. Jackson, Postmaster, Pa., and E. P. McCabe, of Oklahoma.

Booker T. Blamed

Many of those appointed to official positions under McKinley and Hobart, were neither re-appointed nor were they succeeded by colored under Roosevelt's or Taft's administration, in which Booker T. Washington, a political referee, recommended the appointment of whites in the South instead of colored.

Some of those who were not reappointed or succeeded by colored, were succeeded by whites who were recommended by lily-white Republican state organizations, which succeeded the state organizations controlled by colored, due to internal strife.

DO YOU KNOW HOW MANY NEGRO SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN, ALDERMEN, THERE ARE IN THE COUNTRY?

Complete List Of Those In Various States Is Compiled By Clifford C. Mitchell For Journal And Guide Readers

By CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL

A correspondent, several thousand miles away, writes "Are there any senators, congressmen, state assemblymen, state senators, aldermen, etc., in any of the various states throughout the country, of your race. that you know of?"

I try to keep such information in my files, compiled to date, and will herein record such information as I have and would appreciate being corrected by any reader, on any omissions, etc. My list follows:

U. S. Congress: Oscar DePriest, Chicago, Illinois.

State Senators: Adelbert H. Roberts, Chicago, Illinois, and Charles A. Roxborough, Detroit, Michigan.

State Representatives

State Representatives: George W. Blackwell, Chicago; Dr. W. M. Blount, Kansas City, Kansas; Stewart Calhoun, Keystone, W. Va.; Frank W. Clegg, St. Louis, Mo.; Robert C. Crawford, Hamilton, Bermuda Island; William H. Fuller, Philadelphia; Harrison S. Gaines, Chicago; Sam Hart, Philadelphia; Charles T. Kersey, Chicago; William E. King, Chicago; L. Amasa Knox, Kansas City, Mo..; Frederick M. Roberts, Los Angeles; J. H. Ryan, Tacoma, Washington; Nolle Smith, Honolulu; J. E, Stephens, New York; T. Augustus Toote, Nassau, Bahamas, and William J. Warfield, Chicago.

City Aldermen

City Aldermen: Louis B. Anderson, Chicago; Leroy N. Bundy, Cleveland; Stewart A. Calhoun Keystone, W. Va.; James C. Campbell, Charleston, W. Va.; Alfred Coleman, Lebanon, Mo.; Clayborne George, Cleveland; Earle H. Gray, Waukegan, Illinois; Frank A. Hall, Cincinnati; Wilbur Hardaway, Gary, Indiana; J. O. Hopkins, Wilmington, Delaware; Robert R. Jackson, Chicago; Edwin B. Jourdain, Jr., Evanston, Illinois; Robert H. Logan, Pittsburgh; Lawrence O. Payne, Cleveland; Charles E. Scott, Worchester. Masa; John W. Smith, New York; Robert T. Smith, Everett, Mass; W. S. Vaughn, Youngstown, Ohio, and William J. Winchester, Wilmington, Delaware.

Judges, Magistrates

Judges and magistrates: Roselle T. Allmond, Atlantic City; William E. Burris, Gary; Cyril F. Butler (master in chancery), Boston; James A. Cobb, Washington, D. C.; Edward W. Henry, Philadelphia; Clarence C. McRae (J. of P.) East Trenton, N. J.; J. H. E. Scotland (J. of P.) Newark, N. J.; Charles E, Toney, New ork; Ray Trucks (J. of P.) Baldwin, Michigan; Charles H. Turpin (J. of P.) St. Louis; James S. Watson, New York; George Wharton (J. of P.) Sharon Hill, Pa.; and Tom Woods (J. of P.) Council Grove, Kansas.

If space permitted, it would be a pleasure, purely for the edification of my correspondent, to continue this list by naming the scores of Negroes who are successfully filling high appointive governmental positions in various parts of the country.

Missouri Negroes Contact State's Political Parties

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.— (Special)—A group of Negro Democrats and Republicans from Kansas City, met the state Democratic and Republican committees on the eve of the making of the state platforms in each party plank.

With the Republicans were Ernest Patillo, national head of the A. U. K. D. of A., J. E. Mitchell, N. A. Sweet, and Crittenden Clark, all of St. Louis, C. H. Calloway and L. Amasa Knox, attorneys, Mrs. H. O. Cook, Mrs. Josephine Abernathy, Mrs. Lelia Allen, Eugene Lasey, Albert Johnson and Elmer Dodson, all of Kansas City, met and adopted resolutions which were presented to the Republican State committee.

The St. Louis group had met the night before and had drawn up a set of resolutions. However, with the Kansas City group they went over the resolutions and placed their approval on them. This being done, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of St. Joseph was selected to present the resolutions to the committee.

The resolutions included among other things a request for a Negro experiment farm station to be located at Dalton, Mo., a large appropriation for Lincoln university at Jefferson City which will enable that school to become a Class A university and representation in all branches of the government offices according to the voting strength.

The committee accepted the resolutions and were favorably impressed.

At the same time the Kansas City Democrats, led by Dr. W. J. Thompkins and Willis G. Moseley, appeared before the Democratic committee. They offered no resolutions. They were informed by the Democratic committee that "the Democratic party has always stood for efficient aid on all public schools and educational institutions and will continue to do so."

Tabulation of Jobs Held Under Taft Shows Losses Suffered By Negroes Under Present Republican Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A recent survey of the number of Negroes in high offices of the Federal Government reveals that the largest number of Negroes in the Government service were appointed by Presidents Roosevelt and his successor in office, President Taft. When the Democratic party took over the reins of government, President Wilson promptly dismissed all of the Negro officeholders with the exception of the Recorder of Deeds and the Minister to Liberia.

The Republican Presidents succeeding Wilson followed Wilson's policy and did not again appoint Negroes to fill the places which they held so creditably under the administrations of Roosevelt and Taft. The largest number of appointments was made under Taft, the survey reveals.

A partial list of prominent officeholders under President Taft will show the wide variety of positions which Negroes held.

William H. Lewis, Assistant Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, N. Y.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D. C.

Ralph W. Tyler, auditor for the Navy, Washington, D. C.

C. F. Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, D. C.

Joseph E. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

N. W. Alexander, Register of Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.

John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Moneys, Little Rock, Ark.

Whitefield McKinley, Collector of Customs, Washington, D. C.

Charles A. Cottrell, Collector of Internal Revenue, Honolulu, Hawaii.

T. V. McAllister, Receiver of Public Moneys, Jackson, Miss.

S. L. Williams, Special Assistant District Attorney, Chicago, Ill.

Gen. Robert Smalls, Collector of Customs, Beaufort, S. C.

James A. Cobb, Special Assistand District Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Isaiah J. McCottrie, Collector of Customs, Georgetown, S. C.

John M. Holzendorf, Collector of Customs, St. Mary's, Ga.

Mary C. Booze, Postmaster, Mound Bayou, Miss.

W. C. Matthews, Special Assistant District Attorney, Boston, Mass.

George A. Reed, Postmaster Beaufort, S. C.

W. D. Johnson, Agent, Department Agriculture.

J. B. Washington, Postmaster Tuskegee, Alabama.

William Jones, Postmaster, Boley, Oklahoma.

W. T. Vernon, Supervisor of Indian Schools.

James L. Alexander, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Los Angeles, California.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Revenue Agent, New York City.

Justin M. Holland, Deputy Collector of Customs, New Orleans, La.

Col. William Rucker, Collector Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.

DiPlomatic

Fred R. Moore, Minister to Liberia.

Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port au Prince, Haiti.

William D. Crum, Misister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

Richard C. Bundy, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

Consular

William J. Yerby, Consul at Sierre Leone, West Africa.

James C. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madascar.

Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.

George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.

Lemuel W. Livingston, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

James W. Johsson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Subordinate Consular Positions

Edmonl A. Burrill, Vice and Deputy Consul and Clerk at St. Etienne, France.

DeWitt W. Perdue, Vice and Deputy Consul and Clerk at St. Thomas, West Indies.

John H. Reed, Vice Cons[illegible] General at Monorovia, Liberia.

J. William Woel, Consular Agent, Gonaives, Haiti.

St. Charles Villedrouin, Consular Agent. Jeremie Haiti.

How the G.O.P. Jobs Shrank Under Harding, Cal, Hoover

These Federal positions were held by colored Republicans in 1912 during the administration of Taft.

Asterisks indicate positions still held by colored officeholders. They total hardly one-fourth of the 1912 summary.

*William H. Lewis, Assistant Attorney General, Washington, D.C.

J. C. Napier, Register of the Treasury Washington, D.C.

*Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, New York, N.Y.

*Henry Lincoln Johnson, Recorder of Deeds, Washington, D.C.

Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy, Washington, D.C.

C. F. Adams, Assistant Register of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

*Robert H. Terrell, Judge Municipal Court, Washington, D.C.

Joseph E. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.

N. W. Alexander, Register of Land Office, Montgomery, Ala.

John E. Bush, Receiver of Public Moneys, Little Rock, Ark.

Whitefield McKinlay, Collector of Customs, Washington, D.C.

Charles A. Cottrill, Collector of Internal Revenue, Honolulu, Hawaii.

T. V. McAllister, Receiver of Public Moneys, Jackson, Miss.

S. L. Williams, Special Assistant District Attorney, Chicago, Ill.

Gen. Robert Smalls, Collector of Customs, Beaufort, S.C.

*James A. Cobb, Special Assistant District Attorney, Washington, D.C.

Isaiah J. McCottrie, Collector of Customs, Georgetown, S.C.

John M. Holzendorf, Collector of Customs, St. Marys, Ga.

*Mary C. Booze, Postmaster, Mound Bayou, Miss.

W. C. Matthews, Special Assistant District Attorney, Boston, Mass.

George A. Reed, Postmaster, Beaufort, S.C.

W. D. Johnson, Agent, Department of Agriculture.

J. B. Washington, Postmaster, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

*William L. Jones, Postmaster, Boley, Oklahoma.

W. T. Vernon, Supervisor of Indian Schools.

James L. Alexander, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Los Angeles, California.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Revenue Agent, New York City.

Justin M. Holland, Deputy Collector of Customs, New Orleans, La.

Diplomatic

Henry W. Furniss, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

*William D. Crum, Minister Resident and Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

*Richard C. Bundy, Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia.

Consular

*William J. Yerby, Consul at Sierre Leone, West Africa.

*James C. Carter, Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar.

Christopher H. Payne, Consul at St. Thomas, West Indies.

George H. Jackson, Consul at Cognac, France.

Lemuel W. Livingstone, Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

*William H. Hunt, Consul at St. Etienne, France.

Herbert R. Wright, Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

James W. Johnson, Consul at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Subordinate Consular Positions

Edmond A. Burrill, Vice and Deputy Consul and Clerk at St. Etienne, France.

DeWitt W. Perdue, Vice and Deputy Consul and Clerk at St. Thomas, West Indies.

John H. Reed, Vice Consul General at Monrovia, Liberia.

J. William Woel, Consular Agent Gonaives, Haiti.

St. Charles Villedrouin, Consular Agent, Jeremie, Haiti.

Chief Musicians

The chief musicians in the four Afro-American regiments in the U.S. Army are colored men. The names, enlistment periods and monthly rates of pay are as follows, their aggregate annual pay being included in the figures given above for enlisted men:

9th Cavalry Band—W. H. Hammond, chief musician, first period, $75.

10th Cavalry—Alfred J. Thomas, chief musician, third period, $83.

24th Infantry—Edward Polk, chief musician, eighth period, $99.

25th Infantry—Leslie King, chief musician, fifth period, $91.

Philippine Constabulary Band

Captain Walter H. Loving, conductor of the Philippine Constabulary Band, receives annual pay of $2,525 in American Gold and quarters. He is a Negro.

List of Afro-American officers with rank and yearly pay. Number of enlisted men with aggregate annual pay.

Maj. John R. Lynch (retired)	$2,700
Capt. Charles Young	3,360
1st. Lieut. Ben. O. Davis	2,400*
1st Lieut. John E. Green	2,400
Lt. Col. Allen Allensworth (retired)	3,375
Major Wm. T. Anderson (retired)	2,700
Capt. Geo. W. Prioleau	3,120
1st Lieut W. W. E. Gladden	2,200
1st Lieut Oscar J. W. Scott	2,200
1st Lieut. Louis A. Carter	2,000
M. M. McCary, Army paymaster's clerk	2,000
Total yearly pay of officers	$28,455

Enlisted men in the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and 24th and 25th Infanry, 4,416, and their yearly pay in the aggregate amounts to $1,133,766. Total for officers and men, $1,362,221.

TWELVE NEGROES ELECTED TO LAW MAKING BODIES

Among Them Are Nine Republicans and Three Democrats. They Are Called 'Children of Fortune.'

During the recent election in which the Democrats swept the country, Negro Republicans seem to be the "children of fortune" for in most cases they retained their offices of whatever rank they held.

There were twelve Negroes returned or elected to the law making bodies of the land; nine of whom were Republicans and three Democrats. Among them were:

Oscar DePriest retained his seat as United States Congressman from the first Illinois District; also W. E. King, running from the fourth district, Chas. B. Jenkins 4th district, Wm. J. Warfield, 5th district, and Harris B. Gaines, 1st district, republicans were returned to the State Legislature at Springfield. Dr. William Blount, republican, was elected to the Kansas Legislature from the eighth district Wyandotte County; Fred Roberts, republican, retained his seat in the California legislature. Chester K. Gillispie, republican of Cleveland was elected to the Ohio State Legislature. Stewart A. Calhoun, republican, was returned to the Legislature of W. Virginia; John Harris, republican, of Philadelphia was elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature; Jas. Stephens, Democrat of New York was re-elected to the New York Legislature from the 19th Assembly district; Chas. Mahoney, republican, of Detroit was elected to the Michigan State Legislature and Henry J. Richardson and Dr. Robert L. Stanton, Democrats were swept into office by the Democratic landslide as representatives to the Indiana State Legislature

Political – 1932

Georgia

Office Holding

THE CASE OF MRS. WILLIAMS.

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No woman in public life has undergone a more humiliating and embarrassing ex perience. She was totally ignored, her political leadership discounted and be cause of her color was at no time consulted about Federal appointments in her state. All pleas for just recognition fel on deaf ears. Both white and colored men, Northerners and Southerners, paid scant respect for her position to which she had been lawfully reelected at Kansas City in 1928.

For nearly three years Georgia was without a Republican National Committeeman, due to the failure of one faction of Negroes to loyally support Joseph Watson, who had been the choice at Kansas City. During all that time the White House paid no heed to the recommendations or suggestions of the Republican National Committeewoman, but caused to be launched a "Lily White" movement in Georgia by naming a referee to dispenses patronage.

This rank discourtesy was shown Mrs Williams despite her clean record as a lady and a politician. Of moderate means having been left valuable real estate holdings in Savannah at the death of her husband, she had spent her money during more than two terms as National Committeewoman to build up a stronger Republican Party in Georgia. She had always been on the giving, not the receiving end. Not a single charge can be made against her for misconduct in office. A woman of intelligence, culture and charm, she would not suffer by comparison with any National Committeewoman from her commonwealth—either Republican or Democrat.

Mrs. Williams not only had to combat the "Lily White" policies and tactics of the Hoover Administration but was handicapped by the vacillating movements of Ben Davis, who, elusive as a flea, declared war on "Lily Whiteism" one day and consorted with the enemy the next. As it consequently developed the kaleidoscopic Ben was chiefly interested in himself.

Last December a Republican National Committeeman for Georgia, a white man Negroes had made politically, was chosen at the behest of official Washington. As Republican National Committeewoman, Mrs. Williams questioned the legality of the proceedings but was overruled. At no time after he assumed office did he show any disposition to work with her, ignoring on every and all occasions the fact that a Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia existed.

Denied the right to go to Chicago as a delegate-at-large, Mrs. Williams put he case before the Committee on Credentials. Postmaster General Brown and Secretary Newton from the White House were among those perosnally to urge the elimination of the Negro woman from the picture and made clear that they were conveying the wishes and views of President Hoover. Ben Davis, placated by the "Lily Whites" with promise of a job during the Presidential campaign and a seat as a delegate-at-large, was equally as energetic in his efforts to discredit the National Committteewoman. He reported that relations between the white and colored Republicans of Georgia had never been better.

After having been literally kicked out of the Republican Party by the Hoover Administration, Mrs. Williams now is asked by those in charge of the Presidential campaign to go on the stump for the reelection of Herbert Hoover. Evidently they want her to show appreciation and gratitude for treatment accorded her. But Mrs. Williams has turned all overtures to align herself with G. O. P. standard-bearer. She has asked the question: "What could I say about President Hoover that would arouse enthusiasm among my people?"

Instead of appealing to Mrs. Williams to speak on behalf of Mr. Hoover's candidacy, if Administration strategists are wise they will exert their influence to keep her from speaking either under Republican or Democratic auspices. For in the present independent frame of mind in which Negro voters in the doubtful states find themselves, the story of the political persecution of Mrs. George S. Williams would arouse a storm of righteous indignation from Maine to California.

Had Mrs. Williams belonged to any other group of Americans, resentment of the unfair and discourteous treatment to which she was unnecessarily subjected would have made itself emphatically and disturbingly manifest long ere this.

In politics the Negro no longer heeds the Biblical injunction of if smitten on one cheek turn the other. He is beginning to play the game the same as other Americans—blow for blow!

Political—1932 Georgia

Office Holding

Ben Davis Replaced by White Man as Republican National Committeeman

page 1 - 2-3-32 new York Herald Tribune

Washington—(CNS)—The Republican National Committee, composed of 106 men and women from every ystate and territory in the union and including three colored members, closed a harmonious session here last Wednesday, after having decided to hold the convention to nominate a presidential candidate in Chicago on June 14, 1932; and having filled a vacancy of the national committeeman from Georgia, by naming J. W. Arnold, white Republican of that state to the post formerly held by Benjamin Jefferson Davis.

The three recognized Negro members of the national committee present at the sessions were: Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman from that statt and Mrs. Geo. S. Williams, national committeewoman from Georgia. Other prominent politicians in attendance on the sessions included Dr. John R Hawkins, presi nt of the Nationa Negro Republi in League; B. J Davis, former national committeeman from Georgia; and Robert R Church of Memphis, Tennessee; John T. Risher, of Mississippi; Eugene P. Booze of Mississippi; Congressman DePriest of Illinois and C. Tiffany Toliver of Virginia

Mrs. Booze and Mrs. Williams joined with the majority of the members of the committee in voting for Chicago as the convention city. Hon. Perry W. Howard voted for Atlantic City. Mr. Howard in explaining his vote stated that while he thought Chicago more centrally located and therefore, more desirable as a convention city, he voted for Atlantic City, out of respect for his old friend Senator Koan of the "Mosquito State".

The Mississippi national committeeman took exception to the remarks of Colonel Hurley, prominent Chicagoan, who appeared before the committee to extend Chicago's invitation. Col. Hurley in his remarks stated that Chicago had the best hotel facilities in the world for a convention, including four hotels in South Chicago for Negro delegates. Mr. Howard said, "I would have my people know that the suggestion of segregated quarters for Negro delegates came from a Democrat, who evidently does not know that Negro delegates to Republican conventions are always extended the same courtesy that other delegates receive. The chicken coops of Houston, Texas may be good enough for Negro Democrats, but Negro Republican delegates to the national Republican convention will go to whatever hotel they please."

Decide Georgia Contest

The contest over the office of national committeeman from Georgia was settled at the meeting by the appointment of J. W. Arnold, a white man, to fill the contested seat. The appointment of Mr. Arnold was announced as acceptable to Benjamin J. Davis, former occupant of the post. Mrs. George S. Williams, of Savannah, objected to the naming of Arnold and asked that the matter be tabled. She was unsuccessful in this attempt ,only one vote, that of David Mulvano, national committeeman of Kansas, being cast in her favor. Mrs. Williams opposition was said to be based on the fact that she had not been consulted concerning the appointment of Arnold and the belief that Arnold would not name a colored woman as national committeewoman .The Georgia national committeewoman is safe in her post, however, until June, at which time both she and Arnold must come up for reelection by the Georgia delegation to the national convention.

Following the meeting, Mrs. Williams is reported to have made friends with Arnold and to have told him that there was nothing personal in her opposition to him. The appointment of Arnold is heralded by some as the placing in power a lily white faction in Georgia, Arnold having allegedly been at one time a high official of the Ku Klux Klan. On the other hand close observers of the Georgia contest state that the appointment was dictaed by Mr. Davis, who realizing that he could not get the post, claimed it for the white man most apt to "play ball" with him. Mr. Davis is at present said to be in the employ of the Republican National Committee as a "Lecturer."

Little else of interest to Negro voters was discussed at this meeting of the national committee. Following the sessions, the colored and white delegates were the reception guests of President and Mrs. Hoover. At the White House the President and the First Lady graciously posed for a photgraph with the delgates, Mrs .Booze of Mississippi, occupying a prominent place in the front row between Senator Simeon Fess of Ohio, chairman of the committee, and, Hon. Robert H. Lucas, executive director.

BENJAMIN DAVIS

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 21 1932

DROP NEGRO IN GEORGIA.

State Republicans Elect a White Successor to Ben J. Davis.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 20.—Georgia's Republican party, composed of many men of many shades of political opinion, went officially "lily white" yesterday with the election of Wilson Williams of Woodbury to succeed Ben J. Davis, a Negro, as secretary of the State committee.

The election, announced in a joint statement by Josiah T. Rose, State chairman, and James W. Arnold, National Committeeman, was looked upon as a movement to end Negro influence in the State party.

Mr. Rose explained that Mr. Davis, who had been secretary for almost ten years, would remain on the National Committee's payroll, but would work among his own people in Chicago, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts.

On The Payroll

In his newspaper, the Atlanta Independent Ben Davis, the Negro Republican political leader, admits the statement made in the Atlanta Constitution and The Telegraph and perhaps other Georgia newspapers several days ago, to the effect that he is in the employ of the Republican National committee.

The occasion of the admission is a denial by Ben Davis that he has been superseded as secretary of the Republican State Central committee by Wilson Williams. He says he has not been kicked out and will not be kicked out and will quit at the proper time—which he says is the duration of the Hoover administration. With that we are not in the least concern. What does concern us is the admission of Davis that he has been hired by the Republican National committee, a fact which came out when the statement was made that a new secretary of the committee had been retained and Davis had been taken care of by being placed on the national committee's payroll. Davis says, in telling of the deal:

The person who authorized the story sought to place Ben Davis in the attitude of having sold his office to get on the National Committee's pay roll. Ben Davis has been employed by the National Committee to do a certain kind of work that nobody could do but him, like hundreds of others have been from time to time. Why shouldn't a Negro have employment with the National Committee of his party in common with a white man?

2-9-32

The present arrangement was entered into between Ben Davis and Postmaster General Brown before Mr. Arnold was National Committeeman-elect or Mr. Rose, chairman, and the job was not in consideration of my resignation, though the newspapers tried to give it that color. I have not been assigned to any particular section or states, but have been left free to direct my own movements. In justice to the party and to render it the finest service, I do not feel that I could well fill the office of Secretary of the State Committee and give the National Committee my full time. So, it was up to me to serve the Republicans of Georgia as Secretary without pay and for thanks only, as I have done for 14 years, or accept the position of contact man with the National Committee for pay. My understanding with Messrs. Brown and Rose was, that the job would last during the life of the President's administration and would continue in the event of his re-election. This agreement, I will carry out to the letter, but will not be arbitrarily thrown out by a bunch of veneered Republicans who turned lily-white as soon as I had made them, and they had gotten out of the woods.

The point is that the Republican National committee has retained on its payroll, and has, therefore, stamped with approval, a man who has drawn the most humiliating condemnation of a Senate committee for the virtual sale of offices in this state. His offense against political decency was aired by a committee headed by a Senator from his party, a committee whose majority was composed of Republicans. They found what he did degrading corrupting to popular government. In the face of that, for the Republican National committee to come along and put Davis—or any other person, white or black—on its payrolls, exemplifies a low degree of public morals.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JAN 22 1932

Lily Whites Banish Ben Davis.

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This rank discourtesy was shown Mrs. Williams despite her clean record as a lady and politician. Of moderate means, having been left valuable real estate holding in Savannah at the death of her husband, she had spent her money during more than two terms as National Committeewoman to build up a stronger Republican Party in Georgia. She had always been on the giving, not the receiving end. Not a single charge can be made against her for misconduct in office. A woman of intelligence, culture and charm, she would not suffer by comparison with any National Committeewoman from her commonwealth—either Republican or Democrat.

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Political -1932

Office Holding.

Illinois.

How Oscar DePriest Withstood the Avalanche of Democratic Votes Which Buried Party Candidates

Defender 11-19-32 Chicago, Ill.

His Re-election Shows Racial Solidarity in the Face of Doubt and Suspicion; His Political Life a Stormy One

By HENRY BROWN

The story of Chicago's last election brought to light many interesting facts concerning Race and party loyalty. It is a story of a great trial, a story of conviction and solidarity. And it tells of the steadfastness of purpose of the people of the First congressional district in their determination to send back to the congress of the United States a man who has stood as a bulwark in the midst of chaos and class legislation. And to do it he braved the storms of the elements and withstood the Democratic landslide of ballots.

The Democratic holocaust swept the big cities and the valleys and in Cook county it buried the old line Republicans nose deep in the submersion of votes. And when the dawn broke over political skies it found Oscar DePriest again elected to congress, the only outstanding Republican candidate in the state to withstand the storm.

CONGRESSMAN CALLED MAN OF DESTINY

Oscar DePriest has withstood many storms. A man of destiny, he has been in and out of the Republican party, but always closely allied with the Republican high command. This was evidenced when he supported William E. Dever, Democratic candidate for mayor of the city of Chicago against Arthur C. Leuder Republican. In giving his reasons for supporting Dever, DePriest stated that he would rather "take a devil he knew than a devil he didn't know" and the outcome found Dever victorious at the polls.

When DePriest is sworn in for the third time it will permanently establish the fact that Race consciousness when thoroughly awakened never overlooks the opportunity of caring for its own.

The re-election of DePriest upset the dope sheets all along the line even in the face of rumors which flew thick and fast among those who were supposed to be in the know who claimed that the many elements operating to DePriest's disadvantage would resolve themselves into his permannet retirement.

The wise ones claimed that the bonus boys were against him, the Communists were fighting him, and in fact, just a few days before the balloting began they had staged a demonstration in front of DePriest's business establishment. Added to their opposition, political dopesters claimed that the influence of his former friend and political partner, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, was against him and would take advantage of the time to exact the toll.

ALDERMAN WITHHOLDS SUPPORT FROM DE PRIEST

It cannot be stated here whether the friends of Anderson did anything against him, but the fact remains that the alderman himself did not do anything for him. Another outstanding situation which caused quite a deal of worry was that part of the congressional district to which DePriest belonged ran into three other wards.

The entire voting population of the First ward, which is mostly white; seven precincts of the Fourth ward, and 12 precincts of the 11th ward, which is all white, were said to be arrayed against him. But the count told a different story. For the first time in the history of Chicago politics the white voters crossed the line of political demarcation and gave DePriest not a majority, but a vote of confidence.

But Baker, the Democratic candidate, had run ahead of DePriest in the First ward and it was thought for a time that the Democratic nominee would be victorious in the final count.

These early returns even flustered DePriest. Over at the Eighth regiment armory, where the returns came in over ticker tape, we saw the congressman, sitting like a mangy lion, with shaggy white hair, grabbing the returns in an effort to see how the vote was going. Surrounding him were his henchmen, who had fought the good fight and were now awaiting the results of their efforts. Early in the day the election had been conceded to Franklin D. Roosevelt as president-elect of the United States and on the face of the early returns it appeared that Roosevelt had swept into office every Democratic candidate on the ticket.

These returns were true save for the fact that the Second ward, the DePriest stronghold, seemed to have heard these returns also, and braved the stormy weather to come out and vote for the district standard bearer. All through the day they walked in the rain to vote and when the morning came DePriest was leading Baker by a majority of 8,000.

RACE VOTERS RALLY TO DE PRIEST BANNER

The election of DePriest, in view of all things considered, distinguishes him not only as an outstanding vote getter, but as the most popular campaigner of his Race. The failure of his election would have been a reflection upon the intelligence of Race voters of the First congressional district and they rallied to his support in a stampede which stood off the avalanche which had swept the other Republican candidates under.

Suppose the next congress is Democratic, and suppose DePriest is further handicapped by this situation, robbing him, no doubt, as an important member of that body. His presence there will have the salient effect of preventing measures which might otherwise be taken to the disinterest of the Race.

The Race voters in the Second and Third wards not only saved DePriest by their solidarity of political expression, but they saved two municipal court judges (white) who would have otherwise been defeated as were the county and city ticket. The voters did not stop there in the Third ward, and sent Patrick H. Monihan (white) to congress by a tremendous vote when he had been practically defeated in other sections of his congressional district.

No other candidate, perhaps, could have done as well as DePriest, and today he stands out as one of the outstanding Republicans, not only of his district, but of the state, who by his proven political strength, is the only logical candidate for mayor of Chicago two years hence. This, of course, is prevented by reason of restrictions which come as a result of the dual environment of America's political system.

Notwithstanding the great landslide, it was significant that DePriest's plurality was even greater in this election than it was two years ago, when all factions were presumably for him.

CONGRESSMAN HAS HAD TUMULTUOUS CAREER

The career of Congressman Oscar DePriest has been from the start one of tumultuous activity. And no man during his political life has been fought harder than he. The writer once made an avalanche against him and DePriest weathered that storm as he has weathered all others. And one might think of the many agencies which seems to operate against him; it is significant to note that on election day everybody is for him. He has survived many a battle and overcome many a defeat.

The political career of Oscar DePriest dates back when he was commissioner of Cook county and after which, for several years, he held no political office. He came to life politically again flush on the heels of William Hale Thompson's victory in 1915 and was elected alderman of the Second ward, where he soon was the most popular member of the city council. This popularity, however, served to his disadvantage, bringing him into the spotlight of disrepute. His enemies then said this is the last of DePriest. And for a while it appeared to be true, but fate again decreed that he should weather the storm.

And during the course of his political career he was twice defeated by Louis B. Anderson and once by Robert R. Jackson. His campaign against Jackson was colorful indeed. Jackson, who was already a member of the city council, slept many a restless night when it was learned that DePriest had filed against him. And the outcome of the contest, DePriest was defeated by an overwhelming majority. He accepted his defeat graciously, but the supporters of Jackson took their victorious candidate on their shoulders and marched him by the DePriest headquarters. They did it as a joke, but it was an expensive one for DePriest immediately announced that he would "file his petition to beat Jackson in the election."

POLITICAL REVERSES ARE SHORT LIVED

This fight, however, made DePriest a political outcast and for several years he applied his attention to his real estate business. However, the time again presented itself and possibilities indicated that he should play a return date. But Thompson failed to run for mayor the third time and the Republicans nominated Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder and the Democrats named Judge William E. Dever.

There was some doubt as to the Spanish I am bringing enough Spanish newspapers home with me to keep them busy throughout the winter.

Americans Happy

The American colony in the City of Mexico are really happy since the Monarchs arrived. The American clubs from the States have suffered so many defeats at the hands of the Mexico City clubs that the Americans have been afraid to go out to the baseball parks. Since we have been here the Americans are having their day. The Americans come around to our hotel every morning to tell us to keep on winning.

Nov. 8 the Monarchs opened a seven-game series with a picked team from the two clubs, the Gallos and the Aztecas. The Gallos club has the best fielding and hitting team, while the Aztecas have the best pitching. The Monarchs leave here Sunday night for the States.

Wanted at Monterey

The management of the club at Monterey has been here to try to make arrangements for the Monarchs to play four games there on the way home. Since there seems to be little difference between these

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First district, lay dead in Washington.

DePriest, in company with Louis B. Anderson and several others were taking the baths at French Lick, Ind., when DePriest, a close friend of Madden, received the telegram. The decision was then reached by the powers that be that DePriest was the logical successor to Madden's seat. Thus the hand of death snatched from what appeared a moment before political oblivion for DePriest and sent his political ambitions careening to the stars.

DePriest was elected—the first member of the Race to be sent from a northern state to the congress of the United States.

The career of DePriest has not been distinguished by any brilliant activity, which is nothing unusual, because standing by himself he would have to be extremely brilliant to stand out in this commercial age.

His presence there, however, has served its purpose and his very make-up establishes our presence there in a very conspicuous manner. Ethiopia had again stretched forth her hands and this time to stave off the setting of her political sun which had almost met the horizon line.

DE PRIEST RE-ELECTED BY 6,000 IN CLOSE CONTEST

Amsterdam News

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (ANP).—While nearly all white Republican candidates for state or county office lost in last Tuesday's election, America's lone Negro Congress representative, Oscar DePriest, was elected over his Democratic opponent, Harry Baker, white, by a margin of 6,000 votes. As in previous years, the vote for the white precincts was counted first and Baker stood out ahead, but as the slower black precincts began to send in their tallies the hope for his defeat, which was reflected in white newspapers throughout the South, was blasted. 11-16-32

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New York

Herbert Newton, Communist candidate against DePriest, received 903 votes. Foster and Ford, Communist candidates for President and Vice-President, received 15,000 votes throughout Cook county. McDonald, Negro Communist candidate for governor of Illinois, received 13,000 votes in the county. The Socialist vote in the Negro districts was negligible.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE DEFEATED IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Nov. 14 (ANP).—Although there was not a single Negro candidate for any position on the Democratic ticket last Tuesday, an analysis of the vote discloses that the majority of the Negro vote cast from the Fifth district was straight Democratic and, therefore, against three prominent Negro candidates who were running as Republicans.

The three candidates who lost because the members of their race forgot or neglected to split their ballots were Charles Mahoney, for Congress in the First district, and Dr. O. H. Sweet and Charles Roxborough for the state Senate.

CHEEKS LOSES TO DEMOCRAT IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14 (ANP).—Eugene Cheeks, publisher and editor, was unable to get going in his independent race for Congress from the Twenty-first district last Tuesday, although prior to the election he had announced that he had the support of the Negro leaders in both parties.

A similar fate was reserved for Dr. Joseph Thomas, independent candidate in the Twenty-second district.

Chester K. Gillespie, Negro Republican candidate for the State Legislature, nosed his way in after much uncertainty. Gillespie ran eighteenth among the sixty candidates, of whom only eighteen were to be elected. His vote was 157,574. The vote of the next nearest candidate was 157,093.

RO-PARKER SENATOR DEFEATED AS INDIANA ELECTS TWO NEGROES TO STATE LEGISLATURE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14 (ANP).—The landslide which overwhelmed Indiana and relegated Senator Jim Watson to the lame duck ranks, brought another startling result to the Hoosier State. Dr. Robert L. Stanton of East Chicago and Att'y Henry J. Richardson of Indianapolis, both Democrats, were elected to the legislature.

The opposition to Senator Watson's re-election was based upon his vote in the Senate to seat the anti-Negro North Carolina Judge John J Parker on the U. S. Supreme Court, despite the appeals, protests and warnings of Senator Watson's colored constituents.

TEXAS DISFRANCHISERS LICKED BY "MA" FERGUSON

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 14 (ANP).—John Nance Garner's home state, Texas, registered a significant vote against "white supremacy" and white Democratic primaries here last Tuesday, when Orville Bullington, white Republican candidate for governor, aided by Ross Sterling, Democratic governor, and one of the leaders of the forces which would deny the Negro the right to vote in Democratic primaries, was soundly trounced by Mrs. Miriam A. ("Ma") Ferguson.

PITTSBURGHERS SUPPORT ROOSEVELT

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14 (ANP).—Although the state gave President Hoover a plurality in last Tuesday's election, this city, the home of Andrew Mellon, found the Negro Republicans wavering and casting their lot in with the Roosevelt Democrats.

TENNESSEE "SOAPBOXERS" DEFEATED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14 (ANP).—Two blatant soapboxers, Lewis E. Pope, candidate of the white Democrats of Tennessee for governor, and John E. McCall, candidate of the white Republicans of the state for the same office, learned that the day has passed in this state when a candidate for high public office can get anywhere by waving the red flag of racial hate from the housetops.

Both of these alarmists were defeated by Hill McAllister, regular candidate of the Democratic party, by more than 50,000 votes. The bulk of McAllister's strength came from Shelby and Davidson counties, where he received the solid backing of the Negro voters.

KANSAN ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE FOR 4TH TERM

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Nov. 14.—Dr. W. M. Blount has been chosen for the third consecutive time to represent the Eighth district in the Kansas legislature.

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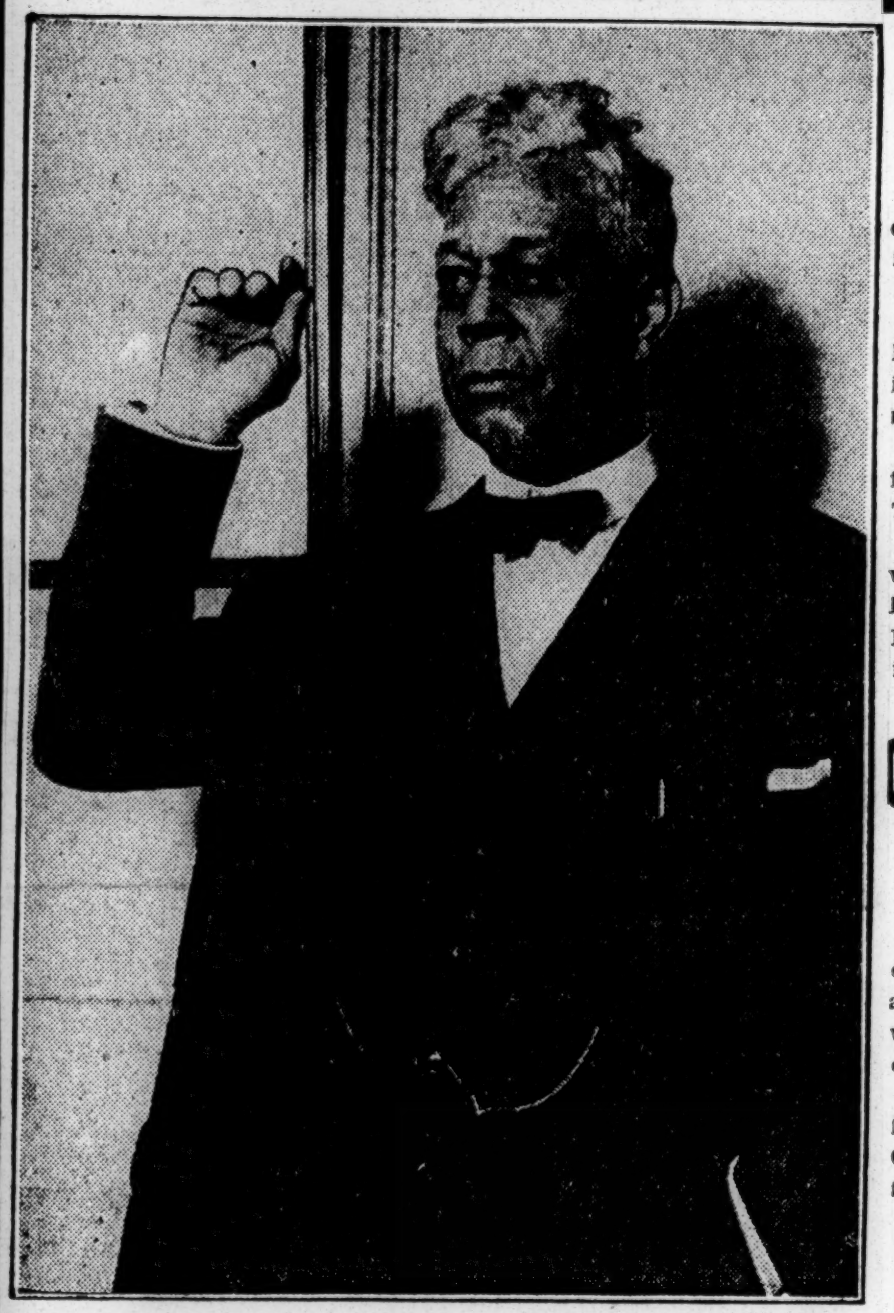

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DePriest Active In Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—(ANP)—Three bills have been introduced into the present session of Congress by Representative Oscar DePriest of the First district of Illinois.

One of the bills would make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday.

Another measure introduced by DePriest seeks to compel the district to pay to colored teachers in the district system a large amount of back pay. It is contended that over a period of years a number of colored teachers were required to perform specified services analagous to that done by white teachers, but that the white teachers were given one title with a high salary and the colored teachers were given another title with a lower salary.

The third DePriest measure seeks relief for Mrs. Nellie Francis, widow of the late William T. Francis, United States minister to Liberia.

Congressman DePriest Gets Same Three Committee Assignments

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)— In the announcement of committee assignments following a Republican caucus of members of the House of Representatives, Congressman Oscar DePriest of the First Illinois Congressional District was named to three committee posts, which he held in the last session of Congress.

The Illinois representative was given membership in the committee on Indian affairs, Invalid Pensions and Enrolled Bills. Although his committee assignments remain the same, Mr. DePriest, by reason of senority, moves up a notch or two on all the committees. On the committee on Enrolled Bills he is now number 2, which puts him in line for the chairmanship if he should be reelected in the next campaign an dhis party regains control of the House

DE PRIEST AND BLANTON HAVE VERBAL TILT IN HOUSE

—REPRESENTATIVE, MRS. DEPRIEST AT WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON.—A verbal clash between Representative Oscar DePriest and Representative Thomas Blanton, Democrat of Texas, in the House of Representatives over the election of members by machines caused several laughs and applause last Tuesday.

According to the record the verbal tilt between the two representatives follows:

Mr. DePriest: I understood the gentleman to say awhile ago that some of us on this side of the aisle were elected by machines.

Mr. Blanton: Yours was not as sunlit as some of the others.

Mr. DePriest: I knew the gentleman was not talking about me at that time.

Mr. Blanton: But you do have a machine there.

Mr. DePriest: There is no question about that (Laughter). The gentleman stated that the gentlemen on the other side are elected by the people In the United States Court last Friday there was a bill brought up for consideration there from Texas stating that your party is a white man's party. Tell us what that means.

Mr. Blanton: My party is for a white man's party in primaries.

Mr. DePriest: I know; but that does not include everybody as the people.

Mr. Blanton: We are for a white man's party in primaries because we think the majority has a right to rule in primaries and the white men are in the majority, and it is our primary.

Mr. DePriest: The people I am talking about—

Mr. Blanton: You colored people have been voting with the Republicans all your lives and you have never got anything out of them yet, and you never will get anything out of them. (Laughter and applause.) Every colored man in this Capitol who gets in a tight fix and needs money does not go to you and he does not go to the Republican steering committee but comes to us southern members for help. (Applause.)

Mr. DePriest: Will the gentleman yield for a further question?

Mr. Blanton: No; I have not the time, because I want to finish this statement.

WASHINGTON—Congressman and Mrs. Oscar DePriest, of Illionois, were guests of President and Mrs. Hoover, Tuesday night, January 26, at the Congressional reception.

Other guests included members of the House and their friends, Army and Navy officers, officials, their wives and friends. The guest list totalled over 1,000.

Congressman and Mrs. DePriest, in a liveried Cadillac, arrived at 9 o'clock and after passing through the rooms beginning at the Blue Parlor and being greeted by the President, went into the East Room and remained about an hour.

Absent were Vice President Curtis and his sister.

Mrs. Hoover wore wine colored velvet with a pointed train. The trimming was four-inch gold lace, with a conservatively cut low neck. The sleeves were short. She wore long white gloves. Her only jewelry was a gold chain which ended in the back with a large knot.

Mrs. DePriest wore a beautifully draped gown of egg-shell satin, made in bodice style, with square neck and no sleeves. The drapery of the bodice was fastened with a diamond brooch. The skirt was of a flaring effect. Her jewels were diamonds and her slippers, silver.

Mrs. DePriest told the AFRO that the hour was spent "very, very pleasantly" and that they met a number of Congressmen and their wives in a "very cordial way."

When Mrs. DePriest attended the first White House tea in 1929, Dixie was "surprised and dumfounded," especially Southerners who had cut Al Smith to vote for Mr. Hoover.

The Florida and Texas lower branches of the legislature voted 71-13, condemning "social equality in the White House."

Senator Blease (Dem., S.C.) read into the record a doggerel verse about "niggers in the White House." Senator Edge (Rep., N.J.) and Senator Bingham (Rep., Conn.) objected so strenuously that Blease withdrew his poem and his resolution condemning Hoover.

No reception was held in 1930.

In February 1931, Congressman and Mrs. DePriest attended the White House reception and were warmly greeted by the Hoovers and their own friends.

Six Other Presidents

The furor of 1929 led to an investigation of procedure in former administrations. It was recalled that six former Presidents had entertained colored guests.

In 1878 President Hayes was entertained, at the home of John M. Langston, dean of Howard law school. Frederick Douglass was the guest of Hayes at the White House.

President Cleveland entertained on various occasions the U.S. minister to Haiti, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Dancy. He invited Frederick Douglass to dinner.

President Lincoln invited Douglass to dinner at his summer White House.

President Grant entertained Senator and Mrs. B. K. Bruce at a diplomatic reception. Grant was also host to Acting Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana.

President Roosevelt had Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House, and kept W. H. Lewis at his Oyster Bay home as an overnight guest.

President Coolidge entertained President Borno of Haiti.

OSCAR DE PRIEST, BLANTON TILT IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON. (By Wire)—Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican of Illinois, and Representative Thomas Blanton, Democrat of Texas, clashed in the House last Tuesday on the question of election of members by machines.

Mr. DePriest: I understood the gentleman to say awhile ago that some of us on this side of the aisle were elected by machines.

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CONGRESSMAN & MRS. DEPRIEST AT WHITE HOUSE

Among the 1,000 guests of President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover at the Congressional Reception held at the White House, Tuesday, were Congressman and Mrs. Oscar DePriest, of Illinois.

Congressman and Mrs. DePriset arrived at the White House at 9 o'clock, and after being greeted by the President, went into the East Room and remained an hour. Mrs. DePriest was gowned in a beautifully draped gown of egg-shell satin, made in bodice style, with a square neck and no sleeves. The drapery of the bodice was fastened with a diamond brooch and she wore diamond jewels and silver slippers.

Many Congressmen and their wives were met by Congressman and Mrs. DePriest. In 1929 when Mrs. DePriset attended a social affair at the White House, the South was left quite surprised and even took measures to condemn "social equality in the White House," by a legislature vote.

The following year no reception was held and in 1931, Congressman and Mrs. Depriest again attended the White House reception.

Earl B. Dickerson in Race for Third Ward Committeeman

Chicago Defender 1-16-32

At an enthusiastic meeting held Saturday evening at the home of Attorney Theophilus M. Mann, 4828 Prairie Ave., a large group of active Democratic leaders gathered for the purpose of indorsing Attorney Earl B. Dickerson as their candidate for Third ward Democratic committeeman.

This group, which included Earl B. Dickerson, Bryant Hammond, Herman E. Moore, T. M. Mann, S. F. Simkins, R. Irving Johnson, Turner Starks, Joseph Ross, Horace Meredith, John Brigando, A. C. Rodgers, Robert Sanderson, W. Ellis Stewart, Sunny Starks, leader in the old 14th ward and many others, pledged Attorney Dickerson their active personal and financial support.

Each one urged him to become a candidate in order that the Third ward Democrats may have a zealous and independent champion in the party councils after the April primaries. Three committees were appointed by the body for the purpose of launching and carrying out a successful campaign. Attorney Herman E. Moore accepted the chairmanship of the finance committee. Attorney Theophilus Mann was appointed chairman of the organization committee and R. Irving Johnson was named chairman of the publicity committee.

Mr. Dickerson, who has been urged by numerous groups to make the race for the committeemanship, addressed the meeting and announced that he will run. Mr. Dickerson, in commenting on conditions among our group, stated emphatically that the Democratic party in Chicago has not given the Race the recognition or consideration which it has a right to expect from them, and that the fight must be made from within by leaders who are responsive to the people of their district and not to bosses of other groups who do not reside in the district, but who use and barter the votes of our district to their own advantage.

OCALA, FLA.
EVENING STAR
JAN 19 1932

OSCAR DEPRIEST MAKES SPEECH TO HOWARD PUPILS

Negro Congressman Tells Children To Remain In School

Oscar DePriest, negro congressman Illinois, spoke to the negro citizens of Ocala on the campus of Howard Academy at 10:45 this morning

The party with which he traveled was delayed for one hour between Tampa and Ocala; heavy fogs causing the drivers to use extreme caution. The speaker was introduced by D. W. Perkins, Jacksonville attorney and proceeded to go into his speech without any unnecessary preliminaries. His talk was plain and was delivered in simple language, his main points being that negro children should remain in school and avail themselves of the education made possible by the city and county governments. With his usual force he emphasized the power of the ballot both as a means of putting good men into office and removing from office men who failed to act for the interests of the majority of people. Like most people of his group he came from humble surroundings and made good on his own initative. He did not have any criticism of the southern states and commented very favorably on the things he had seen.

Those who had expected a bitter tirade left disappointed; there was none of the spirit of resentfulness in his speech that some had expected. No incidents occurring in or around the national Capitol were referred to. With no apology for race or his station in life his one idea was to impress the student body that our republican form of government was intended to be just that in fact as well as in theory.

The strain of his speaking tour was very evident and as he became more hoarse he was forced to end his speech rather abruptly. At the conclusion of his speech he left with his party for Fessenden Academy.

Among those present on the occasion of Congressman DePriest's visit were Mayor J. J. Gerig, Postmaster Lester Lucas, Secretary Horace Smith of the chamber of commerce and Assistant Postmaster George Woods. After the conclusion of his address Mayor Gerig complimented the speaker on what he had said.

OSCAR DEPRIEST, NEGRO IN CONGRESS.

Palmetto Leader

"I am not a Negro Congressman, but a Negro in Congress." Thus spoke Oscar DePriest, representative of the first Congressional district, State of Illinois at Zion Baptist Church, this city last Thursday night when he appeared under the auspices of the Benedict College Club. To our way of thinking there is a nice distinction to be made between a Negro Congressman and a Negro in Congress; and it is a happy determination that Mr. DePriest has avowed—that of being the representative of the district that sent him to Congress, and not merely of the Negro element of that district.

Columbia S.C. 1-30-32

"Consistency thou art a jewel." At first blush it would not seem consonant with Mr. DePriest's declaration that he is not a Negro Congressman, but a Negro in Congress, when he stated later that he feels that he represents not only the first Congressional district of Illinois but the millions of Negroes in the United States; and that he intends to appoint only Negroes to West Point and Annapolis. In making a fair appraisal of the utterances of any public official of these United States however due allowances must always be made for inconsistencies. Mr. DePriest admits that he has made some mistakes during his Congresional career and so do we; but it is our humble opinion that he has served well during his tenure of office.

Although a splendid audience greeted the distinguished Congressman it is regrettable that there were not many more to hear the words of information and counsel that fell from his experienced lips. The burden that lies heavily upon Mr. DePriest's heart is that of having his fellow Aframericans exercise their Constitutional right to use the ballot. Since his induction into office he has been carrying his practical message to the Colored people of America: "Our real emancipation lies in our use of the ballot." Mr. DePriest advocated the forming of Constitutional clubs for the purpose of teaching those of us who are unable to read and interpret the United States Constitution how to read and interpret that instrument, which is one of the qualifications for voting. He further stated that all one needs do is address him at Washington, D. C. in order to secure a number of copies of the Constitution.

The Benedict College Club performed a fine duty in taking advantage of the opportunity of bringing Congressman DePriest to Columbia that something might be done toward awakening us from our lethargy as regards our citizenship duties. Mr. DePriest was made to feel the hospitality of Columbia and South Carolina when the Progressive Club entertained in his honor at a "stag" at the home of Attorney N. J. Frederick following the lecture. His short talk there was spirited and full of reminiscences of his political career. He said that, but for few exceptions his colleagues in Washington have treated him with every consideration due one of his station. Further he disabused the minds of any of his auditors who believed that Alonzo Parham had been discriminated against at West Point. He brought out the fact that the discrimination in the cases of colored appointees comes prior to their entering the service Academies in that there are special fitting schools for white boys who are appointed but none where colored boys may attend. He expressed his intention of continuing to nominate colored boys. He believes that ultimately some may stick. It strikes us that in Oscar DePriest the Negro race has a splendid exponent in Congress, and that the first Congressional district of Illinois a fine representative. We hope that his constituency may have the good sense to continue him in office for every session he serves is a session spent in school and as he says: "In Washington, seniority is everything." Oscar is okeh with Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
STATE
JAN 22 1932

THOUSAND HEAR OSCAR DEPRIEST

Negro Congressman Warns Members of His Race Against Communism.

Congressman Oscar DePriest, speaking to more than 1,000 people from all sections of the state at Zion Baptist church last night, urged Negroes to exercise their constitutional rights, warned them against Communism and told them some of the duties of a congressman.

He began by telling the Negro to exercise the right of suffrage and vote for his friends and against his enemies, regardless of party. Organization into clubs for the study of the constitution "in order that the Negro may know his rights as American citizen" was advocated by Congressman DePriest.

The main body of his address was concerning the spread of Communism among the Negroes. He warned his audience to keep away from these destroyers of democratic government—in fact, agitators who favored government ownership and governmental control of everything. This program he said, would destroy the initiative of the people and caused revolution.

In his closing remarks he told of the duties of a congressman, stating that it was not play as some thought. He called attention to the finance corporation bill that was now in congress and stated that many other measures must be passed this session which will increase the taxes in order to save industry, commerce and agriculture.

President D. H. Sims introduced the speaker. Dr. N. A. Jenkins was master of ceremonies. Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom made some remarks after being presented by President J. J. Starks of Benedict college.

Allen university and Benedict college furnished the music for the occasion.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
JAN 21 1932

NEGRO CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS HERE TONIGHT

Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, will speak at Zion Baptist church on Washington street at 8 o'clock Thursday night under the auspices of the Columbia B. C. club, according to an announcement from Dr. N. A. Jenkins, president of the club.

The congressman was to arrive here Thursday afternoon and a reception committee has been named to greet him. Among those on the committee are Dr. Jenkins, President Sims of Allen university, and Prof. T. E. Duckett.

Illinois.

Political – 1932

Office Holding.

DEFENDER PHOTO

SWANSON GETS NEW AIDS—State's Attor... John A. Swanson (seated) appointed two more members of the Race to his staff. Miss Josephine N. Bond, 3564 Giles Ave., has been assigned as a stenographer and William H. Robinson (right, standing), 4814 South Pkwy., becomes a clerk in the bond department. Assistant State's Attorney Euclid L. Taylor is the other person in the picture.

Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican, Reelected Chicago Congressman

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—(AP)—Oscar De Priest, Republican negro, will represent once more the congressional district often called the nation's richest.

Trailing his Democratic opponent, Harry Baker, in the early returns by a ratio that would have defeated De Priest by 20,000 votes, he turned the tide in the last few precincts and emerged winner by better than 5,000 votes. Baker is white.

De Priest's congressional district, the first Illinois, includes the Chicago "Loop" and extends down into the thickly populated negro section of the Southside.

With only three precincts uncounted, the vote stood:

De Priest 32,822; Baker 26,903.

NEW YORK WORLD—Telegram

NOV 9 1932

DE PRIEST IN LEAD

Negro Congressman Among Few Unbeaten Republicans.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Belated returns in the First (Chicago) Illinois District today indicated that Oscar De Priest, Negro representative, was one of the few Republican Congressional candidates in Illinois to lead his opponent.

Engagement Filled By DePriest At Riverside Park Over Protest

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

10-30-32

Kansas City, Mo.

Judge Demands Commissioners To Open City Park To Negroes; City Manager Protests

(Plaindealer News Service.)

WICHITA, Kansas, September 30f—Hundreds of Wichita citizens, both colored and white, were shocked here a few days ago at the hesitancy of City Manager Wells and the city commission in withholding permissions to the Negroes of Wichita to conduct a meeting in Riverside park at which Oscar DePriest was scheduled to speak. The white citizens were very much astonished at such behavior when Congresman DePriest has been entertained at the White House and sits in congressional committees just as other representatives.

The following is a comment from the Wichita Beacon news story:

They Hem and Haw.

The city commission hemmed and hawed and mumbled and muttered, apparently fearing to accede to the reasonable request of a large number of citizens who desired that a distinguished visitor, regardless of race or nationality, should be hospitably entertained as has been the traditional customs of this city.

Manager Wells seemed stumped over the situation and the council is attempting to pass the resposibility for the matter to the park board which has nothing to do with the case.

Congressman DePriest has not only been victorious in his own Chicago political district but has inspired his race throughout the country to qualify themselves for god citizenship. Citizens of Wichita have promised to make his visit one not to be forgotten. No pains will be spared to make this event a success.

Writ of Mandamus Issued

After the hesitancy on the part of the city officials to grant the use of Riverside park, Judge Williams, of district court, issued a writ of mandamus, requiring the city officials to grant the use of the park. Vincent Hiebsch, city attorney, was unable to show any reason why such a writ should not be issued and suggested that Judge Williams make his ruling accordingly.

The writ was directed against O. J. Watson and Walter Vincent of the board of park commissioners, L. W. Clapp, chairman of the board, being out of the city.

The park board members are appointed by the city commissioners and are answerable only to the city commissioners and to City Manager Wells. When colored leaders appealed to the city commissioners, the commissioners would not instruct the park board to issue a Riverside Park permit and went only so far as to offer to compromise by granting the right to use Island park for the DePriest meeting.

It was following the refusal of permission to hold the DePriest meeting in Riverside park that B. F. Johnson and the colored Republican or-

ganization prepared to take the case into court. DePriest attracts thousands of listeners, both white and colored it was maintained, and McKinley Park, for which the board was willing to issue the permit, was declared not to be large enough to hold the anticitated crowd.

Hiebsch representing the city, contented himself with an attack upon the sufficiency of the complainants' petition. Judge Williams upheld him and gave R. G. Bennett and Benjamin Brown, attorneys, 20 minutes in which to amend the petition to state sufficient cause of action. This was done and then Judge Williams gave Hiebsch 10 minutes in which to answer.

Can't Prepare Answer.

"I can't prepare an answer in that time, so you may as well issue the writ," Hiebsch protested.

Judge Williams acted upon this admission of lack of preparation to defend the action, and ruled against the city.

Congressman DePriest is scheduled for a second address in Wichita in the near future. He left after filling his engagement at Riverside park for other points in Kansas.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

SEP 18 1932

COLORED CONGRESSMAN COMING TO WICHITA TO MAKE SPEECH IS BARRED FROM RIVERSIDE PARK

Oscar De Priest, Illinois Congressman and one of America's most distinguished members of the colored [illegible] Republican and a leader of his party in [illegible] Wichita in behalf of the Hoover-[illegible]vices received at the quar[illegible] Hoover-Curtis Republican

But just where Congressman De Priest will make his Thursday afternoon address in Wichita has not been definitely decided.

Hundreds of Wichita citizens of both the white and the colored race are astonished at the hesitancy of City Manager Wells and the city commission in withholding permission to colored leaders of Wichita to conduct their meeting in Riverside Park.

Congressman De Priest has been entertained at the White House. He sits in congressional committees with many of the most distinguished members of the House of Representatives.

Noted as Orator

He has been a guest at the home of statesmen, scholars and artists in eastern centers. He is an orator of recognized ability. He has spoken from the pulpits of white as well as colored congregations.

In view of the fact that hundreds of white as well as colored citizens of Wichita wish to hear the address of Congressman De Priest it was deemed advisable that the meeting Thursday be held in a centrally located public park, convenient to all, preferably in Riverside where ample accommodations could be provided.

They Hem and Haw

The city commission hemmed and hawed and mumbled and muttered, apparently fearing to accede to the reasonable request of a large number of citizens who desired that a distinguished visitor, regardless of race or nationality, should be hospitably entertained as has been the traditional customs of this city.

Manager Wells seemed stumped over the situation and the council is attempting to pass the responsibility for the matter to the park board which has nothing to do with the case.

Congressman De Priest has not only been victorious in his own Chicago political district but has inspired his race thruout the country to qualify themselves for good citizenship. Citizens of Wichita have promised to make his visit one not to be forgotten, no pains will be spared to make this event a success.

Banquet at Night

The local colored Hoover-Curtis Republican Club is sponsoring the occasion in behalf of Rev. J. R. Ransom, national committee representative and the St. Pauls A. M. E. Church. Arrangements have been completed to have Congressman De Priest to speak in the afternoon and again at St. Pauls Church at corner Elm and Water Streets at 6 p. m., a banquet to follow.

The Hoover-Curtis Republican Club has selected B. F. Johnson, president, S. L. Anderson, vice president, Fred C. Helm, secretary, S. M. Jones, treasurer and Captain S. W. Jones, chairman of publicity committee to welcome Congressman De Priest.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
WISCONSIN NEWS
OCT 7 1932

Congressman DePriest Speaks Here Tonight

Oscar De Priest, Negro congressman from Illinois, will speak at 8 p. m. today at St. Mark's Colored Methodist Episcopal church, 1535 N. Fourth st.

FIRST DISTRICT RACE A "SETUP" FOR DE PRIEST

Tribune
10-16-32
Chicago

Democrats Making Little Effort for Baker.

Oscar De Priest, the only Negro member now sitting in congress and the first of his race to be sent to the national house of representatives from a northern state, is said in political parlance to have a "setup" for re-election on Nov. 8.

In his previous contests there have been pretentious independent movements to break his hold on the colored vote of the First district—the near south side, including a large part of the black belt—but this year, with the opening of the polls only a little more than three weeks away, there are no reports of any substantial movement against him.

Therefore the race appears to have simmered down to a plain contest between the incumbent and Harry Baker, the Democratic nominee, a frequent candidate, but one who makes no campaign against the big total vote of the Negroes.

Finishing Second Term.

De Priest now is finishing his second term in the seat formerly occupied by the late Martin B. Madden, one of the leaders of the house in a long career, who died between the primary and the election of 1928 after he had been renominated.

De Priest, who had been a county commissioner and an alderman, was handed the vacant nomination on a platter by the old city hall organization. The place was filled by the congressional committee of the district which consists of the members of the county committee whose wards, either all or in part, lie within the district. De Priest was one of the committeemen and the others included Daniel Serritella, the late Dan Jackson and the late "Dingbat" Oberta.

Despite this sort of a handicap, the Negro won over the white man, Baker, backed by the Kenna-Coughlin forces of the First ward, receiving 24,479 votes to Baker's 20,664, a plurality of 3,815.

Increases Margin of Victory.

During that first term, De Priest aroused much criticism even among his own people of the conservative type because of his belligerence on the question of racial equality. Efforts to capitalize this were made the second time he came up in 1930, but De Priest, again running against Baker, won by a margin of 6,972.

The same anti-De Priest elements were active in the primaries last April, on both the Republican and Democratic sides. Edgar G. Brown sought to wrest away Baker's hold on the Democratic nomination. Brown's backers hoped to see him run against De Priest, thereby eliminating the color line situation in the approaching election. But Baker won his empty nomination again.

And there was what for a time looked like the biggest Republican battle in the history of the black belt. Ald. Louis B. Anderson and his supporters formed a combination that they said would wreck De Priest's control of the district. Anderson headed the opposing forces by running against De Priest for the congressional nomination, but, instead of there being a close race, De Priest won to the tune of 21,525 to 5,427.

De Priest Tightens Up.

This outcome is believed to have given De Priest a more solid control over the district than ever, the slaughter having carried down several opposition leaders in addition to Anderson. It was so decisive a death that there has been little anti-De Priest activity all summer and fall and no greater likelihood of the Democratic organization to make a special effort for Baker.

In the opinion of many observers the Republicans will continue to hold the First congressional district so long as the Democratic boss, Kenna, insists on running a white candidate and refuses to support a Negro for his party's nomination. There have been rumors from time to time that continuance of the present situation is satisfactory to Kenna, but there has been no verification of rumors that he and De Priest have an understanding for its perpetuation.

It is expected that De Priest's militant stand at Washington and elsewhere on racial equality may have some effect on the presidential vote in southern states this year. The first time that the question of equality came into the Washington limelight was when, in 1929, Mrs. De Priest was a guest at a White House tea.

WATSON LOSES IN INDIANA

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 9—At 10 o'lock this morning, with most of the Democratic districts accounted for, Oscar DePriest, Republican candidate for Congress in the First Illinois district, was leading his Democratic opponent, Harry Baker, by 5,000 votes.

King, Jenkins and Warfield were returned to the Legislature.
New York Evening Journal

NOV 9 1932

NEGRO MEMBER MAY KEEP SEAT

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (By International News Service).—A sudden shift in votes being tabulated today sent Oscar De Priest, negro Republican, in the lead in his battle for re-election from the First District.

One hundred thirty-nine precincts out of 155 gave De Priest, 28,567; Harry Baker (D), 26, 027.

Biography

Office Holding.

DePriest Shows Real Leader's Qualities

Chicago-Defender

By WILLIAM LEE

It is a long, long way from a cradle in a log cabin in Alabama to a seat in the congressional halls of the nation at Washington. It is a long, hard way for anyone to travel, but for one to make the journey who was born of slave parents, thrown upon his own resources at an early age and handicapped by racial prejudices and discrimination, is an achievement worthy of a niche in the hall of fame. Oscar Depriest, congressman from the First district of Illinois, has traveled that road.

His life is characterized iron determination, bulldog tenacity, self-confidence, hard common sense, unyielding courage and uncompromising loyalty.

Oscar DePriest was born in a log cabin in the little town of Florence, Ala., March 9, 1871. His parents were ex-slaves, un[illegible]ed and untutored. While he w[illegible] a boy his parents moved to th[illegible] of Kansas in order that their c[illegible] might have better oportunities [illegible] was here that young Oscar obtained his grade and high school training. In 1888 he came to Chicago. He was then a tall, big-boned, black-haired yout[illegible] in body, mind and soul, [illegible]ver doubted his ability to ma[illegible] way in the big city. He ma[illegible] the trade of decorator, and soon [illegible]ed out into business for himse[illegible]. He built up a successful painting and decorating business that has stood the test of years and has given employment to hundreds of men and is today one of the largest businesses of its kind on the South side.

Enters Realty Field

Always far-sighted and energetic and quick to seize opportunity by the forelock, Oscar DePriest foresaw the increasing housing needs of Chicago's growing Race population. He went into the real estate business and was one of the pioneers in that field. Once again he built up a successful business that has stood the test of years and has given and is giving employment to hundreds of men and women where others have failed to succeed. His real estate business is today one of the largest in this section of the city. Numerous fine homes and apartment buildings owned by Negroes attest the far-sighted, constructive vision of this business pioneer.

The political leaders of that day quickly recognized in young DePriest a source of power and influence and DePriest saw in politics a powerful instrumentality for the promotion of his own best interests and the best interests of Chicago's ever increasing Race citizenry. He set out to attain political leadership. His dominant personality, fighting courage and clear, common sense methods quickly brought him to the forefront. Wake up!—organize!—get together! — were his commands to his own people. A square deal, an equal opportunity to earn and learn and adequate representation were his demands of others.

On County Board

In 1904 DePriest was elected to membership on the board of county commissioners of Cook county. He was re-elected in 1906 and today carved in the imperishable marble in the corridor of the county building of Cook county is the name of Oscar DePriest, a mute reminder to those who come after that Oscar DePriest, a black man, has passed that way. From then on his rise in power, influence and prestige was rapid. He became known as a master political organizer and shrewd campaigner. In 1915, after a strenuous fight, he was elected alderman from the Second ward. He was the first Race man to be elected to membership in the common council of the city of Chicago. Those who follow may read the journal of the city council and know that Oscar DePriest has gone on before.

The road to leadership was hard and rocky. Bitter were the battles waged upon him — mighty were the powers opposed to him; vicious were the attacks and deadly the weapons used against him, but DePriest never faltered, never lost faith in his cause nor confidence in himself nor his Race. He was at times defeated but he never surrendered; his forces were at times retarded but were never rotued; his hair turned from jet black to snow white, but he never weakened nor wilted under fire. He became the acknowledged champion for the cause of his people. He fought segregation, discrimination and oppression in every form. His influence spread into every phase of civic life. He used his political power and prestige to open new doors of opportunity and to protect those already won.

Elected to Congress

In the spring of 1928 DePriest was elected ward committeeman of the Third ward. He is the first Race man to serve as ward committeeman of that ward. In the fall of 1928 he was elected to the congress of the United States. He is the first one of his Race ever to be elected to congress north of the Mason-Dixon line and the first for more than a quarter of a century to be seated in that body from any section of the country.

It is a long, long road from a cradle in a long cabin in Alabama to a seat in congress in Washington, but Oscar DePriest has made the journey. He is now serving his second term. For four years his every word has been weighed, his every act has been watched, his enemies have been on guard hoping that he would make a misstep or would do or say something which would react against other black Americans of this country. He has met every test and is today the nation's greatest example of true Americanism.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE

FEB 8 1932

NEGROES ARE TOLD VALUE OF BALLOTS

Congressman De Priest Ridi[illegible] cules Social Equality Promise Of Communists

"I do not ask you to vote for any particular party", said Congressman Oscar DePriest in his address yesterday afternoon at Virginia Seminary on "The Negro and His Relation to Government." Speaking of the importance of the ballot, he told his audience to "vote for your known friends; the only way for the Negro to protect himself is to vote."

A capacity audience heard the Negro congressman's address.

DePriest ridiculed the communists' offer of social equality to the Negro as a decoy for gaining adherents among the race by declaring that he did not want to associate with any one who did not want him. There is nothing to the "social equality bugaboo," in Congressman DePriest's opinion. He said, however, that he accepted all the social favors in Washintgon as a congressman and speaks in any place in the south where he is invited because he intends to enjoy every right which belongs to an American citizen.

But the congressman gave his audience a solomn warning against anything communistic. "I do not believe that our government should go into business; I believe in competition," he said. The communists are just like other people on the race question, "after they use us to gain their purpose they would forget all about us," he concluded.

Congreessman DePriest was accompanied by Assistant Superintendent Wilkerson of the public schools of Washington who spoke briefly on the value of the ballot and politics in securing justice for the race.

The visitors were the guests of President and Mrs. Vernon Johns. A reception preceded the speech and a dinner party followed at the president's home.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR

FEB 11 1932

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE CELEBRATED

Lincoln's Birthday will be celebrated tomorrow with the closing of public schools, banks, city hall offices and some business places.

Most of the City's stores and shops will remain open.

The Standard-Star will be published as usual.

Oscar DePriest colored Illnois congressman, will speak at a Lincoln memorial program at the Albert Leonard Junior High School tomorrow night. The proceeds will go to the campaign for funds to aid New Rochelle's jobless.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

FEB 10 1932

De Priest Is Speaker At Burrville Meeting

Representative Oscar DePriest was the principal speaker last night at Negro History Week exercises at the Burrville Community Center under the auspices of the Burrville Women's Club.

Others on the program were Miss Nannie Burroughs, G. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham, Mrs. Elizabeth Peoples, Mrs. H. Gordon, the Rev. F. I. A. Bennett, the Rev. E. J. Bradshaw, Levington Smith, Miss Estelle Pinkney and Mrs. Carrie Knox. Similar exercises will be held tonight at the Lovejoy Community Center.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

FEB 12 1932

De Priest Speaks At Civic Meeting

Good citizenship was discussed by Representative Oscar De Priest in an address before the East Central Civic Association last night at the Dunbar High School. Others who spoke were Dr. George H. Richardson, president of the Federation of Civic Associations, and Miss Corrine Martin, president of East Central.

A negro history week program featured the meeting of the Northwest Central Civic Association at the Garnet-Patterson Junior High School.

Oscar DePriests Attend White House Reception

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Congressman DePriest of the First Congressional District of Illinois and Mrs. DePriest were among the thousand or more guests at the White House reception given by President and Mrs. Hoover for members of the House of Representatives last Tuesday evening.

The DePriests greeted the chief executive and the first lady in the "Blue Room" where most of the guests were and stayed until shortly before the recention was over.

Mrs. DePriest was becomingly gowned in a draped gown of ecru color satin made in flaring effect and the bodice with square neck and no sleeves. The drapery of the bodice was fastened with a diamond brooch.

The appearance of the Illinois congressman and his wife caused less of a flurry both at the reception and in white news papers than last year, the Chicago guests seeming quite as much at home in the White House as the other representatives and their wives.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT

JUN 3 1932

[illegible]ing [illegible] Of Negro

Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, [illegible]e-gro congressman since 1901, w[illegible]ak tonight in the City Auditorium [illegible]ler the auspices of the Metropolitan [illegible] M. E. Z. Church and the Independent Voters' League. The congressman was recently renominated in the Republican primaries of his Chicago district. His recent resolution in the House to pension ex-slaves has been the subject for wide comment. An invitation has been extended the public to attend the meeting tonight in the auditorium. There will be a small admission fee.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN PILOT
JUN 4 1932

DePriest Holds 18th Amend Ruining Mora

Negro Congressman Also Deplores American Attitude Toward Massie Case

Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, first Negro congressman since 1901, last night addressed a gathering of approximately 500 persons in the City Auditorium. The Chicago congressman deplored the attitude of the American people in the Massie case and later in his address expressed himself as strongly opposed to a continuation of the conditions he ascribed to the effects of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The meeting, scheduled for 8 o'clock, did not get under way until shortly after 9. Ninety-five per cent of the audience was colored.

Congressman De Priest was introduced by P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Negro newspaper, and opened his address with a criticism of the attitude in America which he said "put the standard of approval on Lieutenant Massie, his motheer-in-law, and the two sailors associated with them."

In connection with the Eighteenth Amendment and its effect on conditions existing in the country today (these had been characterized earlier in his address as "horrible"), De Priest said in part:

"The people of the United States were foolish enough to adopt the Eighteenth Amendment. We are letting slip through our fingers a billion dollars a year. What is more, people feel as though they have a moral right to violate the liquor laws.

"I voted for light wines and beer," said the congressman in reference to the recent vote on the beer question. "That may not please you, but it suits me."

Congressman De Priest condemned the Eighteenth Amendment not only from the economic standpoint but also as his opinion that it was undermining the morals of the country's young people.

The Chicago legislator, who was recently renominated in the Republican primary of the First Illinois District by a large majority, was enthusiastically received by his audience, which applauded at intervals throughout his talk.

Congressman's Wife Robbed Of Jewels

WASHINGTON, June 16—(CNS)—Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of Congressman DePriest of the First Illinois district, reported to police headquarters last week the loss of two valuable pieces of jewelry from her home, 419 U street northwest.

The jewelry missing includes two diamond rings—an engagement ring with three carat center diamand and three small diamonds; a wedding ring with a five diamond setting with an inside engraving, O. S. D. to M. A. W., June 22, 1928. The jewelry is valued at several hundred dollars.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.
DAILY MESSENGER
JUN 2 1932

REPRESENTATIVE HITS BONUS PLAN IN CORONA TALK

DePriest Sees Measure as 'Dangerous to Nation's Financial Condition.'

Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the only Negro in Congress, attacked the soldier's bonus bill as "dangerous to the financial condition of the nation" in an address before 750 persons in P. S. 92, Corona.

Congressman DePriest declared that the money which would be used in paying the bonus could, in view of the depression, be used to much greater advantage for other relief purposes.

The Congressman, who came from Washington, D. C., on the invitation of the Progressive Civic Association of Corona, was heckled by a few members of the audience on the bonus bill toward the end of the meeting.

He explained that he had first favored the bill, but had changed his vote when he saw that the Treasury would be severely pressed by such a withdrawal as the bonus bill would authorize.

He praised President Hoover as doing the best that could possibly be done for the country in view of current conditions.

Mr. DePriest and Miss Lillian Garing, Republican woman leader, described the Massie-Fortescue and Scottsboro cases as "outrages."

They assailed the freeing of the naval officer and the convictions in the Scottsboro case as being based on racial prejudice rather than on abstract justice.

Mrs. Mary Lawton of Brooklyn introduced the Congressman. Hugh B. Shipley presided.

Elton Wilson and Dr. Albert S. Reed headed the committee which arranged the meeting.

BRONX HOME NEWS
JUL 17 1932

25 Arrested in Chicago as 500 White and Colored Battle Police at DePriest Protest

Chicago.—Police used nightsticks and revolver butts to break up a demonstration of some 500 white and colored folk late yesterday in the heart of the "black belt."

Twenty-five participants in the demonstration, sponsored by the Young Workers' League, a Communist organization, as a protest against activities of Congressman Oscar DePriest, colored, were arrested. Five of those held were white women, five were white men, two were colored women and 13 were colored men.

Leaders of the group said that a letter had been sent to DePriest in Washington several days ago demanding that he appear at his office at 35th and State Sts. yesterday and explain why he had "shirked in the fight for rights of his own race and used a heavy hand as a landlord of apartments where members of his own race live."

Lieut. Mike Mills of the Police Industrial Squad was on hand with police when the group assembled near DePriest's offices. When the police prevented the crowd, made up predominantly of colored men and women from approaching nearer the office, fighting broke out.

Reserves Rushed to Scene

Police reserves were rushed to the scene. The police, their number augmented to 75, pulled speakers from building tops and used their clubs freely in clearing the streets.

Policeman John Adair and colored Policeman John Harris were reported by Mills to have been battered. Several rioters suffered bruises and cuts.

DePriest was said to be still in Washington. The six questions asked in the letter were:

"Why did you not intercede in Congress for the Negro youths in the Scottsboro case?

"Why have you been evicting the working class from their homes?

"Why have you been foreclosing on working people who are unemployed?

"Why did you vote against the veterans' bonus?

"Why on June 24 at Elizabeth, N. C., did you say in a speech that you were not interested in social equality?

"Why on June 19 did you have the Eighth Regiment brought into Washington Park?"

Young DePriest Gets G.O.P. Post

CHICAGO. (ANP)—Two appointments have been made by the Republican National Committee, the first in the 1932 campaign but they are not those which political leaders are eagerly awaiting. John Washington, nephew of Booker T. Washington, has been appointed messenger to Mrs. Sallie Hert, vice-chairman of the national committee. The other appointment also is that of a messengership to Stanton DePriest, the son of Congressman Oscar DePriest. Mr. DePriest is a 1932 graduate of Howard University and his friends say his father has shown this practical though humble method of introducing him to the game of national politics.

S. DePriest

Patrick Prescott is said to be among those who are being considered for membership on the committee to run the Hoover bureau. Other names mentioned include U.S. Minister Charles E. Mitchell, John R. Hawkins, Francis Rivers, Dr. L. K. Williams, Cornelius Richardson, Congressman DePriest and Robert R. Church.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
EVE. TRIBUNE
SEP 23 1932

DePriest Will Talk—Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Chicago, will be brought to Minneapolis, October 5 to speak to Negro voters on behalf of the Republican ticket.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
SEP 22 1932

SPEAKS IN RIVERSIDE

Court Favors Colored Republicans in Charge of DePriest Meeting

Writ of mandamus was issued against the board of city park commissioners Wednesday ordering it to issue permission for the use of West Riverside park this afternoon for the appearance of Oscar DePriest, colored congressman from Chicago.

Judge I. N. Williams allowed the writ after a brief hearing on the application of B. F. Johnson, president of the Hoover and Curtis Republican club, a colored organization. The colored group was represented by Ben Brown, colored, and R. G. Bennett, attorneys. It was claimed permission to use the park had been denied by the park board, and that the board had made an alternate offer of McKinley park. Johnson contended McKinley park inadequate in its accomodations for the expected crowd of 5,000 to 10,000.

VALLEJO, CALIF.
EVENING NEWS
SEP 21 1932

Local Colored Folk To Hear De Priest

Representative Oscar de Priest of Chicago, only negro member of Congress, will speak in San Francisco on Thursday evening, September 29th, in the interest of President Hoover's re-election. He is coming to California on a speaking tour reaching San Diego next Sunday. Representative De Priest came to San Francisco in 1915 as one of the official representatives of Illinois at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

A large delegation of colored folks from Vallejo will go to San Francisco on the 29th inst. to hear their representative from Chicago and endeavor to secure his services for a campaign speech in Vallejo later on.

Illinois.

Political – 1932

Office Holding

POLL TAXES AND ELECTION BALLYHOO

Planet 11-12-32

One thousand two hundred Negroes in Richmond out of 35,000 assessable for poll taxes had paid their poll taxes according to the law and were therefore qualified to vote in the national election held last Tuesday. In other words, about 3½ per cent of the Negroes eligible to vote, if qualified, were prepared to exercise the greatest American privilege at these important elections. This is about the average percentage prevailing in the entire State of Virginia.

Richmond, Va.

To borrow an expression of Mr. Roosevelt's, this was "a ghastly jest," when considered in connection with the ballyhoo maintained by the few politically minded Negroes during the campaign. As a matter of fact, the vote of the Virginia Negroes in this election did not amount to the proverbial "pinch of snuff."

The only possible excuse for public expressions of a preference on the part of any Virginia Negro or any Virginia Negro newspaper must have been based upon the hope entertained by that individual or paper, that the opinion expressed or written might find its way into the debatable territories of the North, East and Middle West, and thereby influence the conduct of the Negro voters in those sections.

It is extremely doubtful, however, that any such hope was well founded, for people as a rule do not pay much attention to persons who are either too ignorant or too indifferent to put their own houses in order before giving presumptious advice and counsel to others.

Negroes in Virginia should quit kidding themselves, for if they think they are fooling the Democratic politicians in Virginia by loudly proclaiming their allegiance to the Democratic party, they are vastly mistaken. If, however, they hope to gain by this duplicity some dog-like favor at the hand of the ruling class, they are probably correct in their conclusions. Democratic politicians know the weakness of the Virginia Negro politically, and as long as this weakness persists such favors as they give their Negro sycophants will be decidedly and precisely dog-like.

Justice and equal rights as American citizens do not come in that way, for such a policy is a confession of inferiority, and dog-like favors are always accepted at the expense of self-respect and independence.

Here in Richmond with only 1,200 voters out of a possible 35,000, the white newspapers have been sought by a few Negro egotists, fawners or notoriety-seekers to advertise a product they did not have to sell. In the face of the manifest facts, their impudence, conceit and public bargaining for personal favors were astounding and serve to warn the Negroes of this city of the dangers courted by tolerating this self-appointed or hand-picked leadership. This conduct will never make a breach in the wall of prejudice, injustice and intolerance reared against the Virginia Negro by the present Democratic regime, and this is likewise applicable to the Lilly White Republican organization. It nullifies the victories won by the decisions in the Woody segregation ordinance and in the West primary case.

It encourages the spleen and bitterness expressed by H. M. Smith, Jr., over the radio last week, when speaking in behalf of the Democratic ticket at the behest of the Democratic State committee, he notified Negroes that the Democratic party was a white man's party, that it stood for absolute white supremacy in government, economic and civic affairs, and that Negro adherents were undesirable and not wanted. It is an outright betrayal by men who are exceedingly sloven with their own self-respect and careless and unconcern in regards to the future of the Negroe in the city.

The Richmond Planet yields to none in its devotion to the best interest of this city and State. Its owners and editors are natives of this city and familiar with all of its history and traditions. It desires to cultivate and encourage community peace, happiness and prosperity and would not countenance for a moment race baiting and silly agitations which make for inharmonious race relations. Wrong is wrong, however, and the present unrest and discontent existing among the Negroes of this city are attributable to the recognition on their part of the fact that wrongs and injustice are practised against them. This unrest, discontent and distrust cannot be cured by embracing the wrong regardless of what kind of invention is used to accomplish this result.

The logic of the situation points to the only way by which the government in Virginia can be humanized and made responsive to the rights of all citizens regardless of race, and that is through the stern use of the ballot in dealing with oppression, discrimination and injustice.

Thirty-five thousand Negro voters in Richmond would break the straight hold of the oligarchy which now insults, exploits and proscribes and deny to them an equitable share of the benefits of the government they help to defend and support. Poll taxes are now due. Make the sacrifice, however great, and pay them. This is the price of liberty, justice and security. It is the ballot alone and not the insincere mouthings of Negro sycophants that will lead the Negro in Virginia out of the wilderness, create ideal race relations and make for community peace, happiness, progress and prosperity.

DANVILLE, ILL. NOV 4 - 1932
COMMERCIAL NEWS

DE PRIEST SPEAKS BEFORE 2,500 AT POLITICAL RALLY

Urges Colored Voters Of City To Support Republican Ticket Nov. 8.

Twenty-five hundred men and women greeted Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, principal speaker Thursday night at the rally at the state armory sponsored by the local Colored Republican club.

Congressman DePriest arrived in Danville by automobile at 6 o'clock, accompanied by Capt. William Warfield, of Chicago, state representative and captain of Company L, a colored company serving during the world war, and William H. Temple, colored attorney and former assistant corporation counsel of Chicago.

Mrs. Wilda Robinson Townsend, noted lecturer, who was to have been one of the speakers, was forced to cancel her engagement here because of illness.

J. D. Allen Presides.

Attorney J. D. Allen, chairman of the club, presided at the meeting and introduced the county candidates, who received generous applause. Mr. Allen also made a short talk on the general political situation. In addition to the county candidates the chairman also introduced Capt. Warfield, Mr. Temple and Congressman W. P. Holaday, who in turn introduced Congressman DePriest.

Delegations of colored voters were present from Watseka, Champaign, Urbana, Paris, and Terre Haute. Special musical numbers were furnished by the Fields sisters and a chorus of young colored women who sang the National anthem.

Congressman DePriest gave a clear-cut explanation of the issues of the campaign, dwelling particularly on the bonus bill, the pork barrel bill of the Democratic obstructionists and the gold standard.

Explains Bonus Stand.

He explained his stand against the bonus bill, stating that the bonus was a promise to pay in 1945 and that under the present conditions it was not advisable to pay this off. He used as an example of his stand that anyone with a mortgage on his home would hardly feel like paying this off before it was due unless he had lots of money and could afford to do so.

He declared that the Democratic candidates were not strong enough to take over the helm of government and cited Garner's being from Texas and his attitude toward the colored people as one of the reasons why the Democratic ticket should not receive the colored vote.

He paid tribute to Congressman Holaday, telling of the important committees he had served on, and said that to remove Holaday at this time would put Illinois back 20 years in the national program.

Favors Bond Issue.

Capt. Warfield spoke in favor of the $20,000,000 bond issue and went into details concerning the state candidates, paying a high compliment especially to C. Wayland Brooks, candidate for state treasurer. He urged the colored voters to support Representative Hugh M. Luckey at the polls.

Attorney Temple said the Democratic ticket was hand picked by Mayor Cermak and that the colored voters could not afford to vote for the Democratic candidates.

OSCAR DE PRIEST REELECTED CONGRESSMAN BY 6,000 VOTES

CHICAGO — Oscar DePriest, the only Negro representative in the United States congress was reelected from the first congressional district of Illinois. On the face of the early returns DePriest was trailing. As the returns from the Republican strongholds in the second ward came in DePriest overcame his Democratic opponent's lead and was swept into office by a plurality of nearly 6,000 with all of the 155 precincts accounted for except three. The vote then stood DePriest 32,822; Baker, 26,903. Baker is a white man.

Surviving the Democratic landslide which elected Judge Henry Horner of Chicago governor of the state over Len Small, twice governor and who sought a comeback, DePriest was victorious in perhaps the worst Republican defeat in the history of Cook county. Only two G. O. P. judges were elected in Tuesday's balloting.

Favorable in Reelection

The reelection of Mr. DePriest is significant in many ways. He returns to congress after having served out the unexpired term of the late Martin B. Madden and after serving two years as the representative from the first district of Illinois. With the many new members of Congress taking their seats, Mr. DePriest will appear to them as a trained and tried veteran of the house. They will go to him for advice and not he to them.

Many of these newly elected Democratic members are from the South. Mr. DePriest is in a better position to bring about better relations between the races now than before.

White people living in the first ward which is a Democratic stronghold, and many who live in the second, third and eleventh wards voted for Baker.

DePriest is a larger political factor than ever in the Republican party of both the county and the state.

The second, third and fourth wards are heavy Negro wards, a large portion of the fifth and sixth wards as well as parts of the eleventh and twentieth wards are also Negro. DePriest is powerful in the second, third, fourth and fifth wards.

DePriest Shows Strength

In face of the heavy Democratic vote in the state and county, DePriest's power was felt in the second ward where Hoover polled 25,583 to Roosevelt's 9,593. In the third ward, Hoover was given 20,023, Roosevelt 5,358. Hoover carried the fourth ward by a plurality of 5,000 and the fifth ward by a plurality of 6,000. In the sixth ward, heavily white in the east section, Roosevelt had the best end of the voting with 17,525 to 16,422. Out of 21,000 in the "bloody twentieth," Roosevelt got 11,000. Hoover trailed heavily in the eleventh ward.

Four Negroes were victorious in the race for the state legislature. State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts remains as state senator because his term is not up. William E. King was reelected state representative from the third Illinois legislative district.

J. Jenkins, attorney, was elected to a seat in the Illinois house from the same district. Capt. William J. Warfield was reelected to the house as representative from the fifth district and Harris B. Gaines, attorney, was reelected as a representative from the fifth district.

Herbert Newton, Negro running for Congress from the first Illinois congressional district on the Communist ticket against Oscar DePriest, received 824 votes. Another Negro named Jackson, running for the state legislature against King and Jenkins received 1,980 votes. In Warfield's district, a Communist by the name of Lightfoot polled 2,914 votes.

DePRIEST RE-ELECTED

Republican Congressman From Chicago and Other Race Men Victorious Despite the Democratic Landslide.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10—(Special to the St. Louis Argus by ANP)—According to the latest election returns, Oscar DePriest has been re-elected Congressman for the first Illinois District to succeed himself. The latest returns show that he is leading his Democratic opponent, S. Baker by more than five thousand votes with the returns almost completed. It is not believed that complete returns will effect DePriest's majority. W. E. King, Chas. B. Jenkins and Wm. J. Warfield are other race men who won despite the sweeping Democratic victory. They were elected as State Representatives from the Third and Fifth Representative Districts in Illinois.

Significant are the above statements in that it appears that only Negro Republicans were victorious in the election Tuesday in the "Windy City" following the Democratic landslide.

While it is true that many of them voted the Democratic ticket generally, they did not forget race men who were on the Republican ticket.

Other Race Men Elected

Reports from New York shows that Assemblyman, James Stephens, Democrat of the Nineteenth Assembly District was re-elected and that Charles Mahoney, Republican was leading in his race for Congress, in Detroit.

OSCAR DePRIEST
Representative in Congress
From First Illinois District

OSCAR DEPRIEST

The re-election of Congressman Oscar DePriest to succeed himself as the representative in the 73rd Congress from the First Illinois District, must be gratifying to every American Negro regardless of political persuasions.

We have not always agreed with Mr. DePriest, either in regard to his public pronouncement or in regard to his methods. It must be conceded, however, that he has courage, and this goes a long ways to make up for any other deficiencies he might possess.

His defeat would have been a vital blow to the political prestige of Negroes throughout the country and a loss which would not have been retrieved during the present generation. It was the danger of losing the place, rather than the personal fortunes of the man, which gave us so much concern, when the Democratic landslide threatened to engulf and wipe away even this morsel of political power and influence held by the Negro in this country. We congratulate Mr DePriest and breathe easier since his re-election.

Illinois.

Political - 1932

Office Holding.

Name Lawyer as Assistant Prosecutor

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 9.—Louis P. Zerweck, Democratic state's attorney of St. Clair county, Ill., has announced the appointment of Frank M. Summers, Race attorney, as one of the two assistants assigned to East St. Louis. Attorney Summers is the first of his Race to receive an appointment in the legal department in Illinois under the newly elected Democratic administration.

Attorney Summers is also a candidate for the office of judge of the city court here.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch
Sunday, November 13, 1932

THE RE-ELECTION OF DE PRIEST

Among the cheering news of Tuesday's election came one discordant note. It wasn't the election of Senator Barbour, appointed the first time, nor the fact that nine republican governors went into office. Nor was it the losing of Pennsylvania, a state which the democrats felt they had a good chance of carrying.

It was the news that trickled in lote after it seemed that democracy had won the day. It was the re-election of Oscar de Priest, negro congressman from Illinois. He finally won out after a hectic battle with a democrat although it seemed that he had lost until late returns came in.

It isn't de Priest's color that we dislike. It's the man himself. He is the same fellow that made such insulting remarks concerning Alabama and he is the same fellow that knows better than to visit the said state of Alabama.

It really is a pity that DePriest won out. It was hardly unavoidable, however, considering the section which he represents. His overturn would have been more unexpected than the overthrow of so many other republicans

We rather fancy, however, that his usefulness in the house will not be considerable.

ILLINOIS ATTORNEY APPOINTED

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Dec. 16—Attorney Frank E. Summers was recently appointed an assistant to the legal department of this city by Louis P. Zerweck, Democratic states attorney of St. Clair County. His appointment came from the newly elected Democratic administration.

Attorney Summers, who is at present a candidate for judge of the City Court, was educated at the Harvard Law School. He is an outstanding Mason, an Elk and a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

POLITICAL RECOGNITION.

Frank P. Furlong, Democrat, was elected Coroner for the city of St. Louis on November 8. Less than one month later he took office and named among his first appointees two Negroes—Dr. O. S. McClellan as assistant Coroner's physician, and William C. McDowell as assistant city undertaker. Two members of the race who served under the Republican as messenger and janitor, respectively, will be supplanted by Negroes. Mr. Furlong has announced it will be his policy to select Negroes on the Coroner's jury each week.

From all indications Democratic leaders from the Mound City were very favorably impressed with the unusually large Negro vote party candidates received at the recent election and propose to make a bid for it in the future by dispensing what it takes to build up a strong, virile political organization—patronage.

The policy of Coroner Furlong is different from that of the Democratic Prosecuting Attorney elected a few years ago. It was the first time his party had captured that office in decades and a contributory factor to his success at the polls was the Negro vote. But he has steadfastly refused to appoint a Negro assistant, although his Republican predecessors had done so. During the recent campaign the Republicans assailed the record of this official and used it as an argument why Negroes should not support local candidates running on the Democratic ticket.

In Cleveland, O., Republican speakers stressed the failure of the present local Democratic administration to appoint a Negro as assistant in the City Solicitor's office, the race losing this position when Mayor Miller took office early in the year. While it is true that numerous minor jobs were given, none of them has been considered outstanding.

The only way for the Democrats to take advantage of the present independent trend among Negro voters throughout the nation will be: First by putting Negro Democrats in all places formerly held by Negro Republicans; second, by naming qualified men and women to positions never before filled by race representatives. This policy should be adopted in National, State and local politics.

The interests of candidates running on National, State, county and municipal tickets are interrelated and interdependent. So much so that the success of one has an important bearing on the success of the other. The presence of two Negroes on the Democratic ticket for the Indiana Assembly was one of the big incentives for the race to cast more than 60 per cent. of its vote for Roosevelt and Garner, the opponent of Watson for the U. S. Senate, Congressman, Governor and other Democratic aspirants for State, County or local office. The nomination of Henry J. Richardson of Indianapolis, and Dr. Robert L. Stanton of East Chicago, insured the Democratic ticket of a large Negro vote in Marion and Lake Counties and was a piece of good politics by party strategists. Both won.

It is to be hoped that Democratic leaders in other municipalities will pursue the liberal-minded and practical course inaugurated by Coroner Furlong of St. Louis. For no longer will the Negro accept with equanimity and forbearance mere political crumbs from any party. What he wants and what he firmly believes he is entitled to are loaves and fishes.

De Priest Blocks Passage Of Supply Bill in House

Negro Representative Invokes Quorum Rule When His Item Is Defeated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—The passage of the $43,192,904 interior department supply bill was blocked in the house Thursday by its only Negro member, Representative De Priest of Illinois—in a parliamentary move that showed less than half the membership was present.

Unable to do business for lack of a quorum, the house was forced to adjourn without acting on the bill. It will meet again Friday, but because so many representatives already have left for the Christmas holidays action on the interior bill probably will be delayed until Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the house received from its appropriations committee the supply bill for the agriculture department for the coming fiscal year, amounting to $110,981,000, and providing but $35,000,000 for federal highway aid.

With but a few members on the house floor during consideration of the interior department bill, De Priest unsuccessfully sought to have an item of $460,000 added to it through an amendment for a heating plant at Howard university, a federally supported Negro institution located here.

Adjournment Forced

De Priest, a Republican, moved to have the bill sent back to the appropriations committee with instructions to insert the item, which was opposed by Chairman Byrns on the ground that it had not been recommended by the budget.

De Priest asked for a count of those present.

Speaker Garner ordered a roll call which showed but 205 or 10 less than a majority of the present house of 429. There are six vacancies. The call also showed that 110, mostly Republicans, favored De Priest's motion and 95, largely Democrats, opposed it.

OSCAR DE PRIEST

Representative Rainey of Illinois, the Democratic leader, tried to adjourn the house, without further action. Representative Mouser (R., Ohio), sought to restrain the move, but Garner declared adjournment after a superficial count in its favor.

Some Sections Approved

Before this development, however, the house approved individual sections of the interior bill, including $8,000,000 for construction work on the Hoover dam, and $18,938,454 for the bureau of Indian affairs.

The appropriation's committee carried out President Hoover's suggestion to reduce the usual federal highway aid allotment of $100,000,000 annually by $65,000,000 in the agricultural department bill.

This measure, the third of the nine big annual supply bills, is $206,902,000 less than appropriations for the current year, which totaled $317,883,000 of which $194,763,000 was allotted to highway construction to relieve unemployment.

Open Campaign On Louis B. Anderson

CHICAGO, Dec. 22—(ANP)—The opening shot inthe campaign to take Louis B. Anderson out of the City Council was fired Thursday night at a meeting called by Representative Harris B. Gaines, at which Attorney William L. Dawson, strong adherent of Congressman Oscar DePriest, challenged Anderson's record and promised to fight for "the people" if he is elected. He charged that Mr. Anderson had never taken the initiative through resolutions or ordinance for either the people of the city or his ward and that he had neglected to foster the physical improvement of the ward.

Oscar DePriest, Our Congressman

Now that the campaign is over and we who saw things differently from "our" congressman, Oscar DePriest, look ahead to the problems of tomorrow, let us all recognize that he is a pretty fair congressman and has done many things beneficial to the Negro group. The Black Dispatch is proud of its two-fisted, red-blooded, fighting congressman from the 1st Congressional District of Illinois. He made a serious blunder (from the standpoint of a Republican office holder) when he organized the Non-Partisan League, and while we gave that gentleman a severe drubbing while the campaign was on, somehow we sympathized with him.

You see, it's this way: rarely ever can you wear the cloak of partisanship and independence at the same time. We believe that Oscar DePriest today sees as clearly as does the Black Dispatch the political strategy in independent voting. When he called the Non-Partisan Conference in Washington, the pronouncements of the congressman were the result of his travels over the nation, where for the first time in his life he saw the latent numerical strength of the black man. It was impossible for Congressman Oscar DePriest to travel from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the Florida keys, meeting night after night thousands of his sable hued countrymen, without realizing that if this latent voting strength could be somehow enfranchised in Dixie, his race would come into its own. No man who had dealt in practical politics as has the Illinois congressman from the first district, could have viewed these teeming millions without indulging in the mental development of a program covering the use of such virgin potentialities.

The American Negro received the benefit of the conclusions reached by Oscar DePriest in that non-partisan meeting. It was there we were told that political parties are like tools; they become dulled or worn out and therefore must be sharpened or thrown away. There is the platform upon which every sane independent voter stands regardless of his race. Upon this same platform Oscar DePriest stands when he enters the silent portals of his own thoughts and away from his party organization.

But Oscar DePriest's political life belongs to a rabidly partisan political organization in the Prairie State. That organization was going to be able to pitch thousands of dollars into his district from their national treasury to defeat an independent, such as he had been. It was political strategy on DePriest's part to convert those dollars into a fighting campaign for his re-election, rather than suffer defeat at the behest of the Republican National Committee.

One thing that Republican Negroes do not know is that the Republican National Committee would spend just as much money to defeat a Republican congressman, and elect a Democrat in a district where the Republican congressman had not voted right, as it would in any other portion of its election program. Senator Norris complained of this in his last senatorial race. Congressman U. S. Stone declared during his last race for congress, from Oklahoma, that money supplied from the Republican National Committee was used by Oklahoma Republicans to defeat him and elect the Democrat.

Truly it is that politics make strange bedfellows. Until the Negro learns how to get in bed with a political stranger in order to reach a political objective, his vote will remain sterile. What do you assume caused Senators LaFollette, Norris, Johnson and many others to crawl this year into the Democratic bed with Roosevelt? The men just named are all Republicans. Political strategy and the desire to accomplish their major aims for government is the only answer.

Oscar DePriest could not in 1932 have been elected as an independent in Illinois. Had he run as an independent the Republicans would have named someone else on their official ticket. In such a melee the Democrat would have won. If you really desire Oscar DePriest to represent the Negroes of the United States in Congress, he followed the only path down which he could safely go towards that objective. There is, however, no reason why the Negroes who control the first congressional district could not in time work out a plan by which they could unite and elect their congressmen as an independent. How much more powerful would have been the clarion voice of DePriest, if from the citidal of his high office he could have joined the majority of leadership in denouncing the infamous lilywhite policies of Herbert Hoover.

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Oscar DePriest, Our Congressman

Now that the campaign is over and we who saw things differently from "our" congressman, Oscar DePriest, look ahead to the problems of tomorrow, let us all recognize that he is a pretty fair congressman and has done many things beneficial to the Negro group. The Black Dispatch is proud of its two-fisted, red-blooded, fighting congressman from the 1st Congressional District of Illinois. He made a serious blunder (from the standpoint of a Republican office holder) when he organized the Non-Partisan League, and while we gave that gentleman a severe drubbing while the campaign was on, somehow we sympathized with him.

You see, it's this way: rarely ever can you wear the cloak of partisanship and independence at the same time. We believe that Oscar DePriest today sees as clearly as does the Black Dispatch the political strategy in independent voting. When he called the Non-Partisan Conference in Washington, the pronouncements of the congressman were the result of his travels over the nation, where for the first time in his life he saw the latent numerical strength of the black man. It was impossible for Congressman Oscar DePriest to travel from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the Florida keys, meeting night after night thousands of his sable hued countrymen, without realizing that if this latent voting strength could be somehow enfranchised in Dixie, his race would come into its own. No man who had dealt in practical politics as has the Illinois congressman from the first district, could have viewed these teeming millions without indulging in the mental development of a program covering the use of such virgin potentialities.

The American Negro received the benefit of the conclusions reached by Oscar DePriest in that non-partisan meeting. It was there we were told that political parties are like tools; they become dulled or worn out and therefore must be sharpened or thrown away. There is the platform upon which every sane independent voter stands regardless of his race. Upon this same platform Oscar DePriest stands when he enters the silent portals of his own thoughts and away from his party organization.

But Oscar DePriest's political life belongs to a rabidly partisan political organization in the Prairie State. That organization was going to be able to pitch thousands of dollars into his district from their national treasury to defeat an independent, such as he had been. It was political strategy on DePriest's part to convert those dollars into a fighting campaign for his re-election, rather than suffer defeat at the behest of the Republican National Committee.

One thing that Republican Negroes do not know is that the Republican National Committee would spend just as much money to defeat a Republican congressman, and elect a Democrat in a district where the Republican congressman had not voted right, as it would in any other portion of its election program. Senator Norris complained of this in his last senatorial race. Congressman U. S. Stone declared during his last race for congress, from Oklahoma, that money supplied from the Republican National Committee was used by Oklahoma Republicans to defeat him and elect the Democrat.

Truly it is that politics make strange bedfellows. Until the Negro learns how to get in bed with a political stranger

in order to reach a political objective, his vote will remain sterile. What do you assume caused Senators LaFollette, Norris, Johnson and many others to crawl this year into the Democratic bed with Roosevelt? The men just named are all Republicans. Political strategy and the desire to accomplish their major aims for government is the only answer.

Oscar DePriest could not in 1932 have been elected as an independent in Illinois. Had he run as an independent the Republicans would have named someone else on their official ticket. In such a melee the Democrat would have won. If you really desire Oscar DePriest to represent the Negroes of the United States in Congress, he followed the only path down which he could safely go towards that objective. There is, however, no reason why the Negroes who control the first congressional district could not in time work out a plan by which they could unite and elect their congressmen as an independent. How much more powerful would have been the clarion voice of DePriest, if from the citidal of his high office he could have joined

the majority of leadership in denouncing the infamous lilywhite policies of Herbert Hoover.

Political – 1932

Office Holding.

Indiana

To Honor Legislature Elects at Reception

Indianapolis Star

12-24-32

Indianapolis, Ind.

Elaborate plans for a gala public reception to be given in honor of State Legislature elects, Henry J. Richardson, from Marion county, and Dr. Robert L. Stanton, from Lake county, Wednesday night, January 3, at 8 o'clock at the Walker Casino are nearing completion, promoters announce.

A large number of state and Marion county officials are scheduled to be in attendance at the affair of which Attorney F. B. Ransom, state democratic leader, will be in charge.

Indications are that the reception, at which the two incoming members of the Indiana assembly will be eulogized in music and oratory, will draw an especially large attendance owing to the wide popularity of these two citizens.

Many close political friends of Messrs. Richardson and Stanton, together with a large number of public-spirited adherents of both major political parties are expected to participate at the reception, regarded as a unique one in the history of the political activities of the group Indiana.

Political - 1932 Indiana

Office Holding.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES
AUG 9 1932

COLORED ALDERMAN MAKES COMPLAINT

[SPECIAL TO THE TIMES]
CROWN POINT, Ind., Aug. 9.—Complaining that Calumet Township Trustee Mary Grace Wells is discriminating against the colored people of Gary in her administration of poor relief, William Burris, Negro alderman of Gary, and a former justice of the peace of that city, appealed to the county commissioners yesterday afternoon for consideration of his race.

Burris asserted that numerous colored families in Gary have been refused aid by Mrs. Wells and that they are suffering acutely as a result. He said a great number of white persons, now obtaining township aid from Mrs. Wells, do not need poor relief as much as do members of his race.

Mrs. Wells was present at the time and defended her policy on the contention that the colored people referred to by Burris, had refused to work for their aid.

She said a statutory provision in the poor relief laws of Indiana forces her to refuse aid to all persons who will not work for it.

At the request of the commissioners, Mrs. Wells promised to investigate the cases reported by Burris and to give them aid in event they consented to go to work

NEGRO STATE LEGISLATORS

Indianapolis Recorder
Indianapolis Sun
12-31-32

Two members of the race will soon take seats as constitutional members of the Indiana assembly. The newly elected legislators will assume their places, not as representatives of any particular group; their sworne duty will be to advance the interests of Indiana and of all the people of the state. Theirs will soon be, in co-operatio nwith other progressive members of the state law-making body, the vital responsibility of protecting people from legislative abuse. Citizens look to state representatives, therefore, for fearless service in the latter connection. Though they do not always measure up to what is expected of them as the people's spokemen principal function of a legislature is to work conscientiously, intelligently, courageously and productively for the commonsgood of the public; steer clear always of conniving associates; avoid entrapping alliances, put a stamp of scorn upon known evil influences, stenchy graft inducements.

Many legislators have stubbornly avoided these pitfalls to rise higher and higher in the estimate of their constituencies. On the other hand, many have unwrittengly or unintentionally allowed themselves to fall into the clutches of selfish company only to suffer disastrous consequences. Included in the latter were political oblivion and oftimes worse. In sum, the pivotal requisite involves honest business programs honestly maneuvered into adoption. To do that the lawmaker must be diplomatic, cool-headed and just intelligently aggressive enough to build up among his fellow workers a sympathetic respect for his views, and what should be his earnest desire to serve the people productively and dignifiedly.

Popular wish is that the two race legislators by their performances maintain throughout their terms a status highly creditable to themselves as well as to the voters of Marion and Lake counties.

Citizens will watch with an undivided concern the conduct of the enw assemblymen. This is so, because there is an unusually large amount of work to be done by the next Indiana assembly. In addition to that, there are a number of important campaign pledges to be redeemed by the Democratic party. That means the entire organization has assumed a task it must perform whatever the cost. Full co-operation on the part of really patriotic legislators is what the people are demanding for the good Marion county and the state of Indiana.

In the meantime we wish for both incoming Negro members of the Indiana state legislature a brilliant success and a steady growth in the estimate of appreciative Hoosiers.

STANTON AND RICHARDSON TO INDIANA LEGISLATURE

Cleveland
Cleveland
Cleveland

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 15 (A.N.P.) —Two colored men for the first time in the history of the state will sit in the Indiana legislature. Dr. Robert L. Stanton of East Chicago and Attorney Henry J. Richardson of Indianapolis, as a result of the Nov. 8 election. Both are Democrats.

Despite the fact that the Negro precincts of Indianapolis went Republican generally, Richardson triumphed. He had the staunch support of the Democratic machine which has been struggling to develop its Negro constituency in this state and city ever since the regime of Tom Taggart, famous Democratic boss. Richardson is a well known practicing lawyer.

Dr. Stanton, popular among both his own people and the foreign born element of East Chicago, is a dentist He is 32 and has been practicing in East Chicago since 1929. He is a graduate of Wilberforce, Chicago University and Meharry Dental College. He won against Attorney Milo C. Murray also colored who ran on the Republican ticket.

Office Holding.

Named City Prosecutor

CHARLES PRESTON HOWARD

Selected for city prosecutor by the newly elected mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, and whose appointment was confirmed by the new city council Monday morning, April 4, immediately after Mayor Lewis took the oath of office. Atty. Howard then took oath of office and his bond which had been filed Saturday was accepted. He becomes city prosecutor of the capital city of Iowa, a wealthy state.

NEGRO LAWYER MADE CITY PROSECUTOR OF DES MOINES

DES MOINES, Ia.—Charles Preston Howard, attorney with offices at 515 Mulberry street, took the oath of office for city prosecutor of Des Moines at eleven o'clock Monday morning, April 4.

His appointment by the new mayor, Dwight N. Lewis, was confirmed by the newly elected city council at its first session Monday morning. Atty. Howard filed his bond of $2,000 with the city clerk immediately. It was accepted.

Atty. Howard's appointment ends a long fight for recognition for the Negro voters in this city. Because of the indifference to the colored voters on the part of ex-Mayor Parker Crouch, who has held office for the last two years, Atty. Howard united the Negro factions in one body for the support of Dwight Lewis.

Lewis led Crouch in a five cornered race in the non-partisan primaries. He finished first with 9,000 plurality on March 16. In the election on March 29, Lewis polled 26,701. Crouch received 9,925. The Negro vote in the mayoralty election is estimated at 5,000 of which 97 per cent voted for the mayor elect.

Howard's appointment as city prosecutor gives Des Moines the first Negro to ever hold that office. One week ago, Howard was elected alternate delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention by the Iowa state Republican convention which met in session at the Coliseum.

Atty. Howard was born in Abbeyville, S. C., and was educated at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Morris Brown university in Atlanta. He entered Drake university here in 1917 and was graduated in 1922 from the law college.

He is one of the four six lettermen turned out at Drake, winning his letters in football, baseball and track. Until Aubrey Devine, University of Iowa's great athlete came along, Howard was the only six letter man in the entire state of Iowa.

He played left end on the football team, first base on Drake's baseball nine and was a sure point winner in the discus throw event.

Atty. Howard was first lieutenant and judge advocate in the 366th Infantry. He served overseas with that outfit.

Returning here after the Armistice was signed he passed the Iowa state bar examinations in 1920, two years before he graduated. He has been practicing law in this city since 1922. In 1929 he went to Chicago as manager of the Illinois district of the National Benefit Life Insurance company. He returned here to re-enter the law practice in August, 1930 and has been active in politics. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Greek letter fraternity.

HOWARD TAKES OATH OF OFFICE IN DES MOINES

Appointment Ends Long Fight for G.O.P. Recognition.

IS DELEGATE TO NATIONAL MEET

Was Former Football Star at Drake U.

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DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

APR 12 1932

Inter-racial Body Lauds Lewis for Howard Choice

Mayor Lewis' appointment of Charles P. Howard, Negro, as city prosecutor was commended Monday night in a resolution passed by the Des Moines Inter-racial commission meeting at the Y. W. C. A.

The commission, composed of an equal number of the white and Negro races, unanimously favored Mayor Lewis' "recognition of the Negro group." Another resolution commended the work of Miss Effie Doan, retiring executive secretary of the Des Moines Family Social service.

Iowa statutes and legal decisions do not discriminate against the Negroes, Howard, the new city prosecutor, told the group. He spoke on city, state, and federals laws as they affect Negro rights.

DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

APR 8 1932

Begins His Work

Charles Howard, Negro attorney named city prosecutor by Mayor Lewis, began his work in municipal court Thursday. He is to assist in prosecution of city ordinance violations.

Political — 1932

Office Holding

LIBERIAN MINISTER RETURNS FOR HOOVER CAMP'GN

Washington Tribune

Washington D.C.

9-2-32

NEW YORK (CNS)—Minister to Liberia Charles Mitchell, arrived here Tuesday on the Olympic, following a brief stay in London. Minister Mitchell, highest ranking Negro diplomat, and Hoover appointee, returned here for the purpose of taking an active part in the Republican campaign.

In the last campaign Minister Mitchell, a Republican leader in West Virginia, was a member of the executive committee of the Colored Division under the chairmanship of Dr. John R. Hawkins. In addition he was vice-chairman of the Eastern Speakers Bureau. No word as to his exact plans for the next week or so have been announced, but it is expected that he will return to his home in West Virginia before beginning active campaigning, expected to get under way early in September.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(CNS)—William H. Hunt, second secretary of the American Legation and consul at Monrovia, Liberia, has been recalled from Monrovia and assigned to the State Department for temporary duty, where he will inform the department concerning conditions in Liberia, considered one of the most difficult countries with which the State Department has to deal.

9-3-32

Mr. Hunt has been in the foreign service of the State Department for 33 years. He entered the career service in May, 1899, following his graduation from Williams College. His first assignment was the American Consulate at Tamatave, Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa where he served first as vice consul and later as consul.

In November, 1906, he was transferred to St. Etienne, France, where he served as consul until December, 1926, when he was transferred to Guadeloupe, in the French West Indies. After three years' service there he was assigned to the American consulate at St. Michaels, in the Azores.

Mr. Hunt was appointed to the diplomatic service in October in 1930, and in January, 1931, was assigned to the American Legation at Monrovia, where he served as consul and second secretary.

Mr. Hunt will occup a desk in the State Department pending a new assignment in the foreign service. He is not eligible for retirement at this time, as the age for retirement from foreign service is 65. Mr. Hunt is 63 years old, having been born in Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1869.

Liberia, Africa

MITCHELL TO HOLD LIBERIA POST WITH SALARY INCREASE

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Newspaper reports that Minister Charles E. Mitchell, United States diplomatic representative to Liberia, would not return to his post after the November presidential election were definitely scouted here last week by authoritative statements to the contrary.

Minister Mitchell will return immediately after the campaign, according to those close to him, to continue his valuable work as an American apostle of good will to the republic.

The diplomat, who entered the service as minister resident, has been raised in status by congressional legislation to envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. This change in status was accompanied by an increase in his salary from $5,000 a year to $10,000.

The American envoy voluntarily came to America at his own expense to serve the Republican party during the current presidential campaign. Leaving Mrs. Mitchell in London to tour France, Germany and North Africa, Mr. Mitchell sailed for America aboard the S. S. Olympic Aug. 24. He came direct to Washington Aug. 31 and reported to the state department. At noon Sept. 1 Mr. Mitchell had an extended conference with President Hoover. He left Washington for New York on the night of Sept. 1.

Liberia is not officially recognized by the French, British and American governments at the present time. According to the statutes of international law unrecognized countries have no formal intercou

Political – 1932

Office Holding

Massachusetts.

WM. H. LEWIS, JR.

Lewis Gets Job Here

SON OF W. H. ASSIGNED TO BOSTON AS ASST. U. S. DIST. ATTORNEY 12/3/32

Following in the footsteps of his father, William H. Lewis, Jr., was appointed special assistant United States attorney in Boston on Thursday by U. S. Attorney Frederick H. Tarr. He is to begin his duties at once.

He is a Harvard graduate and held a similar position in the Southeastern district of New York during the past year. Years ago, his father, William H. Lewis of this city, served as an assistant U. S. Attorney for several years

Office Holding.

Postmaster at Mound Bayou Is Reappointed

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The senate last Wednesday confirmed the nomination of Cornelius V. Thurmond as postmaster at Mound Bayou, Miss. President Hoover reappointed him. He was first appointed while Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, was handling the federal patronage of his state. Mrs. Mary C. Booze, the Republican national committeewoman, recommended his reappointment.

Political - 1932

Missouri

Office Holding

Missouri Doctor Gets U.S. Finance Corporation Post

Courier 8-27-32

Louisiana Da. Farmer

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25—(ANP)—Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of St. Joseph, Mo., has been sworn in as a special supervisor of contact work among colored farmers for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and working under the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He will have offices in St. Louis and has appointed four field inspectors, one of whom is Mr. Sweisch of Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Crossland, who formerly was in the public eye as supervisor of the Negro section of the Veterans' Bureau shortly after the war, has been active in Republican politics in Missouri for many years. During the recent Republican National Convention he was an alternate delegate-at-large from Missouri.

Dr. Crossland said that his appointment was due directly to the interest of President Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M Hyde in the condition of colored farmers.

"The colored farmers of the country have received little benefit from various farm acts designed to help the rural population," said Dr. Crossland. "Many of them have not known of the government loans which it is possible for them to secure. This office is prepared to serve any colored farmer in any state who makes application and is anxious to care for their needs." Dr. Crossland's office is at 203 N. 10th Street. St. Louis, Mo.

the east half of Colorado, Illinois Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas. The office of Dr. Crossland is located ata 203 N. 10th Street, St. Louis Mo. Dr. Crossland has been an outstanding republican worker of our group for a number of years and his accomplishments are the results of his continuous and untiring fight against opposition. This is not the first berth that Dr. Crossland has filled. He has served as minister to Liberia and has been in charge of the Veteran hospital. This new position comes again in recognition of the ability demonstrated by Dr. Crossland and was given at the hands of Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, an appointee of President Hoover. Mr. Lacey, like Dr. Crossland has been a staunch republican trench worker over a number of years. Mr. Lacey has for aa long time been rated as one of the most effective out stat speaekrs when it comes to vote getting. The most recent assignment to Mr. Lacey was his appointment as Des kClerk at No 6 Police Station, Kansas City, Mo which position he held with credit until his removal under the Home Rule system recently adopted by Kansas City, Mo. This appointment as in the new appointment was the first time the postition had been filled by a member of our group. Each being made by the republicans of the state and nation in recognition of service to the party. Mr. Lacey is Past Grand Master of the Masons of the jurisdiction. He is also Past Grand Official of the Moasics.

Others to receive the appointment as Field Inspectors are the following Walthall Moore of St. Louis, Mo., for mer representative of the Missouri Legislature and Huston S. Schweich of Chicago.

KansasCity, Mo. Negro Get Federal Job

Kansas City Call

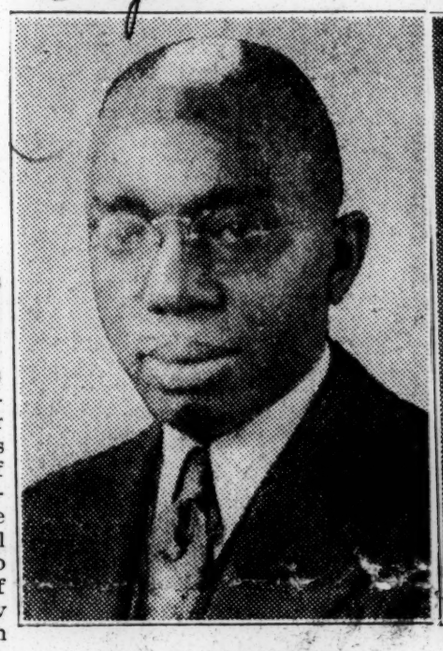
Eugene Lacey, 1316 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo., was appointed as one of the regional field inspectors to do contract work among the Negro farmers in this district under the supervision of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland of St. Joseph, Mo. who in the early part of August was appointed regional director to the U. S. Farm Loan Bureau in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Department by the Department of Agriculture. This region includes the following states

9-3-32

Kansas City Call

GET APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE DEMOCRATS

Argus. 12-2-32.



WM. C. McDOWELL
Assistant City Undertaker

DR. O. S. McCLELLAN
Assistant Coroner's Physician

In announcing his appointments this week Frank P. Furlong a Democrat who was recently elected Coroner for the City of St. Louis included Dr. Oral S. McClellan, as assistant Coroner's Physician, Wm. C. McDowell, assistant City Undertaker. They will have full charge of the remains of colored persons who are Coroner subjects. A Negro messenger and a Negro Janitor who are Democrats will also succeed their Republican brethren in the Coroner's Office.

Mr. Furlong has also announced that it will be the policy of his office to select Negroes on the Coroner's Jury each week. One has already been selected for this purpose. Negro leaders especially those of the Democratic faith expressed much satisfaction with the way in which Mr. Furlong has handled these appointments in that he did not pussy foot, put off, make excuses and delays in these appointments.

When interviewed by a reporter of the Argus the Coroner stated: "I believe this is the best method I can employ of proving to the Negro people and especially to Negro Democrats that I appreciate the support they gave me."

"GOING THEM ONE BETTER"

We stated in these columns last week that Mr. Frank P Furlong, the Democratic coroner has gone his Republican predecessor "one better" in giving recognition to the Negroes of the city. That was only half of the story. He has done more than one better. We are reliably informed that O. S. McClelland, Negro assistant coroner's physician, has, during the past three weeks, performed more post-mortems then his predecessor, Dr. E. J. Gregg, did in approximately three months.

The record indicates that Dr. Gregg, who was an assistant physician under Mr. Dever, a Republican, did from about forty to forty-five cases a year. To date, we are informed that Dr. McClelland has done twelve cases or more than one-fourth as many as Dr. Gregg did in a year's time. And while we take no pleasure in the fact that Mr. Dever gave Dr. Gregg such little work as assistant coroner's physician yet we are pleased to note that Mr. Furlong has given Dr

12-9-32 St. Louis Argus

McClelland so much in such a short time. This looks like playing the game in a fair and honorable way, and by so doing the whole group is being helped economically.

We make this comment because politics rules the world. There are so many ways in which politics is used to help people economically, and we, as a group, have always received so little at the hands of those for whom we have done so much. Again we congratulate Mr. Furlong upon the spirit of fairness in which he has assumed the office of coroner We want a few more Furlongs in public office in this city in this state, and in this nation.

Political - 1932

Office Holding.

Nantes - France.

CONSUL YERBY RETIRES FROM CONSULAR SERVICE

Courier 10-1-32

Chicagoan Will Retire After Serving U. S. For Twenty Years—Was Consul to France in 1930.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29—(ANP)—After completing 26 years in the foreign service of the Department of State of the United States government, Consul William James Yerby of Chicago is to be retired on an annuity on September 30. On the 22nd of September Consul Yerby celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday, which under the Act of February 23, 1931, is the age of retirement for Foreign Service officers.

Consul Yerby has had a long and varied experience in the service of the Department of State. Entering the service by examination in 1906 as a consul of class nine, his first assignment was to the post at Sierra Leone, British West African protectorate. In 1920 he was assigned to Dakar, French West Africa; in 1924 to La Rochelle, France, and in 1926 to Oporto, Portugal. His last assignment was that of Consul to Nantes, France, in 1930.

Leaves Five In Foreign Service

Consul Yerby was one of six Negro "career men" in the Foreign Service of the United States government. The future of at least three of them is a matter of speculation at the present time. Mr. Hunt, second secretary and consul to Monrovia, who was recently recalled for unstated reasons to render service in the offices of the state department, will reach the retirement age within the next two years. Both Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, minister to Liberia, and Mr. William C. George, vice consul to Liberia, are also in the states at the present time "on leave." The state department denied that either of these officials was recalled by the department, stating merely that they were on leave, which was due them. No explanation was offered for the fact that both the minister and vice consul are on leave from their posts at the same time, and the department was vague on the question of their return to Liberia or of any contemplated change in their assignments.

These facts have given rise to considerable speculation regarding future opportunities for Negroes for careers in the foreign service of this country. Under regulations of the Department of State enacted in 1931, all new appointments to the service shall be to the grade of Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and no promotions shall be made except in conformity with prescribed laws and regulations. After qualifying through civil service examinations, applicants to the Foreign Service must undergo probationary period of training in the Foreign Service Officers Training School established in the Department of State. After completing this course, appointees must serve for an indefinite number of years and establish a satisfactory record of efficiency before promotion can be had. Unless advantage is taken of a temporary measure provided to meet immediate needs of the Personnel Board in the Near East Eastern Europe and North Africa it will probably be many years before another Negro will have had an opportunity to qualify for such posts as Consul Yerby held during his career.

Consul Yerby To Retire From Consular Service

Chicago Tribune

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Office Holding.

Johnson Appointed To Essex Law Post

Amsterdam News

Newark Lawyer Named to Jersey Prosecutor's Staff by Democrats

2-10-32

For the first time in the history of New Jersey, a Negro was sworn in Monday as an assistant in the prosecutor's office in Newark, Essex County. The new assistant is Attorney J. Bernard Johnson, Democratic leader of the county.

Appointed by Prosecutor Joseph Smith immediately after he took office Saturday, Attorney Johnson will conduct a survey of crime conditions among Negroes in Essex County.

Mr. Johnson was born in Gordonsville, Va., on Sept. 7, 1895, and was educated in the public schools of Washington, Union University, Richmond; University of Pittsburgh and finished law at Howard University. He is a veteran of the late World War and served with the Ninety-second division in France for eighteen months.

He was admitted to the Jersey bar in 1922, practiced in Trenton until 1929. While at Trenton he served as exalted ruler of Sun Light Lodge (Elks). It was during his administration that the Elks' Home at Trenton was built. He is past commander of the Mitchell Davis post of the American Legion. Mr. Johnson is a member of several other social and fraternal organizations. At the present time he lives in Newark, is married and has two children, a girl eight and a boy four.

D. J. Henderson Gets Appointment To N. J. State Highway Com.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A recent appointee to an engineering position in the Civil Service of the State of New Jersey is D. J. Henderson, of East Orange. The work is that of supervisor of draw bridges for the State Highway Commission. Mr. Henderson was graduated from the School of Electrical Engineering of Purdue University in 1918. He brings to his work a varied experience acquired in the power houses of the Indianapolis Light and Power Co., as electrical test engineer for the Illinois Steel Co. in Gary Indiana, in the electrical department of the Pennsylvania R. R., New York Division, and as a member in the regular army, Signal Corps. He is thirty-four years of age, and is the son of William E. Henderson, attorney-at-law, of Indianapolis. It is believed that Mr. Henderson is the first man of his race to hold an engineering job with the New Jersey Highway Commission. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

New York, 1932

Political - 1932

New York

Office Holding.

W. Woodruff Chisum

Gets Federal Jo

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A
nouncement was made here la
week of the appointment of W
Woodruff Chisum, New York re
estate broker and veteran of th
Old 15th Regiment, N. Y. N. G
to a position in the Immigratio
Bureau of the Labor Departmen
The appointment was made b
Secretary of Labor Doak and M
Chisum will be located on Elli
Isla

Mr. Chisum, who is a brothe
of Melvin J. Chisum, has bee
living in Jamaica, L. I., for som
time and has been specializing i
suburban real estate. No defini
announcement was made as
what his new duties will be.

YONKERS, N. Y.
RECORD

SEP 29 1932

COLORED JUDGE HERE

Judge Jackson of New York, a Colored Magistrate, will speak tonight at a Franklin D. Roosevelt for President Meeting at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Belknap Avenue, Nepperhan Station.

Office Holding.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL RE-INTRODUCED BY STEPHENS

Afro-American

ALBANY, N. Y. — Assemblyman James Edward Stephens, the only colored member of the present legislature, introduced January 26 for the second time, his bill to amend the civil rights law, in relation to discrimination by utilities companies, on account of race or color, in the employment of persons in the operation or maintenance of public service.

Last year, when this bill was introduced, it failed to carry by one vote. This year, the assemblyman, who last election defeated Francis Rivers (Rep.) for the office, says that

ASSEMBLYMAN STEPHENS

the bill has more than an eve chance for passage, because of th larger number of Democrats in th state legislature.

Not only has Mr. Stephens intr duced this particular bill, but he h others which are equally as impo tant as far as the colored people a concerned which he hopes to ha put through this session.

Affecting the rights of nearly ha a million colored people who resi in the Empire State, it can be see readily that such acts will have national aspect, giving leaders other sections precedent to follow

Serving his second term in the a sembly, Mr. Stephens has been ap pointed to two committees in add tion to his other duties, and will hav a busy season. Prior to the openi of the legislature, his office wa swamped with requests for aid b deserving people of Harlem, none o whom were refused consideration.

The bill provides:

It shall be unlawful for an public utility company, as define in the public service law, to re fuse to employ any person in an capacity in the operation or main tenance of a public service on ac count of the race or color of suc person. This act shall take effec immediately.

AGE HEARS FERD MORTON IS TO BE JUDGE

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Although i had been kept secret for some time, only "those in the know" being on the inside track, the story burst, probably a little too prematurely, that Ferdinand Q. Morton, most envied of all colored New York politicians, would be elevated to the bench sometime near the first of the month.

The New York Age of this city is responsible for the story, declaring that while there are no vacancies now on the bench which Mr. F. Q. Morton is supposed to occupy, the promotion of a judge now in that court will make a place for Morton in either the court of general sessions or the court of special sessions.

It has long been known that Mr. Morton had a hankering to be known as judge and would have given up his position as civil service commissioner last year to run in the general election, but for the advice of friends who told him of the great plans in store for him.

Already, there are several men seeking the commissionership, chief among them are Robert Justice, of the New York Academy of Business, a staunch Democrat; and Major Chauncey M. Hooper, Morton's right hand man in the United States Colored Democracy and at present, secretary to a New York judge.

Further report has it that the three Democratic leaders in Harlem are considering appointing colored men as co-leaders, so heavy are the demands upon them for aid from the colored constituency of their districts. Just how this premature announcement will affect the appointments is unknown.

That the white Democrats are determined to hold on to their recent rise in the favor of the colored voter is evidenced by the manner in which they are organizing their forces at present.

Various well-known local leaders are shifting their forces and allegiance according to the trend of the times. However, most of them seem to be in favor of Franklin D. Roosevelt and are trying to get contracts established with those closest to the governor.

While Al Smith has a powerful following in the city, the colored voters are stringing along with Roosevelt, feeling that he will be the logical choice.

Most of the local celebrities among the Democrats are elated over the selection of Chicago as the seat of the national convention feeling, that they will have a better break than they did in Texas.

Seeks to Amend 'Color' Bill

Tribune

Washington

ALBANY, N.Y.—Assemblyman James Edward Stephens, the only Negro member of the present legislature introduced for the second time, his famous bill to ammend the civil rights law, in relation to discriminations by utilities companies, on account of race or color, in the employment of persons in the operation or maintenance of public service.

2-5-32

Last year, when this bill was introduced, it failed to carry by one vote. This year, the Assemblyman, who last election defeated Francis Rivers for the office, says that the bill has more than an even chance for passage, because of the larger number of Democrats in the state legislature.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

MAR 1 - 1932

OUR NEGRO COURT CLERK

The appointment of Walter Giddings of 354 Warburton Avenue as clerk of the Supreme Court, now effective, is a decided tribute to the young man, to County Clerk Bernard H. Koch and to Westchester County.

For Mr. Giddings is a Negro the first Negro clerk in the county's history.

Small surprise therefore that more than 3,300 Negro residents regard the elevation as an individual honor for each and that they regard Mr. Koch highly for his action.

The new court clerk has attained a county-wide reputation through work in Naturalization Court as deputy county clerk, assisting hundreds of persons at the threshold of citizenship to attain that high privilege. By personal integrity and worthiness, he won a place at the very top of a long list of contestants in Civil Service examinations for the post. Participating in almost every phase of social and fraternal life intended to uplift his race, he is a past master of the Farrell Lodge, Prince Hall Masons, and active in other organizations here. He enters upon an important post, thoroughly equipped to carry on ably.

Westchester County has honored itself in honoring Mr. Giddings. And it has established a precedent which will make it easier for other honors to be conferred in the future without regard to the pigment of a man's skin.

Prays in Legislature

Gonsterdam news

THE REV. LORENZO H. KING (left), pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, delivered the invocation in the Assembly last Wednesday morning when the lower house opened for business. With him is Assemblyman James E. Stephens, who invited the minister to Albany.

2-9-32

Appointed Clerk Of Supreme Court

East Tennessee News
3-24-32

NEW YORK, — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received clipping from the Yonkers, N. Y. Statesman applauding the appointment as clerk of the Supreme Court of a Negro, Walter Giddings, of 354 Warburton avenue, Yonkers.

Knoxville Journal

The editorial praising the appointment, says in part: "The new court clerk has attained a county-wide reputation through work in naturalization court as deputy county clerk, assisting hundreds of persons at the threshold of citizenship to attain that privilege. By personal integrity and worthiness he won a place at the very top of a long list of contest ants in civil service examination for the post.

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"Weschester County has honored itself in honoring Mr. Giddings. And it has established a precedent which will make it easier for other honors to be conferred in the future without regard to the pigment of a man's skin."

NEGRO APPOINTED SUPREME COURT CLERK IN N. Y.

Tribune
3-18-32
Washington, D.C.

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YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

MAY 21 1932

Negroes Fete Walter Giddings On Appointment As Court Clerk

City Judge Nolan Predicts Promotion as 'Stepping Stone in Career'—Other Officials and Guests Join To Commend Supreme Court Aide

Negroes of Westchester and New York City gathered at Philipsburgh Hall last night to pay tribute to Walter Giddings, first Negro to be appointed clerk of the Supreme Court in Westchester County.

More than 300, including a large delegation from the office of the County Clerk, attended the dinner which was sponsored by the Frederick Douglass Republican Club of the Third Ward.

City Judge Nolan, County Clerk Koch, Assistant United States Attorney Hubert T. Delaney and County Register Maudlin spoke.

Francis T. Giles, deputy grand master of Prince Hall Masons of the State of New York, lauded Mr. Giddings for his achievement, and presented him a traveling bag.

Bouquet For Mrs. Giddings

Mr. Giles, who asserted that the "signal honor" conferred upon Mr. Giddings brought about the birth of "a new day of hope, of confidence for the Negro," also presented Mrs. Giddings, wife of the guest of honor, a bouquet of flowers.

Commending Mr. Giddings for his industry and ability, Judge Nolan declared that the new Supreme Court clerk "has brought honor to his people, his city and his community," and has "done much to end prejudice."

Pointing out that competent service by the new clerk will do a great deal to advance the standing of his people, Judge Nolan declared that he had "every reason to believe that Mr. Giddings will acquit himself honorably."

"I regard this promotion, while I do not wish to minimize its importance, as a stepping stone in the career of Walter Giddings," he said. "Walter has capabilities far beyond his new position and I believe that he will go far."

County Clerk Koch, who appointed Mr. Giddings, praised the guest for his industry and eagerness to serve, declaring that he was "the man most suited for the position."

A plea for an end of prejudice and the spreading of tolerance was made by Mr. Delaney.

Citizens First

The Assistant United States Attorney asserted men should be considered as "citizens regardless of their color, race or creed," and declared he believed every man should "exercise his franchise and vote intelligently."

Supervisor Paul Bleakley spoke briefly.

Mr. Giddings briefly thanked those present for the honors bestowed.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
ITEM

MAY 12 1932

Countywide Fete For Negro Official

Plan Dinner For Yonkers Supreme Court Clerk

WHITE PLAINS, May 12—Plans for a countywide testimonial dinner in honor of Walter S. Giddings of Yonkers, only Negro Supreme Court Clerk in the State of New York, were announced here today by Richard A. Webb, chief index clerk in the offices of County Clerk Bernard A. Koch.

The dinner will be held at Philipsburg Hall on May 20 and will be given by the Frederick Douglas Republican Club of Yonkers.

Mr. Webb will be toastmaster of the dinner and a large number of Negroes active in the political affairs of Westchester and New York are expected to attend.

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN ~~SENTINEL~~

MAY 10 1932

COUNTY TESTIMONIAL FOR NEGRO IS PLANNED

Plans for a county-wide testimonial dinner in honor of Walter S. Giddings of Yonkers, only Negro supreme court clerk in the State of New York, were announced today by Richard A. Webb, chief index clerk in the offices of County Clerk Bernard A. Koch.

The dinner will be held at Philipsburgh Hall, Yonkers, on May 20 and will be given by the Frederick Douglas Republican Club of Yonkers.

Mr. Webb wil be toastmaster of the dinner and a large number of Negroes active in the political affairs of Westchester and New York are expected to attend.

Richard A. Webb, toastmaster read a letter of regret from Supreme Court Justice Bleakley, who was fulfilling a previous speaking engagement in Syracuse.

The New Rochelle quartet, consisting of Clarence Brown, E. Reginald Swain, Alfred Williams and Samuel Scott, entertained. Miss Ella Belle Davis sang and Miss Marie P. Davis played piano.

A committee on arrangements was headed by Mr. Webb. Other officers were Mrs. Winifred Davidson secretary, and Smiley L. Banks treasurer.

Committee Aides

The personnel of the committee included: Mrs. Anna Stevens, Mrs. Sarah Queenan, Mrs. Carrie Ryerson, Mrs. Alice Young, Lawrence Foster, William A. Steward, Henry Dart, Thomas Hamilton, George S. Davidson, Sr., Charles Just, Harry Carter, Sr., Frank Taylor, Lester Scott and William Eades.

Introduced at the dinner, although they did not speak, were Alderman Walter S. Jones of the Third Ward and former Common Council President John S. Davis.

Also attending the affair were Community Service Commissioners Kristen Kristensen and Anthony Daniels, John Carrozza and several other Third Ward Republicans.

JAS. E. STEVENS ONLY NEGRO IN N. Y. ASSEMBLY

East Tennessee News
6-20-32

To Report Happenings To More Than 200 Negro Newspapers All Over Country

NEW YORK CITY.—Assemblyman James E. Stevens, Harlem's only Negro Representative in the New York State Assembly at Albany, is an Alternate-Delegate to the Convention, and will write from his own official views on the convention for the United Negro Press.

Knoxville Journal

Mrs. Besseye J. Bearden, well-known Harlem newspaper woman, civic worker and political leader among colored women, who served on the committee on arrangements for the New York Victory Committee Dinner, will write from her views as a Negro woman at the convention.

Robert F. Leftridge. internationally known political writer, formerly with the Capital News Service, in Washington, also formerly Assistant General Organizer for the Republican National Committee's Eastern bureau, will write on the high spots of the Democratic National convention. They left Friday morning for Chicago.

From a recent survey made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the United Negro Press, it has been proven that when Negroes begin voting as a group, Negroes will theoretically hold the balance of power between the two major parties in thirteen States, with a total of 187 electoral votes, as follows: Illinois, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Massachusetts, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and New Jersey.

Office Holding.

Fleming Case Is Continued in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Hearing on the habeas corpus action brought in behalf of former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, who is serving a sentence of 33 months in the Ohio penitentiary, yesterday was postponed by the Franklin county common pleas court because of the inability of Fleming's counsel to be present.

Fleming was sentenced to serve his time for taking a bribe from Walter L. Oehme (white), crippled policeman, now deceased, to interest the city council of Cleveland in legislation to care for Oehme.

Since that time the law has been altered and now provides that bribery shall be punished by an indeterminate sentence of one to 10 years. It is believed the basis of the habeas corpus action may be a plea that Fleming has already served more than a year.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN
OCT 7 1932

Commending Judge McClelland For Appointing Negro

Editor of Citizen:

I NOTICE that Judge C. P. McClelland has appointed a young Negro woman, a college graduate, to a clerkship in his office. This is complimentary not only to the young woman herself, but to the fairness and high-mindedness of Judge McClelland.

When Negro women can finish college and look forward to something higher than running an elevator or a maidship, there is a change either in the quality of persons who occupy places of political preferment, or a different view on matters of political moment.

I understand this is the first time a Negro woman has filled this position and it is a fitting testimonial I think to the eminent fitness of Mr. McClelland for the position of trust he holds. He ought to be, and I think he will be, re-elected, not merely because he happens to put worthiness and efficiency to the foreground, even though they be found in a dark skin, but because he has shown a practical application of the system of the "square deal, and equal opportunity." Judge McClelland is catalogued as a Democrat, but he is democratic in the largest sense of the word. I congratulate Miss Girdy for preparing herself for this fine opportunity which has come to her.
—Marv Addames.

TO APPOINT NEGRO DISTRICT PHYSICIAN

PROVIDED APPLICANT PASSES CIVIL SERVICE TEST.

"We are definitely on record in our minutes that the next district physician to be appointed shall be a Negro doctor, if he qualifies for the post in the civil service examination."

This statement was made Monday by Dr. William Muhlberg and was concurred in by Sol. Freiberg, both members of the Board of Health.

When the resignation of Dr. James E. Vollmer as district physician was accepted at the last meeting of the board, Dr. Muhlberg called attention to the action of last year in favor of a Negro district physician and the board referred the matter of a successor to Dr. Vollmer to Dr. Muhlbery for report and recommendation.

The Civi Service Commission appointed special examiners for the examination, which began Monday Three Negro physicians and six white physicians have applied to take the examination. The position pays a salary of $2,640 a year.

"Dr. Muhlberg said that he felt it would be proper in view of the demands of Negroes for representation, that there be a Negro district physician. He pointed out that Negroes constitute more than one-tenth of the city population; that there are not many Negro physicians and that they do not have opportunity for training after graduation, such as is afforded to white physicians. He feels, he said, that if a Negro physician should be among the first three on the civil service eligible list, he should be appointed and assigned to the Public Health Center on Clark Street.

This would give him opportunity for additional medical training. He also pointed out that the mortality is greater among the Negro people than among the white and they should have an opportunity to receive medical treatement by physicians of their own race.

He also stressed the fact that such an appointment would tend to promote good will among the Negroes toward the administration, which he regarded as desirable, in view of the charges of discrimination that have been made.

Office Holding.

PANAMA ATTORNEY GETS POST

Counsel

CRISTOBAL, C. Z., Sept. 8.—Dr. W. C. Todd, Canal Zone and Panama attorney, has been appointed Public Defender of the Canal Zone The appointment was made yester day by Brigadier General Harry Burgess, governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

By act of Congress of July 5, 1932 the office of public defender was created so as to assure indigents formal representation by expert talent before the United States District Court of the Canal Zone. Formerly, people who were found to be without the means to employ counsel and were considered indigents, were represented by an attorney appointed by the court. This, however, entailed some difficulty, as on several occasions, attorneys have shown sufficient cause to decline appointment. Service pect were without remu With the appointment of defender by the government, t law provides legal defense for those of insufficient means to pay for the services of independent counsel. The office carries an annual salary and other valuable prerequisites.

Dr. Todd, the present incumbent, is the first man to be honored with the office. He was chosen from among nearly twenty lawyers, members of the Canal Zone Bar. His appointment is well merited, and is considered an able choice.

Of the five race attorneys and twice as many whites practicing on the Canal Zone, Dr. Todd is one of the oldest in point of service. He came to Panama in 1909 and was admitted to the Bar the same year As a race man, he is considered one of the most popular lawyers in Panama and the Canal Zone. He maintains elaborate offices and has a lucrative practice with a large clientele composed of both white and colored.

A native of Virgi Dr. Todd was prepared for college in his native city. He attended the Bishop Paine school where he received his early training. He is a graduate of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pennsylvania, where he received his B A. degree ,and the Universi of Michigan, with the L. L. B. degree He holds also two honorary degrees. Before coming to Panama Dr. Todd practices law in California

Office Holding

Re-appointed

JOHN C. ASBURY
who has been reappointed to the office of assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, Pa., at a salary of $4,000 a year.

Negro Commissioner Gets $5000 A Year

HARRISBURG, Pa. (By A.N.P.) —Robert J. Nelson, one of the best known and most popular newspaper men in the country, and for the past six years editor of the Washington Eagle, official organ of the Elks, has just been appointed to the lucurative post of State Athletic Commissioner by Governor Gifford Pinchot. The place which pays $5,000 per year, has been vacant for three months, a white man having held it formerly. Only once before has a colored man held the position. Charles Fred White was an incumbent for several years.

REAPPOINTS ATTY. ASBURY

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—(CNS) —Attorney John C. Asbury, for 46 years a practicing attorney in this city, and for the past four years an assistant district attorney of this city, was reappointed to this position last week by Charles F. Kelly, Esquire, district attorney for the city and County of Philadelphia, for another term of four years. Attorney Asbury has been given a $1,000 increase of salary, to $4,000 per annum.

Mr. Asbury is one of the most influential politicians here and has had a varied and colorful career before the bar. He was admitted to practice law at the age of 23 in Norfolk Virginia. From 1887 to 1891 he was assistant district attorney of Norfolk County, Virginia. Removing to Philadelphia, he served as assistant city solicitor from 1916 to 1920; and from 1921 to 1925 he was a member of the State legislature.

NEGRO PHYSICIAN NAMED TO BOARD BY GOV. PINCHOT

Philadelphia, Pa.—(CNS)—Doctor Whittier H. Wright, son of Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank of this city, was appointed last week to the staff of physicians of the State Athletic Commission by Governor Gifford Pinchot. The appointment came as result of conferences held between the governor and the newly appointed state athletic commissioner, Robert J. Nelson of Reading, pennsylvania. The appointment of Dr. Wright marks the first time in history that a Negro physician has been named to serve on the commission's medical board.

The new appointee will have as his duty the physical examination of prospective contestants in athletic bouts and the attendance upon athletic contests. Such assignments carry with them a fee of $25 each. It was stated authoritatively that the average number of such assignments given a doctor on the commission is four and five a week. Assignments will be made by State Athletic Commissioner Nelson from his Philadelphia office.

J. W. Harris, Jr. Is Selected For The Legislature

30th Ward Politician Will Succeed Fuller At Harrisburg

The Executive Ward Committee of the 30th ward nominated John W. Harris, Jr., committeeman, to fill the legislative vacancy caused by the resignation of former Representative William Harvey Fuller, last night (Wednesday).

The meeting merely confirmed the belief of those close to the Organization heads, who had decided to promote the young politician who has been active in ward politics for some time.

Mr. Harris, who will go to Harrisburg as a Representative of the Sixth District, received the unanimous endorsement of the United Republican Active Workers Association, last Friday night.

Three-way Switch

The nomination of Mr. Harris completes a three-way switch made by the Vare organization whereby Negroes received control of 30th ward leadership. The changes removed Attorney John C. Asbury from the office of Assistant District Attorney to the Republican City Committee and to the Auditor General's office; sent Mr. Fuller into the District Attorney's office and young Harris to the legislature.

World War Veteran

The new Representative is a graduate of South Philadelphia High School, and at the age of 17 enlisted in the United States Navy at the beginning of the World War. After two years of service in foreign waters, and the end of the war, he returned to his father's real estate business on South Nineteenth street, and became interested and active in politics. Aside from the position of Committeeman of the 14th division, which he now holds, he has served as vice-president of the ward's executive committee, vice-president of the Citizens Republican Club, commander of American Legion Post 97 and is a 32 degree Mason. He is 33 years old.

Mr. Harris is the eldest son of John W. Harris, Sr., Business Manager of the Philadelphia TRIBUNE, and for more than thirty years a real estate broker.

To Harrisburg

—Co-operative Newspapers Photo

JOHN W. HARRIS, Jr., young 30th Ward politician of Philadelphia, who has been selected by the executive committee of the ward to fill the legislative vacancy made by the resignation of Wm. H. Fuller, attorney, who was appointed an assistant district attorney.

Office Holding

West Virginia Lawyer Made Asst. Prosecuting Attorney

NAMED STATE PROSECUTOR IN WEST VIRGINIA

Member of Froe Firm Gets Appointment at Welch

ENDS LONG FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION

Salary of $1,800 Starts July 1

WELCH, W. Va., April 22.—Leon P. Miller, prominent local attorney, was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of McDowell county at a session of the McDowell county court on April 12. Mr. Miller is the first member of his race to be thus honored in the county, is considered of great historical and political importance throughout the state. The prosecuting attorney has only one assistant and this post is therefore considered one of the county's most important offices.

Mr. Miller attended public school at his home, Roanoke, Va. He was graduated from A. and T. college of Greensboro, N. C., in 1918 and from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1922, having been the first person of his race in 25 years to graduate from the department of law at that institution. He opened law offices in Williamson, W. Va., in the same year.

In 1924 he became junior member of the law firm of Froe, Capehart & Miller in Charles City, and this firm is now recognized as one of the leading law firms in the state. The senior member is Arthur G. Froe, former recorder of deeds, Washington, D. C. The third member is Harry J. Capehart, former member of the legislature and former special assistant United States attorney.

The appointment of the assistant prosecuting attorney culminated a long fight for this recognition. The McDowell Times, edited by the militant M. T. Whittico, took the lead in the fight, and is largely responsible for the appointment.

Leon P. Miller is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and his appointment is considered a wise political move by Republican leaders throughout the state. Its value to the party in West Virginia cannot be overstated.

WELCH, W. Va., April 22.—After a long political fight waged by colored politicians here for a major political office, Leon P. Miller was named assistant prosecuting attorney of McDowell County, West Virginia, this week.

A delegation of prominent politicians of the county was present when the appointment was made public. The delegation included Dr. E. L. Youngue, Dr. Joe E. Brown, Harry J. Capehart, Stuart Calhoun, T. M. Whittico, T. Edward Hill, Dr. P. G. Howard, and J. E. Whittle.

The oath of office was administered the same day with salary to begin July 1. No salary for the position has been set but the salary in the past has been $1,800 a year.

Has Experience

Mr. Miller is well qualified for the position that he has taken over. He is one of the most successful lawyers of the State and has had considerable experience in criminal law. He is a member of the firm of Froe, Capehart and Miller. Mr. Froe was at one time Recorder of Deeds.

Obtaining his elementary education in the schools of Roanoke, Va., he took preparatory work at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C., and received his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

He located here in 1924, coming here from Williamson, where he first engaged in the practice of law in 1923, shortly after his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania.

LEGISLATOR

(Photo by Du Metz)

STEWART A. CALHOUN

Only Negro member of the West Virginia State Legislature (now in extra session), who is also city councilman in Keystone, W. Va., and an active legal practitioner in the same city. Mr. Calhoun is a graduate of Howard University with the class of 1925.

IS NAMED ASSISTANT U. S DISTRICT ATTORNEY

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug.—(ANP)—Announcement was made today of the appointment of Harry J. Capehart, of Welch, as an assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of this state. Before his elevation Mr. Capehart was a special assistant.

He is a member of the law firm of Froe, Capehart and Miller, to which has come exceptional political honors. The senior member, Arthur G. Froe, served as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia under three administrations and Leon P. Miller, junior member, recently was appionted assistant prosecuting attorney for McDowell county.

Mr. Capehart was a member of the lower house of the legislature during the sessions of 1919, 1921 and 1923 and is the author of the anti-lynching law, the law prohibiting the showing of such pictures or exhibitions as the Birth of a National, and other constructive measures.

FROE CONFESSES HE CAN'T VOTE FOR HOOVER

Recorder of Deeds Under Coolidge Terms President Lily-White.

WEEKENDERS FOR ROOSEVELT

Poll Indicates Swing Away from G.O.P.

By HENRY F. ARNOLD

BUCKROE BEACH, Va.—Arthur G. Froe, former recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, under Calvin Coolidge and one of the leading attorneys of West Virginia will not vote for Herbert Hoover, he told the AFRO-AMERICAN this week.

Calling attention to the lily-white drive made by the President to throw the Negro out of the party in the South, he said:

"I have always been a Republican and I am a Republican yet, but I do not see how any self-respecting colored man or woman can vote for Hoover for President.

Left Washington

"Just as soon as I learned that he had been elected President I decided to leave Washington. Hoover does not care a rap for Negroes or poor whites."

Turning his attention to those colored leaders who are trying to persuade the colored voters to remain with the Republican party in the November election on the ground that there is no other party to which to go, he stated:

"Whether we gain nything or not by voting for other candidates, we will at least show the world that we are not going to accept insults, double-crossing and rebuffs from the Republican party and keep on licking the hand that smites us.

"Voting against Hoover," he said, "will show the Republican party that we think more of the womanhood of the race than we do of the Republican party.

Recalls Montgomery

"Hoover insulted every Negro woman when he tried to force the Senate to confirm B. B. Montgomery after he had been shown sworn affidavits accusing the Mississippi Negro hater of stating that there were no virtuous Negro women."

At the Bayshore Hotel, where Mr. Froe was taking a vacation, a number of women from five states joined in the denunciation of Hoover for the Montgomery affair. Miss Goldie Smith, in charge of one of the probation departments of the city of Detroit, after hearing the statement attributed to Montgomery, declared that every colored woman should make it her duty to cast her vote against Hoover.

Inquiries among more than a hundred men and women at the hotel revealed that not only was sentiment divided among Hoover Roosevelt and the Communist candidate, but that there was an unmistakable swing from the Republican party. A poll of those present showed that Roosevelt came first, the Communist candidate second and Hoover a poor third.

Political-1932

Communists Party.

Party Affiliation.

WHAT DOES THE COMMUNISTS PARTY OFFER THE NEGRO

(By William Z. Foster
Communist Candidate for President

Note: We begin this week a series of three articles, released thru the Crusader News Agency, written by William Z. Foster, candidate for President of the United States on the ticket of the Communist party. Foster's running mate is a Negro worker of Alabama, James W. Ford. Mr. Foster and Mr. Ford were nominated by acclaim at the convention called by the Communist Party, which met in Chicago on May 27th and 28th. This convention also raised the demand for equal rights for Negroes and self determination for the Black Belt.

Foster has twice been the chief standard bearer of the Communist Party in its election campaign having received the nomination for the presidency in 1924 and 28. He is 51 years old, member of a working class family, and has been active in labor movement since 1900. He was the leader of the big steel strike in 1919. As national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, an organization of Negro and white workers, he has taken a leading part in the struggle against Jim Crow practice in the industrial field, and against such acts of persecution as the frame up of the nine Scottsboro boys.

The first article will deal with the condition of the Negro workers and farmers as Mr. Foster sees it; the second, with the various political parties and other organizations in the United States, and their attitude toward the Negroes; the third article will deal with the methods of solving the Negro problem that would be followed under an American Soviet government, which is the avowed aim of the Communist Party.

The Negroes of the United States, comprising about 12,000,000, are the poorest of the poor. They are made up of the most impoverished farmers, the lowest paid workers in the industries and in domestic service. They are the most bitterly exploited and persecuted element of the whole population. There is no section which has to confront such terrible economic, political and social conditions. At his every turn, the Negro faces a system of the rankest discrimination and exploitation. His outrageous position in society is a blazing indictment and exposure of the sham American capitalist democracy.

In industry the Negro is forced to take the hardest, dirtiest work for the lowest wages; he is denied access to the skilled trades; he is the last to be hired and the first to be fired during industrial crisis; in the meager unemployment relief distributed, he is shamelessly discriminated against. As an agricultural worker and share crop farmer in the south, he is subjected to almost chattel slavery exploitation and terrorism from the landlords, bankers, etc.

In his poitical life, he is disfranchised; he is denied the right to hold office and to vote; he is refused the right of trial by jury; he is savagely lynched by mobs of whites, led by business men and landlords, and the State condones these shocking murders; in court his word counts for nothing against a white man's; when convicted, he receives sentences two or three times as severe as white men get for similar offenses. Not only in the south but also in the north, he is systematically Jim Crowed in hotels, restaurants, theaters, etc.; he is denied the right to an education; he is made to live in the most unsanitary sections of towns; his women folk are the object of unpunished insult and assault from the wites.

Above all, we have remarked, it is the Negro who is singled out for the bitterest exploitation and persecution by the capitalists. His condition is comparable only to that of the "untouchables" of India and is the most rying outrage of American capitalism. He is set apart as a pariah, an object of contempt and scorn, a victim of the most systematic suppression and enslavement to be found anywhere in the modern industrial world.

The purpose of all this tyranny and repression is, of course, the most intense robbery of the Negro toilers; for the vast majority of Negroes are either poor farmers or workers. The Jim Crow system with all its cultivated snobbery of race, is a device of the ruling class to whip extra profits out of the hides of the oppressed Negroes by splitting them off from the rest of the toilers.

AUGUSTA, GA.
Herald
NOV 29 1932

"REDS" MADE POOR SHOWING IN RECENT ELECTION

ACCORDING to one Congressman Hamilton Fish the Communist influence has been growing by leaps and bounds in this country, and, based upon his appeals for congressional investigations and his statements concerning the "Red" threat against the nation, we were expecting quite a sizeable vote for the radical party in the November election.

We do not recall the exact vote received in the nation by Foster, the Communist standard bearer, but it was quite negligible, being even less than that received in previous elections. It was revealed a few days ago though, that the Communist party received but 23 votes in Georgia out of a total of more than a quarter of a million ballots cast in the general election. If this constitutes a menace to Georgia, then let the "Reds" make he most of it.

We have noted time and again warnings against the growing influence of the Communists among the Negro population of the South It is perhaps a fact that some effort has been made in a few sections to organize the colored man, but it has been without appreciable effect.

And now Georgia, with the largest Negro population of any state in the land; comes forward with a total of out 23 votes for the communists. And no doubt most of any state in the land, comes forward with a total of somewhat of a lark to vote for the "Red" candidate.

The Negro, particularly the Georgia Negro, is not so easily misled as those unfamiliar with his characteristics might imagine. He is not by nature a radical, and in any event is capable of doing quite a bit of thinking on his own account. If the Communists make no more progress in the future in organizing the Negro than they have made in the past, no doubt they will soon give up the colored race as a fruitless field of endeavor.

Another noteworthy fact in connection with the November election is that a large number of Negroes voted the Democratic ticket. Local ward managers told of any number of instances in which colored voters called for a Roosevelt ballot.

Just as many of the white Republican and Independent voters felt that the nation needed a change in administration at Washington and that a man of Mr. Roosevelt's type was in closer touch and more sympathetic with the masses of the people, thousands of Negroes reasoned in like manner and voted their convictions irrespective of party.

There are those who contend that the recent election may prove the forerunner of a period in which the majority of voters will cast their ballot for the man rather than for the party, and if this should come to pass this state would have two major parties and there would be a spirited presidential campaign in Georgia every four years. We cannot conceive of Georgia going into the Republican column, though, at any early date.

In any event it is indeed gratifying that the Georgia Negro, by his vote in November, gave the lie to the propaganda that rated his race as a fertile field for the machinations of the Communist leaders.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
Tuesday, November 29, 1932

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Political-1932.

Colored Civic and Political League.

Party Affiliation.

TACOMA, WASH.
TIMES

JUN 2 2 1932

Colored Political League In Session

The Colored Civic and Political league met Tuesday evening at 215 No. Tacoma ave. and completed formation of the organization. The report of the committee on the constitution and bylaws was unanimously adopted.

Serving on the committee are Art Cabell, chairman; Ira Grady, P. S. Robinson, Pat Wright, C. H. Polk, J. W. Hamilton and W. W. Merriweather.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic

NEWS

Marshall, Tex.

OCT 28 1932

THE REAL OBJECT

There should be no mistaking the object of the organizing the negroes of Texas into Ferguson clubs. Evidently the present Democratic Committee endorses the movement and it will naturally follow that the negro will be admitted into the Democratic primaries. Whether this is right or wrong, whether it would be a good thing to throw down the bars, may be debatable, but there can be little doubt if the present Democratic Executive Committee is endorsed by the election of its candidate for Governor, those bars will be taken down. There is no other object on the part of the colored leaders in this movement than to pave the way to the Democratic primaries. That they are being encouraged in this is positively certain as can be seen from an article in the Houston Defender, a negro paper published in Houston. The article appeared on the front page which also carried a picture of Mrs. Ferguson over which appears these words: "Our Choice." The article follows:

"History was made in Houston Monday night, when the first Ferguson-for-Governor Club, organized by Texas negroes, held its initial rally at Emancipation Park.

"The occasion was epochal because it marked a new day in the political career of the Negroes of Houston and of Texas, in that negroes, by supporting and voting for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic nominee of the state, will actively and positively identify themselves in no uncertain manner with this partisan organization.

"The meeting and addresses delivered demonstrated that negroes in Texas are doing a deal of independent thinking and acting in politics these days, which should have a very salutary effect upon both the race and the body politic. Present at the meeting and nodding assent at the remarks made by the principal speakers was Hon. Ed. J. Hussion, secretary of the Democratic State Executive Committee, whose friendly attitude toward the negroes and whose sympathetic understanding of their contributions in the development and progress of the state and the nation, have long since stamped him as a friend of the forgotten race.

"Another stalwart Ferguson leader also graced the meeting, in the person of M. Frank Hammond, for many years one of the most popular and best liked sheriffs of Harris county. Mr. Hammond is South Texas manager of the Ferguson campaign and while serving as sheriff in this county proved that he was a friend to negroes. Negroes, of all political faiths attended the parley and judging from the continuous applause which greeted the speakers when they extoiled former Governors Fergusons (Ma and Pa), it was a rabid Ferguson crowd."

The Bonham Favorite copies the above from the Defender and comments thus:

"Rally, loyal Democrats, to the standard of Jim Ferguson. Scratch not a name, leap no bars, make no reckoning of principle, take no notice of honesty, forget the interest of the State, but vote 'er straight, knowing that your efforts are being backed by the solid Negro vote of Texas to save Fergusonism and make Jim's policies and practices the ideal of a rising generation."

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Philadelphia, Pa

Philadelphia Inquirer

11-32

THE depression and the attempt of the Republican Party to swallow the Solid South beat President Hoover and his running mate, Charles Curtis.

For the next four years the Democratic Party will have absolute control of the National Government.

THE TRIBUNE vigorously opposed Roosevelt and Garner primarily because they were the nominees of the party which has fought bitterly every advanced step taken by Negroes. And secondly, because we know that every Democratic victory adds strength and vigor to those Southern demagogues who usually dictate that party's policies.

Now that it is all over, and on March fourth Roosevelt will become the Chief Executive of these United States, we fervently hope that those Negroes who supported him will not become in their turn the "forgotten man." As the South takes its position in the saddle we ardently pray that even the litttle we now have will not be taken away.

THE TRIBUNE pointed out during the campaign that the Republican Party had fallen down in its treatment of Negroes in recent years; that its policy of exclusion would cause it to lose votes. Four years ago we advised the Republican Party that it could not swallow the Solid South without losing the Negro vote.

The election returns prove that prediction to be true because the South is again overwhelmingly Democratic. The leaders of the Republican Party should get back to first principles and begin strengthening their fences by giving Negroes a square deal.

Roosevelt has an opportunity to prove that his new deal includes Negroes. The Democratic Party has the chance to prove that it is no longer controlled by prejudices and intolerance. Democratic leaders may now show that they are more interested in the forward march of America than in keeping the Negro in his place. The entire machinery of the Federal Government is in the hands of a Democratic Administration. Will it rise above racial hatreds and religious intolerance and do herculean service for the upturn of business and the return of prosperity? Or will it continue, as in the past, to devote most of its time to fighting to prevent Negroes from occupying their rightful places as American citizens?

The biggest issue before the American people is the same today as it was before the election—the relief of human suffering, the strengthening of our economic structure so that millions of men out of work may be gainfully employed. No thoughtful Republican will even place a straw in the way of Mr. Roosevelt to prevent this accomplishment.

THE TRIBUNE waits patiently with the sincere hope that those who predicted that Negroes would receive a square deal and equality were correct. The years as they unfold themselves alone can tell what the future holds for America and her dark-skinned citizens as the South rides triumphantly through Richmond into Washington.

TOLEDO, O.

BLADE

OCT 31 1932

New Democratic Club Is Formed

The Democrat Roosters' club, a new colored political organization, has been formed in Lucas county to promote the welfare of the colored voter and taxpayer. It will meet in its headquarters, 1309 Washington street, Monday at 8 P. M.

The club slogan is: "Let the Democratic rooster scratch us back to prosperity." Melvin Ervin is president, Andrew Leitch and Andy Adams, vice presidents; Doc White, treasurer, and Mary Hayes, secretary.

BONHAM, TEX.
DAILY FAVORITE

OCT 24 1932

SAVING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Chairman Maury Hughes and Secretary Ed Hussion of the State Democratic Executive Committee are determined to save the Democratic party in Texas at any cost and through any means obtainable. They fear that even Jim Ferguson's power and his party loyalty (?) may not be sufficient to induce the majority of the Democratic voters to place Ma in power and turn over to "Wood and Water toter Jim" the control of millions of road funds and hundreds of oil wells. Jim's former management of the road funds is evidence to them he is needed to make good times return to the road contractors. Therefore they are bending every effort to persuade, beg and force into line the Democratic voters who believe that party comes first and honor, honesty, decency, security for the State come in a poor second.

In ways best known to them, they are receiving help that was altogether unexpected to the rank and file of the Democratic voters. That help is coming from the organized Negro vote. Already their leaders have organized them into a solid bloc for Ma Ferguson. It must tickle Maury and Ed and fill their breasts with hope and pride to know that they have been the first to secure the support of a patriotic and highly intellegent part of our citizenship that has heretofore voted solidly for the Republican party. We are assured that 150,000 Negroes will march to the polls on November the 8th and vote for Ma and Jim, "two governors for the price of one,' said price having heretofore proven to be some millions of dollars taken from the pockets of the tax payers.

If you doubt that this help is at hand read the following editorial from the Houston Defender, a newspaper by and for Negroes:

"History was made in Houston Monday night, when the first Ferguson-for-Governor Club, organized by Texas negroes, held its initial rally at Emancipation Park.

"The occasion was epochal because it marked a new day in the political career of the Negroes of Houston and of Texas, in that negroes, by supporting and voting for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic nominee for Governor of the State, will actively and positively identify themselves in no uncertain manner with this partisan organization.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE

OCT 31 1932

REPUBLICAN GROUP TO BACK ROOSEVELT

The 14th Ward Negro Republican Club will formally pledge its support to the Democratic presidential nominee, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to the entire Democratic ticket at a rally to be held Monday at 8 p. m. at the Baptist church on Broadway near Colapissa street, it was announced Saturday by James Saulet, secretary. George Doyle of the Seventh Ward Mohawks Democratic Club will address the meeting. Abraham Monroe, chairman, will be in charge.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

OCT 31 1932

Negro Allegiance Will Be Debated

A debate on whether negroes should vote Democratic or Republican in the November election will be staged at the Union Baptist church, North Pine and Center streets, at 8:30 p. m. Tuesday, it was announced by the Rev. J. L. Taylor, pastor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA
ITEM

OCT 31 1932

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YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

NOV 3 1932

Negro Club To Hear Democrats Speak

Special to The Herald Statesman

TUCKAHOE, Nov. 3.—County Democratic candidates will speak at a Democratic rally tomorrow night before the Dunbar Non-Partisan Club, a Negro organization, at 40 Midland Avenue.

George H. James, president, is in charge of the rally. John J. Molloy, prominent in Democratic circles here, will preside.

PASADENA, CAL.
POST

OCT 30 1932

McAdoo's Race Fairness Told

Newspaperman Addresses Colored Voters

"Negro men and women everywhere must close ranks, oppose Hooverism and vote a straight Democratic ticket in November," said Melvin J. Chisum, former president of the National Negro Press Association, and for twenty years a newspaper man in New York City and Washington, before a colored voters' meeting in the Lincoln school, last night.

Finds Discrimination

The speaker told how, as a member of committees trying to get a fair deal for negroes from the Hoover administration, he had come upon instance after instance where members of his race were discriminated against. He declared that every request he and his fellows had made for better treatment was denied.

He contrasted this attitude with that of the Wilson administration, telling how William Gibbs McAdoo, California's senatorial candidate, went the limit to right the wrongs of government colored employes when he was secretary of the treasury.

Corrects Wrongs

"When we were pressing the treasury department to grant the negro workers promotions which had been earned but not allowed," he said, "Mr. McAdoo issued a general order correcting this wrong, and saw to it that those serving as clerks but drawing messengers' pay were given all the back pay they had been cheated out of under the Taft administration.

Roscoe Howard Speaks

Roscoe Howard was another speaker who spoke in favor of the Democratic ticket. Henry J. Smith, president of the Colored Roosevelt-Garner-McAdoo Club of Pasadena, presided.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
NEWS

NOV 1 1932

LABOR COUNCIL CRITICIZED FOR FAVORING OFFERMANN

The Central Labor council of Buffalo, for its recent endorsement of Frank J. Offermann, Democratic candidate for sheriff, drew the criticism Monday evening of Jacob Tick, attorney, speaking in behalf of Fred J. Robinson, Republican candidate. Tick addressed a group of Negro voters at 9 Fox street, Lackawanna.

"The endorsement is meaningless," Tick said. "It was passed when only 29 members of the council were present and of this number 25 were Democrats. I don't believe it truly represents the feeling of Buffalo labor toward Mr. Robinsin."

Mr. Robinson was accorded an enthusiastic reception Monday evening when he made a brief appearance and address at a Republican rally at 1139 Harlem road, Cheektowaga. He also appeared before Republican committeeman of the Sixth ward, meeting at 1096 Clinton street, and at a social under the auspices of the Pirate Social club at Spring and Genesee streets.

Political-1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

5,000 NEGROES IN HUGE CROWD WHICH GREETS NEW YORK GOVERNOR HERE

Courier 10-29-32 Pittsburgh, Pa

Capacity Crowd At Forbes Field Stands With Heads Bared As Colored Band Plays National Anthem—Colored Democratic Delegation Given Ovation.

While 35,000 stood with bared heads and stilled voices, and 10,000,000 radio listeners waited, Wednesday night, the haunting strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," national anthem of these United States, were wafted softly across the greensward of Forbes Field from the muted flutes of a colored women's band, to make a fitting introduction to the address of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Bringing his fight for election on the Democratic platform into the very door of his enemies, Governor Roosevelt's speech, discussing beer, the bonus and the budget, was cheered to the echo by the mammoth crowd which the speaker so aptly referred to as "the forgotten man." They demonstrated by their attendance that they are demanding a "new deal."

5,000 Negroes In Crowd

The meeting, arranged under the auspices of M. L. Benedum, wealthy local oil magnate, who was directly responsible for Governor Roosevelt's appearance in the tri-state district Wednesday during the day, was the greatest political demonstration ever staged in Pittsburgh.

In direct contrast to the two Republican meetings which had been held for Negroes earlier in the week, conservative estimates tended to show that more than 5,000 Negro citizens—thinking clearly for themselves at last—were dotted through the overflowing audience which filled the three tiers of the grandstand, portions of the bleachers and overflowed to the field territory back of the first and third base foul lines. At the two G. O. P. meetings less than 800 people had attended.

Hill Delegation Cheered

One of the most impressive demonstrations staged Wednesday night was by the local "Roosevelt for President" Democratic organization.

With more than 500 people in line, led by Attorney Robert L. Vann, with three bands playing, with red flares lighting the heavens, and with two huge placards, with lifelike pictures of Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Benedum prominently displayed, the delegation was cheered to the echo as they "stole the show" in the 15-minute demonstration which followed the triumphal entry of the Democratic standard-bearer to the speakers' platform.

Inscribed on the Roosevelt picture were these words: "WE'RE FOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT," and on the standard which carried the picture of Mr. Benedum were printed the following words: "M. L. BENEDUM IS FOR ROOSEVELT. SO ARE WE."

The signs, easily read from every section of the park, drew a continuous salvo of applause.

This delegation, following the demonstration. was seated in the playing field.

Roosevelt Highlights

Ensconced in a battery of microphones with loud-speakers carrying his rich, resonant voice to every nook and corner of the huge field, Governor Roosevelt flayed the "fear drive" of the Republican party, and reiterated his definite stand on beer and the bonus.

He opposed, as "a matter of practical sense," payment of the bonus at a time when the treasury of the country was empty, and the federal budget is unbalanced.

He intimated, however, that had economy been practiced by the federal administration now in power, the soldiers' bonus could have been paid.

Roosevelt On the Bonus

Speaking on the bonus, Roosevelt said:

"I note that former President Coolidge is reported as having said in a speech in New York City: 'An early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President that he would reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000 to pay a bonus would have been a great encouragement to business, reduced unemployment, and guaranteed the integrity of the national credit. While he remained silent economic recovery was measurably impeded.

"That charge is baseless and absurd for the reason that last April my views on the subject were widely published and have been subsequently frequently quoted. I said: 'I do not see how, as a matter of practical sense, a government running behind two billion dollars annually, can consider the anticipation of bonus payment until it has a balanced budget, not only on paper, but with a surplus of cash in the treasury . . . "

Repeal 18th Amendment

Immediately upon finishing his stand on the bonus, Governor Roosevelt dwelt upon the prohibition issue. He said in part:

"I call definite attention to the fact that as soon as the Democratic platform pledge is enacted into legislation modifying the Volstead act, a source of new revenue amounting to several hundreds of millions of dollars a year, will be made available towards balancing the budget. I refer specifically to a federal tax on beer.

Ford, Atterbury Booed

Governor Roosevelt's talk, practical almost to the point of being devoid of color, reached several high notes. Hoots of derision greeted the linking of the names of Henry Ford and General W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as parties instrumental in the Republican activity in spreading a "gospel of fear."

He paid a tribute to Herbert Hoover for being unremitting in his efforts, and devoted to his duties as President of the United States, but indicted the G. O. P. administration for wrong action, for delayed action and for lack of frankness and courage.

Rupp Assails Refunds

Lawrence H. Rupp, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, made a burning indictment against the Republican administration, in his speech Wednesday night just before Governor Roosevelt entered the park.

His speech, which showed that three Republican administrations have returned $4,000,000,000 to the ultra-rich and to large corporations was a bombshell, especially when he showed that these same individuals and corporations had donated rather generously to the campaign funds.

He cited the legislation, passed in 1919, which made it impossible for any individual or corporation to get tax refunds, unless the taxes were paid under protest.

He then showed how a Republican administration, in 1921, had changed the law to allow a claim to be filed on any tax payment, regardless as to whether or not it was paid under protest.

He cited how, for campaign contributions ranking from $10,000 to $25,000, individuals and corporations—the wealthy—had received enormous refunds, and cited the Aluminum Company, with a refund of $1,250,000, the Rockefellers with a refund of $8,545,000 and the Firestone Rubber Company with a refund of $2,960,000.

Negroes well remember the large holdings the Firestone Company has in Liberia, a Negro republic, and the charges which the Negro press have made against them.

He asked the audience if those who permitted this enormous drain on the treasury be heard to suggest that the Democrats may loot the treasury when they know it is already emptied.

He stated that if the U. S. Treasury today had $4,000,000,000 returned to these individuals and corporations, the bonus payment could be met and the federal budget could be balanced.

His address drew ringing salvos of applause.

Among those on the speaking stand were: Father Cox, David L. Lawrence, Democratic county chairman; Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Tech; Eddie McCloskey, Johnstown mayor; Joseph L. Guffey and others.

HEAVY NEGRO VOTE WENT TO ROOSEVELT

Survey Shows Drift of as Much as 51 Per Cent in Some Sections.

Negroes in virtually all parts of the country in the recent campaign broke away from their traditional allegiance to the Republican party and voted for Democratic candidates, according to a statement just made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following a survey.

Only in the border States, in West Virginia and in Delaware, the survey report says, the Negroes stood stanchly by the party of their fathers.

"General economic conditions and depression; 'lily-white' policy of the Hoover administration and especially Virginia—according to a statement received by the association from P. B. Young, editor of The Norfolk Journal and Guide, 40 per cent of the Negroes voted for Governor Roosevelt, representing a 50 per cent drift from the Republican to the Democratic party.

The following reasons for the drift were compiled by the association from answers to its questionnaire:

Parker to the United States Supreme Court; 'Jim Crowing' of colored goldstar mothers on the pilgrimage to graves in France; distribution of Negro regiments in the army to service detachments; failure to appoint Negroes in Federal office, and general indifference of the Hoover administration to the Negro."

Democratic.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation.

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The meeting, arranged under the auspices of M. L. Benedum, wealthy local oil magnate, who was directly responsible for Governor Roosevelt's appearance in the tri-state district Wednesday during the day, was the greatest political demonstration ever staged in Pittsburgh.

In direct contrast to the two Republican meetings which had been held for Negroes earlier in the week, conservative estimates tended to show that more than 5,000 Negro citizens—thinking clearly for themselves at last—were dotted through the overflowing audience which filled the three tiers of the grandstand, portions of the bleachers and overflowed to the field territory back of the first and third base foul lines. At the two G. O. P. meetings less than 800 people had attended.

Hill Delegation Cheered

One of the most impressive demonstrations staged Wednesday night was by the local "Roosevelt for President" Democratic organization.

With more than 500 people in line, led by Attorney Robert L. Vann, with three bands playing, with red flares lighting the heavens, and with two huge placards, with lifelike pictures of Governor Roosevelt and Mr. Benedum prominently displayed, the delegation was cheered to the echo as they "stole the show" in the 15-minute demonstration which followed the triumphal entry of the Democratic standard-bearer to the speakers' platform.

Inscribed on the Roosevelt picture were these words: "WE'RE FOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT," and on the standard which carried the picture of Mr. Benedum were printed the following words: "M. L. BENEDUM IS FOR ROOSEVELT. SO ARE WE."

The signs, easily read from every section of the park, drew a continuous salvo of applause.

This delegation, following the demonstration. was seated in the playing field.

Roosevelt Highlights

Ensconced in a battery of microphones with loud-speakers carrying his rich, resonant voice to every nook and corner of the huge field, Governor Roosevelt flayed the "fear drive" of the Republican party, and reiterated his definite stand on beer and the bonus.

He opposed, as "a matter of practical sense," payment of the bonus at a time when the treasury of the country was empty, and the federal budget is unbalanced.

He intimated, however, that had economy been practiced by the federal administration now in power, the soldiers' bonus could have been paid.

Roosevelt On the Bonus

Speaking on the bonus, Roosevelt said:

"I note that former President Coolidge is reported as having said in a speech in New York City: 'An early and timely word from the Democratic candidate for President that he would reject the proposal to increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000 to pay a bonus would have been a great encouragement to business, reduced unemployment, and guaranteed the integrity of the national credit. While he remained silent economic recovery was measurably impeded.

"That charge is baseless and absurd for the reason that last April my views on the subject were widely published and have been subsequently frequently quoted. I said: 'I do not see how, as a matter of practical sense, a government running behind two billion dollars annually, can consider the anticipation of bonus payment until it has a balanced budget, not only on paper, but with a surplus of cash in the treasury . . . "

Repeal 18th Amendment

Immediately upon finishing his stand on the bonus, Governor Roosevelt dwelt upon the prohibition issue. He said in part:

"I call definite attention to the fact that as soon as the Democratic platform pledge is enacted into legislation modifying the Volstead act, a source of new revenue amounting to several hundreds of millions of dollars a year, will be made available towards balancing the budget. I refer specifically to a federal tax on beer.

Ford, Atterbury Booed

Governor Roosevelt's talk, practical almost to the point of being devoid of color, reached several high notes. Hoots of derision greeted the linking of the names of Henry Ford and General W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as parties instrumental in the Republican activity in spreading a "gospel of fear."

He paid a tribute to Herbert Hoover for being unremitting in his efforts, and devoted to his duties as President of the United States, but indicted the G. O. P. administration for wrong action, for delayed action and for lack of frankness and courage.

Rupp Assails Refunds

Lawrence H. Rupp, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, made a burning indictment against the Republican administration, in his speech Wednesday night just before Governor Roosevelt entered the park.

His speech, which showed that three Republican administrations have returned $4,000,000,000 to the ultra-rich and to large corporations was a bombshell, especially when he showed that these same individuals and corporations had donated rather generously to the campaign funds.

He cited the legislation, passed in 1919, which made it impossible for any individual or corporation to get tax refunds, unless the taxes were paid under protest.

He then showed how a Republican administration, in 1921, had changed the law to allow a claim to be filed on any tax payment, regardless as to whether or not it was paid under protest.

He cited how, for campaign contributions ranking from $10,000 to $25,000, individuals and corporations—the wealthy—had received enormous refunds, and cited the Aluminum Company, with a refund of $1,250,000, the Rockefellers with a refund of $8,545,000 and the Firestone Rubber Company with a refund of $2,960,000.

Negroes well remember the large holdings the Firestone Company has in Liberia, a Negro republic, and the charges which the Negro press have made against them.

He asked the audience if those who permitted this enormous drain on the treasury be heard to suggest that the Democrats may loot the treasury when they know it is already emptied.

He stated that if the U. S. Treasury today had $4,000,000,000 returned to these individuals and corporations, the bonus payment could be met and the federal budget could be balanced.

His address drew ringing salvos of applause.

Among those on the speaking stand were: Father Cox, David L. Lawrence, Democratic county chairman; Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Tech; Eddie McCloskey, Johnstown mayor; Joseph L. Guffey and others.

HEAVY NEGRO VOTE WENT TO ROOSEVELT

Survey Shows Drift of as Much as 51 Per Cent in Some Sections.

11-20-32

Negroes in virtually all parts of the country in the recent campaign broke away from their traditional allegiance to the Republican party and voted for Democratic candidates, according to a statement just made public by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, following a survey.

Only in the border States, in West Virginia and in Delaware, the survey report says, the Negroes stood staunchly by the party of their affiliation. In one Southern State—Virginia—according to a statement received by the association from P. B. Young, editor of The Norfolk Journal and Guide, 40 per cent of the Negroes voted for Governor Roosevelt, representing a 50 per-cent drift from the Republican to the Democratic party.

The following reasons for the drift were compiled by the association from answers to its questionnaire:

"General economic conditions and the depression; 'lily-white' policy of the Hoover administration and especially the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court; 'Jim Crowing' of colored goldstar mothers on the pilgrimage to graves in France; distribution of Negro regiments in the army to service detachments; failure to appoint Negroes in Federal office, and general indifference of the Hoover administration to the Negro."

Don't Expect Too Much

Although a conservative estimate will show that fully a half million Negroes voted the Democratic ticket in the recent presidential election, the Black Dispatch is not nearly so optimistic as to the immediate change of attitude and right-about-face of the Democratic party towards the Negro, as the Pittsburgh Courier.

Our good friend, Robert L. Vann, immediately following the election, and in the issue of the Courier, November 12, tells what he expects to happen under the administration of President Roosevelt.

Here is the Vann statement:

(a) Definitely end discrimination against Negroes in the Civil Service.

(b) Definitely end segregation of Negro and white workers in governmental departments.

(c) Definitely end the flagrant and long-standing violations of the jim-crow laws in the South in inter-state travel.

(d) Urge Congress to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments and to do so himself in his capacity as Chief Executive.

(e) Definitely recognize the support given him by Negro voters and party workers by increasing the number of appointments in the diplomatic service and all other government appointive jobs.

(f) Adopt immediately a hands-off, friendly-neighbor policy toward Haiti and Liberia.

(g) Generally take special recognition of the fact that Negroes have serious problems due to color prejudice and that it is necessary and desirable that he take immediate steps to impress upon the nation the fact that he is opposed o its treatment of the Negro, and wishes to improve the satus of our people.

(h) Definiely end the breaking up of Negro regiments and their exile to Georgia and the Mexican border, open up technical branches of the army and navy to Negroes and end the segregation and discrimination practiced in the Citizens' Training Camps.

There is nothing in the Vann agendum which we do not endorse, and yet, as we said at the outset, we do not believe that all proposed by the fiery editor of the Courier will be accomplished under Roosevelt. We do not believe that the Negro who was encouraged to vote the Democratic ticket should be inclined to believe that all that is suggested by Editor Vann will be achieved in the next succeeding four years.

The effect of half a million Negroes voting the Democratic ticket will, however, have a more subtle and substantial effect; it will mean that there will be a gradual loosening up in the South on the question of suffrage. We noted in the great city of Norfolk that the Guide states not to exceed 950 Negroes voted. In Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and in the backwoods of the Southland, where there is a resonance to the cry that the Negro has lifted to the skies in the border and the northern states, black men and women are going to have the ballot returned to their hands.

Disfranchisement of the Negro is and has been nothing more than a political expedient. The moment that a black vote is discovered to be a Democratic vote or a moveable vote anywhere in the South, that vote finds its way to the ballot box unmolested. If Democrats could disfranchise white Republicans constitutionally, they would do so. It can be readilly seen that the Negro's hope is to delve into and secure a permanent tie-up with local and state government. The trend of the Negro vote in this last election will be seriously discussed during the next twelve months in many Democratic parleys. Different plans of approach to this newly expressed attitude of Negroes will be mapped out and put into execution. During the recent campaign, it has been the idea of the Black Dispatch that the black man should make the first advance toward the Democratic party. We argued that the hate and animosities of the reconstruction period have just about spent their force and if the Negro is diplomatic he will find that the Democratic party is willing to smoke the pipe of peace with him.

Obviously, we believe that the new attitude of the Democratic party towards the Negro will find expression mainly in a definite halt in the many assaults made upon our citizenship rights. We expect no such innovations as proposed by Editor Vann, and we shall not point to any such rainbow to our constituency, because we feel that in their disappointment the black man might return to his former sterility and impotency.

There shall be no let up on the part of the Black Dispatch in its fight for manhood rights for black men and women. We shall not ask for half a loaf from those now in control. We want the full loaf. That is our objective; but we do not expect to get that full loaf too quickly. It will take quite some time for the Democratic party to shake itself loose from its traditional attitude towards black folk. When the Negro starts flirting with the Demos, it's time for that party to, without dissembling, say to the Negro as does the girl when her fellow proposes: "Why this is so sudden!"

The finest thing possible which can be done at this time is for Negroes everywhere, in every community, to compile such figures as are available regarding how the Negro voted in the last election. Secure all of the Negro papers possible. Clip out the items which show this definite trend. See to it that such data is placed in the hands of the Democratic leaders in your community. Let these leaders of the Democratic party know in definite and concrete terms that the Negro stands today with the olive branch in his hands.

It should be also pointed out to the Democratic leaders that if they will make certain advances toward this vote given to them by Negroes in the last election, the leadership of those Negroes who bore the brunt of the battle in their behalf, will be advanced, making its possible for them in subsequent elections to offer them greater support from the Negro electorate. In any event we admonish the Negro not to loo kfor a radical change of front on the part of Democrats. It is going to be just as hard for the Democratic party to see the Negro in a kindly light as it has been for the Negro to make friendly gestures towards the Democratic party.

Political - 1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

A CLOSE-UP STUDY OF ROOSEVELT BY A VOTING NEGRO CLASSMATE OF HIS SHOWS CANDIDATE "TRUE BLUE"

Writer Of Article Has Known Him 32 Years, During That Time Has Had No Cause To Suspect His Election Will Be Racial Calamity

(The author of this article is a prominent educator in Washington, D. C., who is a voter in Cambridge, Mass., and a taxpayer in both cities. The Journal and Guide prints it merely as the personal evaluation of Mr. Roosevelt's merits by one who has had a unique opportunity to weigh them with particular reference to the candidate's acceptability to the race.)

By G. DAVID HOUSTON

The most idealistic relationship between man and man is a tried and approved friendship over a protracted period of years. For thirty-two years, I have ben acquainted with Franklin D. Roosevelt, and for almost the full extent of this period, there has been a warm friendship between us, as may easily be attested by our correspondence. I have delighted in his ever increasing achievements, and he has manifested a reciprocal interest in all my aspirations.

In fact, I list, as two of the most genuine friends that I have ever had, the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Franklin D. Roosevelt, both Harvard men, but of widely different periods.

In Same Classes

Mr. Roosevelt and I met at Harvard, both entering the same year 1900, and being graduated in 1904 though he finshed his requirements in 1903. It so happened that we elected many of the same courses thus seeing each other frequently in classes.

Now at Harvard, where aristocracy controls the general culture of the college, or at least wielded such an influence in our day, the mighty and the lowly rubbed elbows together without fear or trembling. It required two stiff years of preliminary and final examinations to reach the freshman class, so that there was a kindred feeling among all the entrants, with a common sympathy for one another as that perilous English "A" was faced, starting a poor fellow off on "Who I Am and Why I Came to Harvard."

Easy To Approach

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of distinguished lineage, with all the graces that accompany real aristocracy, proved to be one of the most affable fellows in the class to approach. His genial disposition, unaffected courtesy, and kindly smile tempted an acquaintance that ripened as the years in college grew. In his general attitude to all his classmates there was a manifestation of the true democratic spirit which has since made him a veritable idol of the voters.

His warm interest in his fellow man is no newly-acquired trait. It is genuine, and it antedates the holding of any public office by him. He has one of the warmest hearts of any men whom I have ever known, and my experiences have been most varied; for I have associated on very close terms with the sons of bankers and the sons of junk collectors, with the bluest blood of New England and with the poorest blood of immigrants, with the most highly educated and with the most grossly ignorant—in short, with various extremes.

Haw Few Prejudices

I read, back in those college days, in Franklin D. Roosevelt a philanthropic nature which was responsive to his classmates, regardless of their financial potentialities, or their religion, or their color. If there has been any change in his nature, since graduation, it has been in the development of even a broader sympathy. I advised him once that he was "Frank by name and franker by nature," never realizing at the time that I would ever take such pleasure in quoting myself.

After our college days ended, we met occasionally at Harvard affairs —class reunions, spreads in the college yard, and the Yale-Harvard football. When the Wilson administration brought him to Washington, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I rejoiced, for I knew that I would have a good and constant friend within walking distance of my residence; and Washington is a city where a fellow frequently needs a friend.

No Sudden Interest

My present interest in Franklin D. Roosevelt's career is by no means sudden. Our correspondence will show that even before he became Governor of New York, I was predicting that he was destined to return to Washington. When he became the running mate of Governor Cox, I was enthusiastic over his aspiration, though I feared that he might become bottled up in the Vice Presidency.

A letter from him, under date of July 30, 1920, expressed a desire that I meet Governor Cox. I cite this, only to show that my interest has not just taken root. For the past ten or twelve years, I have talked the White House in my letters, but only since his nomination has my good friend shared my optimism.

Not Mere Rhetoric

The "forgotton man" may be a trite slogan, felicitously employed at this season of American life, but every Negro in America feels its import. It is more than rhetoric with him; it is sober realism. Whatever else may be urged as the qualifications of men in strategic positions, the age needs the man with the tender heart—the true democrat who can feel the throbs of aspiration beating in the "forgotten man's" heart.

The tongue needs a temporary furlough, to give the heart a chance to function for mankind. In fact, all that any country professing Christianity needs, as the basis of its vaunted democracy, is the man of dynamic personality, who will make Christianity fashionable. If I interpret aright the attractive doctrine of such religion, it is "brotherhood."

Has Sympathetic Nature

Now I am not insisting that Franklin D. Roosevelt, in four or even eight years, is going to assume Hamlet's role of setting the world right; but I do contend, with abiding faith in my good friend's integrity, humanitarianism, and democracy, that his broad heart will go out to all elements of this heterogeneous population. All fears, if any exist, concerning the lodgment of Franklin D. Roosevelt's heart in the wrong place, should be quelled.

As a plain, obscure, but hopeful citizen, I visualize the greatest need of my race as not being restricted to office holding, or perchance to posing with Presidents. Painful experience and keen observation have taught me that there are two races in America—the human race and the Negro race.

Says Roosevelt's the Man

My most sanguine hope is that some head of the nation may see fit to give a helping hand to the elevation of my race from its present category to that of the human race, so that dumb animals may not have precedence in humane treatment. If such a change is ever to be initiated, Franklin D. Roosevelt is a most competent person to be entrusted with the machinery.

Some of my good friends, in discussing casually the ensuing election have expressed a fear of the "calamity" that would result to the Negro race if Mr. Roosevelt's health, in case of his election, became impaired and the reins of administration were turned over to Mr. Garner, whom they picture as a bitter foe to the Negro race.

About Mr. Garner

I am not acquainted with the case against Mr. Garner. His vote against the Dyer bill does not necessarily list him as a friend of lynching. The bill had, perhaps, more soothing balm in it for the colored constituents of its author than it had feasibility of operation —not unlike a certain law about which we have read so much.

Voting against it, in some instances, must have been induced by the thought of its impracticality. I know not what Mr. Garner's reason was.

It is true that Franklin D. Roosevelt had an attack of infantile paralysis, some years ago; but his good fighting qaulities overcame the attack. He is virtually cured, though he still uses a cane. Nothing in the attack has prevented him from performing his duties as Governor of the State of New York.

Our Psychology Wrong

Strangely enough, colored people's first thought on most matters of moment usually runs to the possibilities of calamities, rather than to the hopes of cheerful outcomes. Perhaps their repeated disappointments have developed such a complex. From the time a Negro baby is born until his death, he is schooled in Judgment Day lore and prepared to enter the "Pearly Gates" of heaven.

The vital problems of the day are too frequently passed up for the all-absorbing thoughts of that final day. Perhaps it is this constant pointing towards death that makes the colored business man more successful as an undertaker than as a banker, or operator of an insurance company.

Let's Be Hopeful

The tax on the strength of a President of the United States is unquestioned, but the record of presidential tenure is most favorable. Let us all hope that the steady climb up the political ladder by Franklin D. Roosevelt will not terminate in any impairment of his health, but rather let us look forward to eight years of Roosevelt ism in the White House—the synonym of robust manhood, progressive administration, and energetic statemanship—unmindful of his cane, which is but a symbol of the past.

I have no desire to disturb the political faith of a soul, or to do violence to the shades of the beloved Lincoln. Like most Negroes born in the nineteenth century, I came into the world a Republican and a Baptist. I was not consulted before my birth regarding my political or religious affiliations, but neither label has stood in my way of being a reputable citizen or a faithful Christian; so I have not seen fit to renounce either affiliation.

Men And Measures

I merely vote for men and measures that I feel merit my vote, and feel as comfortable in one church as in another, if arrant hpocrisy has no lodgment therein.

I write not as a politician, but as a friend of one of the candidates, about whom I can spread the romforting word that he is "True Blue." He knows nothing of my aim to set his attractive qualities before the public. I am certain, however, that if it were a question of my welfare, his pen would not lie idle if there were need of a favoring word. His past benefactions merit this acknowledgment and sincere desire to befriend him.

NEWS

Pleasantville, N. J.

NOV 4 1932

ENDORSE DEMOCRATS

The Colored Democratic club of Egg Harbor township, under the leadership of W. F. Hemsley and Wm. E. Farrell, president, met on Monday night, when a large number of the colored citizens were present. Speakers assured those present that a large number of their race are affiliating with the Democratic party, and urged the attendance to gather around those candidates who have the interest of the colored people at heart. The gathering endorsed the Democratic ticket with but two exceptions. This club has a membership of sixty-four.

AFTER ELECTION PROBLEMS

AFTER the election, what? That is the big question. Franklin Delano Roosevelt has the best opportunity of any president since Lincoln to make himself a great and beloved American. Fortunately for him and America he received sufficient electoral votes to cut himself loose from the dictation of the prejudice and bigotry of the Southern Democracy which usually dictates and controls most Democratic administrations. His election was not dependent upon the 113 electoral votes of the Solid South. He does not, therefore, have to cater to sectionalism. Franklin D. Roosevelt can be the President of all the people because he does not have to depend upon any section, any class, any race for his re-election. All races of all sections voted for a change. Justice, a square deal for all Americans, therein lies the power of Roosevelt. Will he Grasp it? Will he use his high office for even the most forgotten of all forgotten Americans?

THE TRIBUNE does not expect the newly elected President to free America from its damnable racial attitudes; but if he is to keep faith with those who supported him he will not lend the influence of the Federal Government to promote and foster segregation and discrimination. He called himself a liberal. He proclaimed that he would give Americans of all classes a new deal and that it included colored Americans. Thousands of these Americans believed Mr. Roosevelt and accepted him in spite of the fact that he was tied to the worst group of Negro-haters the civilized world has known in centuries.

Naturally those Negroes who battled so successfully for the Democratic candidates will have the ear of the next administration. It is sincerely hoped that they will have sufficient courage to advise the leaders of their party wisely; that they will tell them exactly what Negroes want; that they will not follow the line of least resistance like many Negro Republicans have done. Mr. Vann in his newspaper struck an exceptionally high note when he stated in an editorial last week that:

"In hailing the choice of the enlightened and rebellious American electorate for the office of chief executive of this nation, however, let us pause to caution the people that the period of promises has passed and the period of performances has arrived. And let us pause to warn the victorious Democratic party that it must satisfy the hopes and aspirations of the American people if it wishes to control the government of this nation after Election Day, 1936."

However, these things must not be said at the "big gate" but directly to those who will have charge of the Federal Government. Negro leadership in the councils of the Republican Party amounted to very little because it was too afraid to tell the truth concerning the hopes and attitudes of the present-day Negro. Let us hope Negro Democratic leaders will not make the same mistake.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

NOV 3 1936

Negro Democrats Plan Rally

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club invites the public to a democratic rally at 8:30 Thursday night at Dreamland hall, Twenty-fourth and Grant streets, where in addition to speaking there will be free entertainment and refreshments. Governor Bryan, Edward R. Burke, Johnny Owen, candidate for state representative, and Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, member of the national democratic committee, will speak.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

NOV 5 1936

Urges Colored Vote For Roosevelt

Addressing a gathering of 500 colored Democratic voters, last night, former Freeholder James P. Meehan, urged a solid Roosevelt-Garner vote. The meeting, held at 275 Washington St., was under the direction of Edwin Smith. Other speakers included Anthony Colomma, former Assemblyman Joseph P. McDermott, Tax Commissioner James Kenny and Mrs. Susan Curtis, who gave a humorous talk.

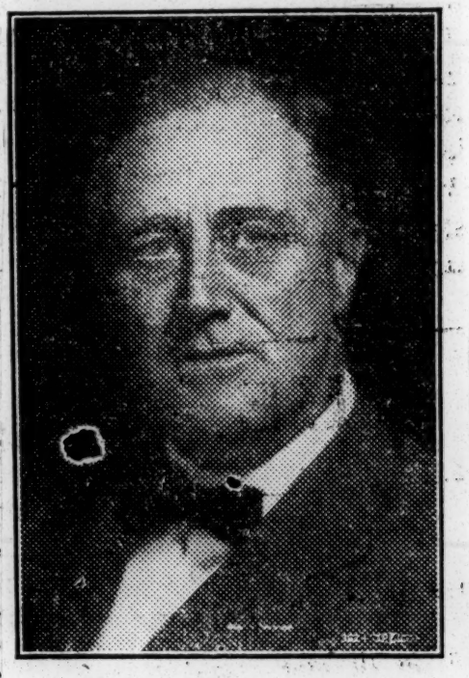
Negro Vote In Pivot States Goes Democratic

(Herald News Service)

New York, Nov. 8.—Negro voters in the northern and border states played an important part in the overwhelming victory of the Democrats in Tuesdays elections. For the first time in history the Negro vote in the important states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky went largely to the Democratic ticket. Even in the state of Texas. Negroes who voted, cast their ballots for Roosevelt and Garner and insured the election of Miriam "Ma" Ferguson by casting a heavy Democratic vote.

In Tennessee despite the work of R. R. Church and George Lee the Negro voters lined up in huge numbers for the Democratic. Even those who voted for Hoover cut the Republican candidate for governor who had expressed a desire in the primaries that no Negro vote for him obtained that desire when thousands of otherwise colored Republican votes were cast for his opponent. The eyes of the 14,000,000 Aframericans were centered on Chicago where Oscar De Priest was having the battle of his political life to defeat his white rival, Harry Baker for the Congress seat from the First Illinois district. The latest report from Chicago indicate De Priest leading Baker by the narrow margin of 2,540 with 139 precincts out of a total 155 reporting, the vote being De Priest 28,567; Baker, 26,027. Daily papers as usual reported in their Wednesday morning election editions that De Priest had been defeated. It is presumed that De Priest lost much ground by his speaking tour for Hoover. Four Negro candidates were reelected to the Illinois legislature from Chicago districts. In Detroit Charles Mahoney, Republican candidate for Congress had a slim margin over his Polish-American opponent George Sadowiski. In New York all Harlem was jubilant over the victory of Roosevelt and the Democratic state ticket. Harlem is largely Democratic this year, such Republican faithfuls as Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age opposed Hoover. Moore, a Republican leader for years and a former G. O. P. alderman early in the campaign denounced Hoover for his attitude towards the Negro. James Stephens, Democratic candidate for the assembly from a Harlem district won handily.

Last minute efforts of Negro Republican leaders to halt the swing of Negro voters towards the Democratic ticket was nullified by the almost complete independence this year of the Negro press which had in the past campaigns usually supported the Republican national ticket. The Roosevelt sence of Roscoe Simmons and others of his type leading the speakers who espoused the G. O. P. cause also hurt the ticket more than it helped. The height of poor campaign strategy was ber of the increasingly literate Negro vote, according to observers.



Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Who was elected President by a county-wide Democratic landslide.

the pilgrimage to Washington at Republican national committee expense of over 200 prominent Negroes who posed for a photograph with President Hoover, it had been previously charged that the president had repeatedly refused to pose with Negro delegations. This last minute photograph was resented by a large num-

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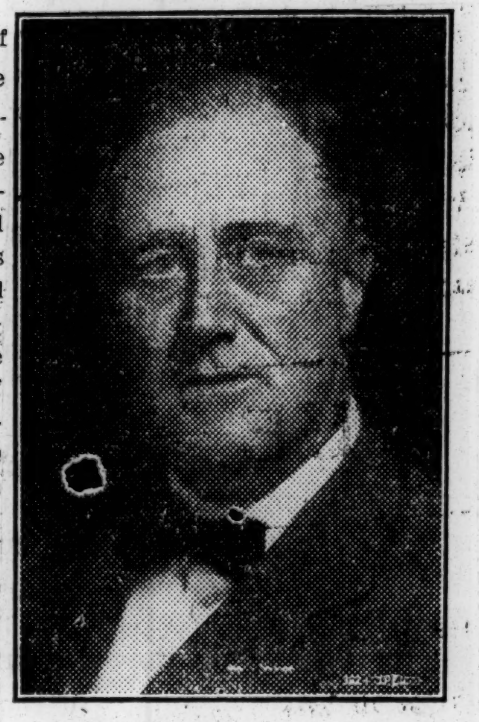
(Herald News Service)

New York, Nov. 8.—Negro voters in the northern and border states played an important part in the overwhelming victory of the Democrats in Tuesdays elections. For the first time in history the Negro vote in the important states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky went largely to the Democratic ticket. Even in the state of Texas. Negroes who voted, cast their ballots for Roosevelt and Garner and insured the election of Miriam "Ma" Ferguson by casting a heavy Democratic vote.

In Tennessee despite the work of R. R. Church and George Lee the Negro voters lined up in huge numbers for the Democratic. Even those who voted for Hoover cut the Republican candidate for governor who had expressed a desire in the primaries that no Negro vote for him obtained that desire when thousands of otherwise colored Republican votes were cast for his opponent. The eyes of the 14,000,000 Aframericans were centered on Chicago where Oscar De Priest was having the battle of his political life to defeat his white rival, Harry Baker for the Congress seat from the First Illinois district. The latest report from Chicago indicate De Priest leading Baker by the narrow margin of 2,540 with 139 precincts out of a total 155 reporting, the vote being De Priest 28,567; Baker, 26,027. Daily papers as usual reported in their Wednesday morning election editions that De Priest had been defeated. It is presumed that De Priest lost much ground by his speaking tour for Hoover. Four Negro candidates were reelected to the Illinois legislature from Chicago districts. In Detroit Charles Mahoney, Republican candidate for Congress had a slim margin over his Polish-American opponent George Sadowiski. In New York all Harlem was jubilant over the victory of Roosevelt and the Democratic state ticket. Harlem is largely Democratic this year, such Republican faithfuls as Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age opposed Hoover. Moore, a Republican leader for years and a former G. O. P. alderman early in the campaign denounced Hoover for his attitude towards the Negro. James Stephens, Democratic candidate for the assembly from a Harlem district won handily.

Last minute efforts of Negro Republican leaders to halt the swing of Negro voters towards the Democratic ticket was nullified by the almost complete independence this year of the Negro press which had in past campaigns usually supported the Republican national ticket. The absence of Roscoe Simmons and others of his type leading the speakers who espoused the G. O. P. cause also hurt the ticket more than it helped. The height of poor campaign strategy was



Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Who was elected President by a county-wide Democratic landslide.

the pilgrimage to Washington at Republican national committee expense of over 200 prominent Negroes who posed for a photograph with President Hoover, it had been previously charged that the president had repeatedly refused to pose with Negro delegations. This last minute photograph was resented by a large number of the increasingly literate Negro vote, according to observers.

Political—1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

SEDALIA, MO.
DEMOCRAT

OCT 30 1932

TO ADDRESS NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The Negro Progressive Democratic Club held a special meeting Friday night at which time several hundred negroes attended and heard the Reverend H. Clay Maxwell of St. Louis, a speaker from the State Democratic Bureau made the address of the evening.

Judge E. W. Couey, candidate for representative, Pat Warren, candidate for Judge of the Eastern District and J. C. Whiteman, candidate for constable, who were present made short talks.

Monday night October 31, the Negro club will hold a meeting at the Lincoln High school at which time Joseph L. McLemore, former candidate for congress, will be the principal speaker. All County candidates have been invited to attend and make short talks.

There will be music by the Lincoln High School Semi-Chorus, under the direction of Professor Hubbard.

Following the speaking refreshments will be served. The public is invited to attend.

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
JOURNAL

OCT 26 1932

Texas Negroes Backing Fergusons

A recent issue of *The Texas Weekly* has a good deal to say in an article headed "Negro Support of the Fergusons." The move is apparently fostered by the Democratic state committee and by Ferguson leaders and is expected to pave way for Negro participation in Democratic primaries as a reward for support lent to Fergusons. Recently the *San Antonio Register*, Negro weekly of the Alamo City, said that "almost to a man, Negroes, considered by the powers that be in the 'vest pocket' of the Republican party at all times, will cast 150,000 votes for Mrs. Ferguson in Texas.

Although the Texas Weekly doubts that there are 150,000 Negro votes in Texas, it regards the use of that number as the *Register's* way of emphasizing the intention of the Negro voters to vote for Mrs. Ferguson. A Ferguson-for-Governor club was organized lately at Houston by Negroes. Another Negro weekly, speaking of the organization meeting, said that it demonstrated that "the Negroes in Texas are doing a good deal of independent thinking and acting in politics these days, which should have a very salutary effect upon both the race and the body politics." The secretary of the Democratic state executive committee was present and gave enthusiastic approval of sentiment expressed.

A paragraph from the *Houston Defender*, a Negro paper, is strikingly indicative of the trend among Negroes in Texas: "Time was when Texas Negroes would not have dared to have called a state-wide rally to boost a Democratic nominee for governor, but times and conditions have undergone a transition and the Negro has changed with this metamorphosis. Party labels hold no charms for thinking and intelligent Negroes; they are more concerned with men and principles than in measures and parties. A good Democrat is more to be desired for public office than a bad Republican and vice versa; and the new Negro' is thinking out loud along his line. The name 'Democrat' no longer has a stigma attached to it from the Negro's angle, and the term 'Republican,' as an abstract proposition, is rather anathema to the colored brother."

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

OCT 28 1932

BUT "THEY DO IT TOO" IS AN INSUFFICIENT ANSWER.

Editor of Citizen:

I BELIEVE in free speech and a free vote. Do the Democrats believe in either? They are raising a mighty howl because Henry Ford and J. M. Beatty of the Federal Glass Co. have exercised their constitutional right to express their opinion about this presidential election.

You said "Mr. Beatty threatens his employes with losing their jobs unless they vote as he advises them, instead of following their own consciences."

He has done nothing of the sort. He has only told his workmen what he honestly believes will follow if Mr. Hoover is not elected. He cannot legally or morally be denied that right. You well know that under our system of the secret ballot it is impossible for anyone to know how any person votes, and a threat, if made, amounts to nothing.

If the Democrats are so anxious for a free ballot, why do they not turn their guns on the Democratic states of the south, where millions of Negroes are denied their right to vote, either by "grandfather" laws that apply only to Negroes, or by brutal threats of violence?—E. A. Boyd.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
NEWS

OCT 24 1932

NEGRO PUBLISHER TO SPEAK HERE FRIDAY

Rbbert L. Vann, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, largest Negro newspaper, and a member of the Democratic advisory committee, will speak in St. Paul Friday.

His address will be given at the German American clubhouse, 444 Rice st., sponsored by the Negro Non-partisan league and the Roosevelt-Olson club, starting at 8 p. m.

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE STANDS FOR FULL MEASURE

Afro-American

Democratic Candidate Tells AFRO That Means Square Deal.

10-29-32

SON READS HIM AFRO EDITORIAL

Baltimore, Md.

Switch from G.O.P. Is Justified, He Says.

"If elected to the Presidency I will accord colored citizens of this country as full a measure of citizenship in every detail of my administrative power, as accorded citizens of any other race or group," Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt told the AFRO-AMERICAN in an interview, Tuesday night.

Afro-American

"Does this mean," the AFRO reporter asked, "that you would consider and act on all applicants for governmental appointment without regard to race or color and that, when other things are equal, you would use such power as the office of Chief Executive of the country gives you, to see that colored men and women are not discriminated against?"

"I most assuredly will," the Presidential candidate declared.

In Private Car

It was following the speech at the Fifth Regiment Armory and after breaking through a cordon of police and other barriers, that the AFRO-AMERICAN reporter was able to reach the Democratic candidate. At first one of his sons, who is accompanying him on his trip, essayed to speak for the Governor. The reporter, however, pointed out that there were several questions which his paper desired the Governor, himself, to answer.

In his car at the Mt. Royal station, his son then read to him an editorial carried in this week's issue of the paper. The Governor declared he was happy to know that he was held in high esteem by such a representative of colored opinion.

Is Asked Question

"What is your attitude toward colored voters participating in Democratic primaries?"

"The best answer to this," he declared, "is my known attitude in the State of New York where a large number of colored people not only vote in the primaries, but hold appointive positions under Democratic administrations."

"A large number of people, dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by the Republican party, are turning to the Democratic party out of protest; but there are also a number of voters who believe that your accession to the White House will mean a political era in which they will receive far more sympathetic consideration than under the Hoover regime. Are these voters justified in having such an opinion?"

"They certainly are," the candidate answered.

Hoover vs. Roosevelt

The editorial which the candidate was handed is on the editorial page of this issue of the AFRO-AMERICAN, and it expresses the belief that Roosevelt will make a better President, so far as colored voters are concerned, than Hoover.

Governor Roosevelt's train arrived at the Camden Station of the B. and O. Railroad at 6:20. It was scheduled to arrive at 6:10. There were colored members of the Democratic party on hand among the hundreds who greeted him.

No Discrimination

There was no discrimination at the Armory. Scattered throughout the vast throng of 18,000 persons could be seen here and there a person who could be recognized as a colored voter.

Among those seen were Thomas R. Smith, local Democratic leader; William L. Fitzgerald, Josiah F. Henry, formerly a Democrat, but now registered as a Republican; Truly Hatchett, Leo Stevens, Miss Mary Cook, James Pelham and the Rev. S. H. James.

Governor Albert C. Ritchie, who was master of ceremonies, and who came over from Washington in the Roosevelt party, arrived at the auditorium half an hour before the main speaker. He introduced Howard C. Bruce and Senator Millard Tydings, who made preliminary addresses.

Flayed Republicans

Governor Roosevelt ripped into the Republican party in what he termed a frontal attack, in which he likened the Hoover administration to the Four Horsemen riding highhanded over the sea of public welfare.

These four horsemen he termed "Destruction," "Delay," "Deceit" and "Despair."

In answering the criticism of the Republican speakers who are accusing him of making promises, he referred to the promises made by Hoover in 1928 when he promised two cars in each garage and a chicken in every pot. The most that the Republicans offer, he said, is that things won't be any worse.

Among other reforms he stated that he favored a repeal of the Volstead Act and the legalizing of the sale of beer. He also stated that he would act to relieve the depression.

Negro Vote Is Prominent In Selection

Recorder 11-12-32
Indianapolis, Indiana

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
President-elect

JOHN NANCE GARNER
Vice President-elect

NEGROES OF NATION FORESAKE OLD PARTY

Colored Voters Join Whites in Naming Roosevelt and Garner.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10—Negroes of the nation are no longer voting for Abraham Lincoln. This was conclusively proved in last Tuesday's elections when every State in the union having a populous colored vote joined the Roosevelt-Garner landslide.

It is true that Illinois re-elected her lone negro congressman, Oscar De Priest, but nationally the colored brethren forsook the "we freed you, now vote for us" banner of the republican party and joined with the white discontented voter in registering their protest at the polls.

But discontent was not necessarily the key to the negro vote. Not long after President Herbert Clark Hoover's inauguration in 1929, influential colored leaders of states like Illinois, Missouri and New York became skeptical of the president's interest in negro welfare and for the past three years their devotion to Lincoln's "emancipation" has become curdled, and unresponsive.

After the president's campaign for re-election opened late last summer, he apparently realized the danger of losing his party's traditional appeal to the negro because he defied precedent and at the plaintive urging of his political adviser, Ray Benjamin, of California, invited prominent northern and southern negroes to a lawn party at the White House and later served them a sumptuous banquet at a colored night club in Washington. But his gesture of good will came too late as was plainly evidenced at the polls this week.

Again the president's postmaster-general, Walter Brown, who, coming from Ohio, ought to know the negro's problem, convinced his chief early in his administration that a reorganization of republican machines in the southland needed overhauling, and these post-election days show what a dreadful, sorry mess he made out of the whole business.

Negroes felt the pinch of depression the same as other folk but even with the economic depression upon them, they could have been held in line if they had been shown a vestige of traditional republican consideration.

Even in New York city, which has a black belt in Harlem as dense and thickly populated as any below the Mason and Dixon line, the power of Tammany Hall weaned away from Hoover and his party literally thousands of colored voters.

Political-1932

Democratic

Par. Affiliation

STANDARD UNION

Bklyn, N.Y.

NOV 8 1932

DEMOCRATS HOLD DISTRICT RALLIES

Bench Candidates and Others Heard at Meetings in Six Communities.

Democratic campaigners continued their drive to roll up a plurality for their ticket by addressing meetings in six districts last night.

The party's judicial candidates, Dr. Philip A. Brennan and Paul Bonynge, nominees for the Supreme Court, and Judge John J. Fitzgerald of the County Court, were among those who joined with the legislative candidates in speaking at the meetings. Members of the Democratic Speakers' Bureau supplemented their efforts.

One of the big rallies was staged by the Democrats of the 12th A. D., where Superintendent of Highways JaXmes J. Heffernan is the leader. It was held at the West Flatbush Democratic Club, 341 East Third st.

Speakers at Meeting

The speakers at this meeting included Assemblyman Representative Loring M. Black, jr., Senator Marcellus H. Evans, Edward S. Moran, jr., Harvey Smith and Cyrus B. Gale.

In the Tenth A. D., the members of the Greek-American Democratic Club, at 6 Seventh ave., conducted one of their final campaign rallies. The schedule of speakers included District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan, Representative Black, Senator Evans, Assemblyman William C. McCreery and Bernard A. Kozicki.

The Frederick Douglas Democratic Club, of 516 Classon ave., staged a rally for its members in the 11th A. D., and in the 18th A. D. the evening's Democratic activities were centered at the Harry Popick Democratic Association's headquarters, 1108 Rutland road.

The Colored Veterans' Democratic Club, ~~of 25 Fleet pl.~~, had a rally of its own in the First A. D., where the speakers included Representative John J. Delaney, Senator James J. Crawford, Assemblyman Crawford Hawkins, Bert J. Stafford and Chester R. Thomas.

The followers of Deputy Hospital Commissioner John H. Gerken predicted a sweep for the Democratic ticket when they rallied at the headquarters of the Louis Parisi Association, 159 Tompkins ave.

Candidates Speak

The speakers included Assemblyman Jacob J. Schwartzwald, who is runnning for re-election in the Sixth District; Representative Emanuel Celler, Senator John A. Hastings, Sigmund S. Trapani and Melvin J. Bogart.

The Junior Democratic League of Kings County opened its activities in the 18th A. D., the home district of County Leader John H. McCooey, by conducting a rally for Assemblyman Joseph A. Esquirol, the Democratic Senatorial candidate in the Eighth Senatorial District, at P. S. 167, Eastern parkway and Schenectady ave.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph Reilly, head of the law department's Brooklyn office, was one of the principal speakers.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
POST GAZETTE

NOV 2 1932

NEGROES IN RALLY TO HELP ROOSEVELT

Wilkinsburg Group to Hold First Political Meeting Tomorrow.

For the first time in the history of the borough, the Negro voters of Wilkinsburg will hold a political mass meeting tomorrow night. It will be a Roosevelt rally in the St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Glenn avenue and Montier street. Attorney Robert L. Vann, editor of the "Pittsburgh Courier," will make the principal address. Other speakers will be Democratic candidates for the state Legislature, George V. Beech of East Pittsburgh, W. L. Callahan of Braddock, George F. Craddock of Wilkinsburg and James L. Quinn of Braddock.

The Rev. William Currey, pastor of the church, is on the committee of arrangements.

HARRISBURG, PA.
NEWS

OCT 28 1932

Democratic Candidates Will Speak Tonight

Local Democratic candidates will speak at a mass meeting for Negroes at 1101 North Sixth street, at 8 o'clock tonight by the Roosevelt Progressive League of Colored Voters. The speakers announced include Carl K. Deen, candidate for Congress; John Marshall and A. Leroy Egolf, candidates for the State Legislature and George Potts, a member of the league. John P. Scott will preside.

WILMINGTON, DEL.
EVERY EVENING

OCT 31 1932

NEGRO BECOMING INDEPENDENT VOTER

The negro voter has finally reached that stage when he will not listen to the pleas of the white leaders of the Republican party. At the coming election, it is understood, he is dissatisfied with present conditions and the repeated promises made to him by county and State leaders. He is opening his eyes, after so long an association with the party of Lincoln, who gave to him his freedom from slavery. The intelligent type of negro voters have long since broken from the traditions of Lincoln, and those who have lead him onward with promises that have never been fulfilled, from a political standpoint. In fact, he just will not be led any longer. He is doing his own thinking, and it will not be surprising that hundreds of Caroline county colored voters will march to the polls on November 8 and vote the straight Democratic ticket.—Caroline Sun.

NEW ORLEANS, LA
ITEM

OCT 30 1932

ROOSEVELT CLUB FORMED BY NEGROES

A Roosevelt for President club was formed last week by a number of Negro voters of the 14th ward at a meeting at 3248 Bloomingdale Court. Each member pledged himself to work for the success of the Democratic ticket on November 8.

The following officers were elected: R. H. Mays, Jr., chairman; A. Londy, secretary; A. Boyd, treasurer; E. Tillman, chaplain, and Isiah Harden, sergeant-at-arms. The next meeting will be held at the same address on Tuesday night, November 1 at 8 p. m.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL

OCT 30 1932

TO NEGRO VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

If you are a registered Republican ou can vote the Roosevelt ticket. There are all sorts of false rumors being circulated in Negro districts. This is the work of cheap politicians. It is very unfair to tell people this when they want to know the truth. Regardless of how you are registered, you may support the straight Roosevelt ticket if you like. We will gladly give you any information you want to know.

ROOSEVELT - BARKLEY COLORED CLUB.
RUSSELL P. LEE,
Executive Secretary.
Pythian Building, Louisville.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

NOV 1 - 1932

Colored Democratic Rally

There will be a big democratic rally Sunday evening at 2 p. m. in democratic headquarters at 3427 Michigan avenue. Dr. Osborne on the Democratic Colored State Speakers Bureau from Indianapolis will be principal speaker. Short talk also by Dr. Robert L. Stanton, candidate for states representative and all other candidates.

RICHARDSON TALKS ON "THE NEGRO AND DEMOCRACY" IN RADIO SPEECH

Houston Texas

The following radio address was delivered over Radio Station KPRC, Houston, Texas, November 7, 1932, 7:30-7:45 p. m., by C. F. Richardson, Sr., president-director Colored Ferguson-for-Governor club of Texas, and editor the Houston Defender.

Fellow Citizens:

Broadcasting an address last Monday evening over Radio Station KPRC, under auspices of the Colored Ferguson-for-Governor club of Texas, we discussed as our theme, "The Texas Negro Turns Democratic." This evening our subject is, "The Negro and Democracy."

First, let us define Democracy. It is of Greek derivation and, interpreted, means "the rule of the people" or "popular government;" which the lamented Abraham Lincoln so tritely and characteristically described in his famous Gettysburg address as "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

American ideals and institutions are founded upon the principles and tenets of Democracy, and, as full-fledged American citizens, Negroes, both of Texas and the nation, possess the inherent and God-given prerogative to embrace the Democratic faith, espouse its cause, endorse its platform and back its various candidates for public offices, from president down to constable.

In face of the fact that no outside or organized effort has been made by Democratic party leaders in Texas to induce or influence Negroes of this state to support and vote for their partisan ticket, in part or in its entirety, this voluntary shift on the part of Texas Negroes to the Democratic ranks might be construed in some circles as a political paradox or partisan phenomenon.

Some contend that it constitutes partisan heresy, political apostasy and base ingratitude for the American Negro to support the Democratic party, predicating their position on the premises that the Negro's freedom from human bondage was accomplished under President Lincoln Lincoln and the Republican party, and, that, therefore, the Negro race is indebted eternally to the so-called "grand old party" for its liberation citizenship and suffrage.

In this connection it appears that some of our racial supporters of the Republican party, both state and national, are not conversant with the truth and real facts concerning the situation in this country, for it seems that many, or most, of them think that President Lincoln not only signed the immortal Emancipation Proclamation freeing the race from slavery: but that the Great Emancipator also was the author of the three constitutional amendments (Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth), which abolished slavery, made the Negro an American citizen and guaranteed to him his suffrage rights, respectively.

While the Thirteenth Amendment to the federal constitution was enacted during January, 1865, some few months before President Lincoln was assassinated, the Fourteenth was not passed until June 13, 1866, and the Fifteenth did not become the law until March, 1870—months and years

after President Lincoln's death and burial.

Thus it will be seen that the American Negro was not made a citizen and enfranchised by President Lincoln, and all students of American history know that even President Lincoln took the position that, if he could preserve the union and not free the Negro slaves, he would pursue such a course. In other words, without trying to detract from the humanitarian and altruistic act of President Lincoln in manumitting the Negro bondmen, the Negro's emancipation was largely in the nature of a drastic war measure, the objective being to divest the South of its slave power and resultant industrial, agricultural and economic strength and thereby hasten the defeat and debacle of the Southern forces in that mighty conflict between the two sections.

All of the principal incidents affecting the American Negro happened between 1862 and 1870, and the average American Negro heretofore seems to have been under the impression that he bought his manumission on the installment or deferred payment plan—where a person pays so much down and the balance during the rest of his natural or racial life.

Many Democrats fought to free the Negro from human bondage, or at least to save the union; while many Republicans fought to keep the Negro enslaved, or at least to uphold the doctrine of the right of states to secede from the American federation and to conduct the slave trade as the individual states saw fit to do.

Partisan responsibility for the Negro's freedom, citizenship and suffrage is not the issue in the present campaign, which will be decided at the polls tomorrow. The paramount issue is, which party today will best serve the interests of the country generally, not excluding the Negro outlining and executing such program nearly seven decades since Lincoln's death and interment.

The reason why China is such a backward nation is due largely to the fact that the average Chinaman has been content to live in the dark and traditional past, and the American Negro has pursued a similar course politically until 1932—the year of his great political awakening.

Is there any inconsistency or hypocrisy on the part of the Negro desiring to affiliate himself with the dominant Democratic party in this state?

Now, for a little common-sense reasoning, void of traditional prejudice or sentiment: Suppose all persons in Houston and Texas, who hold to the Democratic principles and who are now employing and helping Negroes, should decide to dispense with such services on the part of Negroes, where would these discharged and jobless members of our race find employment, and how would they be able to eke out an existence?

When the Negro business or professional man needs help, either financial or otherwise, in Houston, Texas, and other Southern communities, why is it that he seeks out a banker, financier, attorney or friend of Democratic leanings? Why doesn't he seek such aid from his "white Republican friends?" Going further, who gives said Negro the desired assistance? It is superfluous to state that his white Democratic neighbors and friends rush to his rescue.

When our all too-numerous Negro churches stage their financial drives and Negro ministers attempt to raise money for various and sundry causes, why is it that they direct all their appeals to white Democrats, and why is it that their Republican friends never respond to such Macedonian cries for help?

Just glance at the public and private schools for Negroes in Texas; observe the hospital and other eleemosynary institutions established and maintained for Negroes, and you will note that all have been the result of donations and beneficence on the part of white Democrats.

Furthermore, Negroes have as much right to divide their votes as other racial elements in this state and country; and it is our observation that Republicans are no more friendly to Negroes, per se, than Democrats are hostile, as is evidenced by the unparalleled progress the Negro race has made in less than 70 years amidst Democratic environments, surroundings, and through Democratic encouragement and assistance throughout the South.

The upstanding, unbridled and appreciative Negro will go to the polls tomorrow and cast his ballot for the Democratic ticket, from top to bottom, because he believes that the Democratic party is in capable and efficient hands, and for the further fact that he (the Negro) is unwilling longer to barter his birthright for a mere mess of pottage.

The Negro knows the Roosevelt stock and he is willing to trust him as the pilot of the American ship of state, believing that he can steer the vessel safely into port.

In Texas, the right-thinking and untrammelled Negro is unwilling to support and vote for a gubernatorial candidate who openly advocates the repeal and nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the national constitution, and who typifies that brand of partisanship which is both undemocratic, un-American and un-Christian.

On the other hand, the Texas Negro will vote for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic nominee for governor of Texas, because he is firm in his belief that she symbolizes Democracy and Americanism to the superlative degree, and because the Ferguson administrations have been among the most outstanding and successful in the history of the Lone Star commonwealth. Her past record speaks for itself and her present platform is a positive assurance that Texas will resume her rightful place among the leading states of the union. Negroes of Texas owe the Fergusons a debt of gratitude which can best be repaid by rolling up a large majority for Mrs. Ferguson in the general election Tuesday; for the Fergusons friendly attitude toward the masses, including Negroes, forms an interesting and illuminating chapter in the political history of the largest, best and most historic state in the American union.

The sensible and sane Negro realizes that the Republican party, which is maintained in Texas and most purely Southern states chiefly for the purpose of serving as a clearing house for federal jobs, does not mean him or his race any good; and, since the Democrats, yea in the South, Texas not excluded, have done most of the commendable and helpful things to which the Negro race has fallen heir in the last five or six decades, the Negro is willing to trust his political fate hereafter in the hands of those partisan devotees and exponents who have demonstrated their sympathetic understanding of and interest in the race along so many other lines.

Since Negroes of Houston, Texas, the South and the United States are either Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Catholics or other types of denominationalists principally because their former owners and present white neighbors held memberships in such churches, wouldn't it be or isn't it good wisdom on the part of Negroes to follow suit and embrace the same political faith as the majority of their white neighbors and friends?

The Southern Negro, unlike his racial brethren in other sections of the republic, has been a blind and unreasoning partisan since his emancipation from human bondage, as a result of a spurious political doctrine with which he was inoculated during the reconstruction period, and this silly prejudicial course has alienated from the race numerous white friends, who could never see any sense in the Negro following a group of designing political leaders and a minority partisan organization, that could do little, or nothing, beneficial and helpful to the colored contingent and the body politic in Dixie.

The Colored Ferguson-for-Governor club of Texas makes this final appeal to every red-blooded and patriotic Negro voter in Texas, to march to the polls tomorrow (Tuesday) and cast his or her ballot for the straight Democratic ticket. Don't take any chances of invalidating your ballot by trying to vote a split ticket.

In expostulating His doctrine regarding freedom and liberty, the World's Greatest Democrat thundered this incontrovertible truth in the Holy Writ: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free, and if the truth make you free, you are free indeed." We thank you. Goodnight!

SACRAMENTO
CALIFORNIA

OCT 28 1932

Negroes Vote Democratic

The Texas Weekly, published in Dallas, states editorially that the negro vote of the Lone Star state will go almost solidly this year for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic nominee for the governorship.

"The whole movement has interesting possibilities," says that weekly. "If the most vital reason why Texans do not elect Republicans is the negro question, this movement on the part of Texas negroes . . . may lay a genuine two-party system in Texas. For, if negro support is a stigma, it will thus be transferred to the Democratic party, or at least will rest equally on both parties."

The publication quoted sees in this change of vote a great danger. It fears that this "bloc vote" may control the elections. Hitherto the negro vote was not feared, it says, because it was concentrated in the Republican party. Now the negroes will hold the balance of power.

Probably nothing has happened in Texas for some time which will cause so much worry to the politicians who are determined to keep the political power in the hands of the white race as this switch of the negro vote. If the movement spreads it is easy to vision the "solid" south as anything but safe for Democracy.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 31 1932

NEGROES DEMOCRATIC.

To The Houston Post:

EAST BERNARD, Texas.—Your editorial, "Negroes Desert Hoover." It is no surprise to those who have followed the trend of the negro vote since John W. Davis made his noted speech to the negro voters in New York in 1924. Following that speech four negro editors, one from each State, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois, came out in support of Davis. In 1928 Mayor Walker spoke to thousands of negroes in New York, telling them that they would be as welcome to the White House if Al Smith were elected as they were in that hall that night. That turned the tide of negro votes to Smith. Tammany has had four years to perfect the organization of the negro voters in all the States.

Now any one knowing the political alliance of Franklin D. Roosevelt since 1920 should not be surprised that the negroes desert Hoover for Roosevelt.

As to the negro support of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson. They voted for her in 1924 and will, of course, vote for her in 1932. So the white Democratic voters of Texas can see what they will be up against if Roosevelt and Ferguson are elected in November, 1932.

Your editorial should be taken as a timely warning by those who believe in white supremacy and most especially the descendants of the men and women that went through the horrors of reconstruction days. As my grandsons would say, I am begging your pardon for butting in.

MRS. T. J. MILLER.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic

New York American

NOV 5 1932

Roosevelt Would Protect Republic, O'Brien Asserts

(Photos on Picture Page)

Surrogate John P. O'Brien, Democratic candidate for Mayor, declared at the Democratic rally in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night that the election of Governor Roosevelt would "safeguard the republic against those who are trying to undermine it."

Discussing his own campaign, O'Brien pledged a regime of economy and efficiency if he is elected.

O'Brien appeared at two other political rallies last night. He spoke at Julia Richman High School, 68th st. and 2nd ave., with forme r Sheriff Thomas M. Farley presiding. He reviewed his record as a champion of the five-cent fare and the 80-cent gas rate.

State Senator Edward J. Ahearn's district was next visited. The meeting was in P. S. No. 4 Pitt and Rivington sts. After an introduction in Jewish and English, O'Brien again went over his record.

Earlier in the evening O'Brien addressed the Men's Club of the Madison Ave. Methodist Church in the Hotel Beekman. Here he warned that if Morris Hillquit, Socialist nominee for Mayor, polls a haevier vote than "our respected friend," Lewis H. Pounds, the Republican nominee, the voters would rue the day. He did not enlarge upon this.

In the afternoon O'Brien spoke before about 200 negro professional and business men following a luncheon at St. Luke's Hall.

Later in the afternoon O'Brien spoke before 500 members of the Theatre Assembly, a woman's organization, in the Astor. He told his audience the Democratic party has gone further than any party in giving recognition to women.

He declared that in his court he has given women equal consideration with men in making appointments of guardians and referees

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

OCT 28 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO VIEW BALLOT

Richmond League Will Have Instruction School in City Wards.

The Richmond Democratic League's school of instruction for Negro voters will be held in Jefferson ward on Monday night at the home of Oliver Epps, 1226 North Twenty-sixth street, at which time sample ballots will be distributed and the ticket fully discussed.

A similar school for Negro voters in Madison ward will be held on Nov. 2 at Price's hall. Other meetings are to be announced at an early date.

Sample ballots may be secured from the following places:

Clay ward—George Winston, 1205 Lakeview avenue; Joseph Simpson, 1812 Idlewood avenue; Rev. R. S. Anderson, 1516 West Cary street; Robert E. Lee, 215 South Allen avenue.

Lee ward—Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, pastor Moore-Street Baptist church; Mrs. Alice B. Lee, 1014 West Marshall street; Mrs. Daisy Harris, 717 West Clay street; Mrs Clara G. Pervall, 21 West Jackson street.

Madison ward—Mrs. Lizzie Stanard, 608½ North Second street; Mrs Lelia Bankett, 626 North Fourth street; the Norfolk Journal and Guide Office, 504 North Third street R. B. Sampson, 523 North Second street; Charles B. Case, 809 North Sixth street; Mrs. N. La Roache 318 North Fourth street; Howard Johnson, 1605 Decatur street.

Jefferson ward—Oliver W. Epps, 1226 North Twenty-sixth street. Ballots and instruction may also be obtained at the Richmond Democratic League's headquarters after 7 P. M. at 627 North Sixth street.

NEWARK, O.
Advocate and American Tribune

NOV 2 1932

TORCH-LIGHT PARADE IS SET FOR SATURDAY

Old-time Political Rally Will Be Fostered Here by Democrats.

MARYLANDER TO SPEAK

Revival of Custom of Half Century Ago to Mark End of Campaign.

For those old-timers who recall the days of political fanfare, replete with martial music of bands and torch-light parades, Democrats have planned a similar event Saturday night as a climax to their campaign in Licking county. Although voters will not go to the polls until Tuesday, the time intervening will be devoted to gathering loose ends and issuing last-minute instructions to workers, who are expected to aid in getting out the largest vote cast in Licking county in many years.

Heading the program, which will culminate in a big political rally at the high school auditorium at 8 o'clock, Democratic executive headquarters announce today, the speaker will be John Crosby, former congressman from Maryland. Crosby, who is being sent to Newark from the national speakers' bureau of the Democratic party, was an assistant attorney general under Woodrow Wilson, and is a former law partner of Joseph Tumulty.

All of the branches of the Democratic organization in Licking county will unite for the final meeting of the present campaign, plans being made for each group to march in the parade in a body. Preceded by a band, the marchers, carrying torchlights, will parade through the down-town section, ending at the high school. The route of the parade has not been announced, details being left to the various chairmen of committees appointed.

Democratic bodies cooperating in the final election rally will be membes of the Roosevelt-Garner club, Young Democratic Voters' club, Women's Democratic club, Licking County Men's Democratic club, Democratic Negro club, Democratic Foreign club and the Licking County Democratic Ex-Service Men's club.

Preparations for the rally are in the hands of committeemen appointed today by Will H. Miles, chairman of the executive committee. Mayor Charles Martin heads the committee on arrangements; Henry Schnaidt, chairman of the parade committee; Herbert Murphy, speakers' committee; Garry O. Hill, head of the music committee, and Chief of Police Tom Wilson, in charge of the police detail for the parade.

County candidates, members of the executive and central committees will attend the meeting, being the last opportunity before the election to greet a large assemblage. Those in charge indicated today that plans were being made to care for a capacity audience Saturday night. While Crosby will speak on national issues, much of the program will be given over to county and state politics.

NEWBURGH, N. Y
NEWS

NOV 2 1932

Fish Speaks to Negro Citizens in Goshen

Goshen—Congressman Hamilton Fish was the principal speaker at a gathering of 40 colored voters at the courthouse Tuesday evening. The Congressman recounted support given it by the Republican party since the days of President Lincoln. Mr. Fish said Democratic representatives in both houses showed hostility to the colored race in their voting on legislation that would aid the arce. John N. Garner, Democratic candidate for vicepresident, he stated, had voted against the anti-lynching bill and other measures.

Candidates Heard

Special County Judge Henry B. Merritt presided. Brief remarks were made by State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Assemblyman Rainey S. Taylor, County Clerk Charles E. Dusenberry and Marty Friedman of Goshen.

Attend Birthday Dinner

Congressman Taylor and the other Republican candidates for office later were guests of Postmaster Arthur Decker at a birthday dinner party at his home.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

OCT 29 1932

TO THE NEGRO VOTER

To The Editor of The News:

Sir: The signs of the times indicates that 75 per cent of the intelligent Negro vote will be cast for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner, as the Hoover administration has failed to meet the present needs of the country and a change is needed. The Negro need not be excited at the democratic party taking the reins of government. The record shows that the Negro fared well under the Cleveland and Wilson administration, acknowledged as the two greatest presidents since Lincoln. The country was safe then and will be now. Be it remembered that no democrat has ever humiliated the Negro soldier as Mr. Hoover and Mr. Hurley. Mr. Stimson has given us scant consideration in the consular service. We feel that the president in his zeal to Hooverize and republicanize the south he felt he could afford to ignore twelve million loyal citizens who has furnished few traitors, men and women of color who upheld the flag in 1898 and 1918, soldiers who saved the Rough Riders at Santiago and offered to take over 25 miles of the 250-mile battle front during the World War. We have thirty Negroes employed on the $200,000,000 Hoover dam project with four thousand other employes; also he allows the contractors on the Mississippi flood project to exploit the Negro laborer in a discreditable manner, being afraid to speak out and order a careful investigation. Yet he is very solicitous about big business and large corporations. He is seemingly not a friend of the small man.

My advice to men and women of color, qualified voters, is to vote and support the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, as we have the deciding vote in the border states. Let us vote as a matter of principle and no longer as a mere appendage of the republican party.

JOSEPH W. MOORMAN.

Evington, October 22, 1932.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 28 1932

Negroes to Confer With Democrats

A delegation of Houston negroes will confer with Roy Miller, state manager of the Democratic campaign, concerning the possibility of the negroes voting the Democratic ticket in the November election, according to Rev. Dinkins, negro Baptist minister.

A committee of negro ministers next Thursday will call on Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, and ask her to address the negro voters during her visit here.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
OCT 28 1932

Democratic Speakers Urge Vote of Negro

Hussion Answers Talk of Sam McCorkle At Rally.

The right of negroes to vote as Democrats was defended vigorously by Ed S. Hussion, executive secretary of the state Democratic executive committee, in an address Thursday night before a meeting of young Democrats in the Lamar hotel ballroom.

Mr. Hussion's remarks, climaxing a program of speeches in behalf of the Democratic ticket, especially the candidacy of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for governor, came in spirited reply to statements made by Sam McCorkle of Mexia in a radio address here Wednesday night, regarding the state committee chairman's attendance at a recent negro Democratic meeting.

"We have come to put confidence in the negro in other ways," he declared, "so why not put the confidence in him to vote for our candidates? We make a mistake when we we tell the negro, after 60 years of preparation and education, that he is not fit to cast a ballot without somebody else telling him how to do it.

Took Their Medicine.

"These native-born, educated negroes are better fitted to vote in our primaries than are many Mexicans along the border who can not speak our language."

He said the negroes "took their medicine" during the war before the draft board, on which he served, better than many whites of foreign extraction.

Declaring himself an advocate of the Jacksonian Democratic doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils," Mr. Hussion added: "And as a member of the state executive committee I want to serve notice here and now upon those assassins of Texas Democracy, who in 1924, 1928 and now again in 1932, have shown themselves to be as black under the skin as any Republican from north of the Mason and Dixon line."

He said McCorkle made his speech over a radio owned by Jesse Jones. "I have not heard Jones or Dan Garrett open thier mouths in this campaign at any time," he said. "They ought to come home and get on the firing line, or else get off the job."

Ferguson Praised.

Some day, he said, Texas will build monuments to Jim Ferguson as they have done to Jim Hogg. "It is a tragic thing," he added, "that his citizenship has been taken from him."

The audience gave enthusiastic response to the addresses of Mr. Hussion and the other speakers.

James E. Kilday, liberal Democratic leader, challenged James E. Donovan and Alvin Moody, leaders of the anti-Ferguson movement in favor of Orville Bullington, the Republican candidate, to announce whether they intend to vote for Hoover or Roosevelt for president, and for "Garner of Texas or the dumb Mohican from Kansas" for vice president.

"Personally I think they are not [illegible] Democratic national ticket," he said.

Mr. Kilday traced the history of the Republican party, in reply to Bullington's statement that, while a Republican, he is a Texan first. He asserted that as a Texan first, Bullington ought not to be a Republican, pointing out that the Republican party from its earliest inception had striven to keep Texas out of the Union and to dominate this state and the South.

He referred to the early Republicans as "Mr. Bullington's political ancestors."

In concluding, he asked the "Bullington-Creager" Republicans, in view of their positions in the present and past campaigns, whether they were Klansmen or anti-Klansmen, Fergusonites or anti-Fergusonites, wet or dry.

"Mr. Bullington," he said, "every bigot and every kluxer in Harris county is supporting you; therefore, we ask, while our house is on fire, do you love liberty?"

Daffan Gilmer, young attorney, presided and presented the speakers.

Herman Pressler, the first one introduced, said he did not vote for Ferguson in either primary, but never had any idea other than voting the Democratic ticket straight.

L. L. Dinkins, superintendent of schools at Spring, said: "We say it with sorrow that many, many citizens of Harris county are going to vote the Republican ticket. We know their action is not based on sound judgment but on prejudice."

He declared that Jim Ferguson "has done more for the people where I live than any other governor since Jim Hogg."

Burch Downman declared that "for the second time Republican propaganda is on the verge of driving Democracy from our domain." He warned that Bullington's election might result in building up of a powerful Republican machine in Texas, and urged Democrats to exert every effort to prevent it.

Herbert G. Tigner, who managed K. C. Barkley's campaign for district attorney, said he had not favored Ferguson before, but had lately come to admire him. "I don't think we should enter any game without playing it through," he said.

Vincent Chiodo made a brief but vigorous appeal for the candidacies of Roosevelt, Garner and Ferguson. "Under that noble woman leader, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson," he said, "you will be assured of a successful and progressive administration."

"Want a Change."

Roy Hoffeinz, said to be the youngest licensed attorney in Texas, also spiritedly answered McCorkle's reference to Mr. Hussion and J. Frank Hammond, South Texas Ferguson campaign manager.

"The only reason he said what he did," said the youth, "was because it was before a microphone and not face to face." This brought the most vociferous applause of the meeting.

A Bullington administration, he said, would be a black mark on the state of Texas."

John Douglas said he had been voting for Ferguson 18 years, and expected to continue voting for him as long as he runs for anything.

"I'm tired of Sterling and Hoover and want a change," he said. "I'm tired of Will Clayton saying he has a conscience." He attacked A. D. Foreman and Alvin Moody.

NORWICH, CONN.
BULLETIN
NOV 2 - 1932

SOME COMMENTS

Dangerous Combination

(New York Amsterdam News)

Governor Roosevelt's indifference to the Negro citizen of his own state and his record under President Wilson as assistant secretary of the navy have been pretty well established. The New York Negro has not asked for any special consideration from the state's chief executive, but if he had wanted to be fair to the Negro, we do not see how he could have escaped giving the 412,814 Negroes of the state one or two major appointments during the four years he has been governor, as a gesture of his fairness. He has not done so.

In 1920, Roosevelt not only confessed but boasted that he was responsible for the enslavement of the Haitians. "The facts are," he said, "that I wrote Haiti's constitution myself, and if I do say it, I think it is a pretty good constitution." He cannot deny that it was he who initiated segregation in the navy department, for his own signature is attached to the memorandum sent to the various department heads instituting it.

But if Roosevelt in the white house would be a threat to the progress of the Negro, John Nance Garner, candidate for vice president, would be a catastrophe if fate should decree that the Texan succeed the New Yorker. Garner has been in Washington for over a quarter of a century as a representative from his native state. As far back as 1911 he introduced a bill in congress designed to disband the famous 9th and 10th U. S. cavalry units and the 24th and 25th U. S. infantries. Since 1915 his party has constantly striven to enact legislation to provide Jim-Crow cars in the District of Columbia and to segregate all government civil service employees. In January, 1922, Garner voted "No" on six motions to consider an anti-lynching bill and when the bill came up for final passage the Texan cast his ballot in favor of lynching. This record is past history. What about the present?

When Garner became speaker of the house of representatives a year ago he found 33 Negroes employed at the capitol in the most humble positions in the government service—laborers, janitors, doorkeepers and cloakroom attendants. He lost no time in firing all 33 of them and replaced them not with Negro democrats but with white

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
TRIBUNE
OCT 28 1932

DEMOCRATS SCORED FOR PORK BARREL TACTICS IN TALK BY QUINN

Pork-barrel tactics and sectional politics have been featured whenever Democrats have had their say in congress concerning veterans' compensation, according to John R. Quinn, past national commander of the American Legion, who yesterday addressed the Young Men's Republican league luncheon meeting, at the San Diego club.

"The southern Democratic senators and congressmen favored a discriminatory bonus that could be paid to white men, but would bar negro exservice men. Acquisition of property or money by the negroes would make them too hard to handle, so the Democratic statesmen said," declared Quinn.

Since the days of the Civil war, all legislation for compensating veterans and their dependents has come from Republican congresses and administrations, never from the Democrats, said Quinn.

"Veterans have deserted Roosevelt as a vague and hopeless individual who has yet to display leadership or any grasp of the problems before the nation. We recognize that President Hoover has his faults, but he is honest and straightforward, and has shown his ability in the hour of crisis," declared Quinn.

John N. Garner, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, was referred to by Quinn as "Two-time Texas Jack."

"You may not know that while he is running for the vice presidency, Garner also is seeking re-election to congress from his Texas district. It doesn't seem to me that he is very confident about one of the jobs," said Quinn.

Quinn concluded his speech by declaring that "If Herbert Hoover was not at this time president of the United States, 90 percent of the American people would be drafting him to solve the problems which confront the country today."

PITTSBURG, KANS.
HEADLIGHT
NOV 2 1932

Plan Croweburg Barbecue.

The Negro Democratic club of Pittsburg will entertain the Croweburg Negro Democratic organization with a barbecue at Croweburg at 6:30 o'clock Friday night. W. W. Caldwell is chairman of the committee in charge. Two Negro state speakers will talk. They are Mrs. Galena French of Topeka and Leroy Harris, Lawrence attorney.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
STANDARD STAR
NOV 1 1932

DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD RALLY HERE

Major John Judson To Speak at Campaign Meeting Tomorrow Night

Major John Judson, member o the Democratic national speakers bureau at Washington, will deliver the principal address at the rally of the Roosevelt-Garner Club to be held tomorrow night, Councilman Thomas A. Manning, Jr. president of the club, announced today.

Major Judson, a nationally known political speaker, will discuss "National and State Campaign Issues." The rally will be staged in Democratic campaign headquarters, 490 Main Street. Councilman Manning will preside and introduce the speakers.

Candidates seeking county office also will be present and discuss their particular campaign issues, Councilman Manning announced.

Friday night the biggest Democratic rally of the campaign will be staged at the Woman's Club with prominent speakers and county candidates scheduled to speak. Saturday night the Fourth Ward will be the center of campaigning with speakers scheduled to address a crowd at Union Hall in Italian and English.

Councilman Manning also will preside at the Fourth Ward rally.

Monday night, the final rally of the campaign will be staged under the auspices of the Colored Democratic Club in St. Catherine's Church.

The Rev. T. F. Harten will be the guest speaker. Mayor Walter G. C. Otto, Marvin Brown, president of the Colored Democratic Club; County Leader Harry Foley, Randall Tolliver, colored committeeman, and the county candidates will also speak.

Political-1932
Party Affiliation

Democratic

ELIZABETH, N. J.
JOURNAL

NOV 5 1932

COLORED VOTERS HEAR WILLIAMS

U. S. Minister to Liberia Also Among Rally Speakers.

Terming the Democratic city administration's reply to charges that politics were responsible for introducing the matter of relief to the needy into the political campaign, as a "deliberate falsehood," Councilman Thomas Williams, Mayoralty candidate, last night at a rally of colored Republican voters at Thomas Jefferson High School declared that his opponents are attempting to "becloud the issue."

More than 300 persons attended the meeting, which was sponsored by the colored division of the inter-racial committee seeking the election of Williams.

Not only did Councilman Williams' address draw applause as he talked about the relief question, but so did that of Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister to the Republic of Liberia, a colored adviser to the National Republican Committee Speakers' Bureau, who asked for the support of the Republican ticket from "top to bottom," inasmuch as economic recovery has already started, and because "that great man, Herbert Hoover, has guided us through the storm even though every effort of the House of Representatives has been to balk the President's action by 'pork barrel' legislation."

Williams Talks on Relief.

Councilman Williams' address, in part, follows:

"You colored residents are probably more affected by the lack of relief funds in our city than are any other class of people. The city's attitude should therefore be of vital interest to you. You cannot tolerate the stubborn conduct of the city administration, with the ultimate consequences of a rise in the tax rate, as well as a scarcity of money to provide, food, shelter and clothing for the distressed people of Elizabeth.

"This action is incomprehensible when one realizes that this money can be obtained by the city upon compliance with certain reasonable requirements imposed by the Emergency Relief Administration. The fact of the matter is that the administration cannot justify its conduct and so it attempts to becloud the real issue. Its leaders tell you that the entire exposure of the conduct of the city in this relief matter was the result of politics. This I brand as a deliberate falsehood. In support of my statement I want to call to your attention the joint statement of Governor Moore and Senator Richards which was published in to-night's Elizabeth Daily Journal, and which reads as follows:

"The suggestion that Mr. Barnard's relief organization is a political machine is an outrageous libel. Mr. Barnard, himself, is the president of one of New Jersey's largest business corporations. He is volunteering his time in this emergency. Practically all of his organization are volunteers. Wherever possible he works through the local authorities, but always side by side with the leaders in social work in each community."

"With such eminent authority for the fact that this organization is non-political, what weight can you give the Democratic administration's assertion that it is political. I say that they have no avenue of escape except to submit to the Emergency Relief Administration, and they are afraid to suffer the consequences of such an act. Their cry of politics is a frenzied one, born of desperation."

Anthony J. Salvatore, chairman of the inter-racial group, was introduced by Daniel Tucker, head of the committee which arranged the rally. Salvatore presided over the meeting and introduced the following: Donald H. McLean, Congressional candidate; Herbert J. Pasco, candidate for the State Assembly; Frank Cohn, Nathaniel Weltchek, Mrs. Caroline Weeks, George Banbury and Dr. George J. Deyo.

Says Republicans Aided Negroes.

Mr. Mitchell, in his address, compared the problems of to-day, from standpoint of importance, with those during the administrations of Washington, Lincoln, Cleveland and Wilson.

"During those times," the speaker said," the voters of our country could easily have found occasion to be unhappy. And certainly, in these times of world-wide depression, there are many persons who are unhappy. Now that the principles of the Republican party, however, have started this country on the road to normalcy, don't allow any unhappiness in your mind to alter your good judgment."

"Certainly the 'pork barrel' legislation which John Nance Garner advocated," the speaker emphasized, "could not have helped cure our country's ills.

"And remember, folks," the speaker continued, "the Republican party has fathered the colored race. We owe practically all of our major benefits to the Republican party.

"John Nance Garner comes from Texas," said Mitchell. "His legislative record as regards the colored race stands open to you all. Look at the fact that when he was made Speaker of the House of Representatives that his influence helped to eliminate a number of colored governmental employes.

"It means disaster to much of the advance which we, as colored Americans, have made with the help of the Republicans, if the Democrats gain control."

Mr. McLean emphasized the need of responsible representation at Washington, declaring that at no time in the history of this country has there been such a time when "cool, straight-forward thinking, cooperation and constructive planning, can mean so much to this country."

"And yet," the speaker stated, "if the illogical representatives are sent to Washington, great harm can be done. You all know that President Hoover has followed a sure, but substantial course. He has not failed you and surely you cannot fail him or the type of representatives which he needs, when you go to the polls."

Mr. McLean concluded his appeal by declaring that that old adage, though greatly shopworn, "Don't change horses in the middle of a stream," could not find a more fitting application than in this country's affairs at the present time.

Semi-Weekly Farm News
Dallas, Tex.
NOV 1 1932

Crockett Negroes Urged To Vote Democratic

CROCKETT, Texas, Oct. 31.—About 250 negroes assembled in the District Court room in Crockett Saturday afternoon to hear pleas by both local and State leaders that they desert Hoover and Bullington to vote a straight Democratic ticket. It is not known what success this movement will have, as there are other negro leaders who are working for Bullington.

Another element of uncertainty is the reaction among the white voters who ordinarily are loyal Democrats. While none of the prominent Democratic leaders want to talk for publication, there is an undercurrent of distrust in this new movement.

"What has Hoover done for the negroes and what could Bullington do who claims to be a Republican, but is a Democrat and is being run by Democrats," was the theme of an address by a Houston negro attorney.

REVIEW
Aiken, S. C.
NOV 2 1932

Colored People Form Roosevelt Club

Negroes Can't Stand Republican Candidates Asking for Office.

"After studying the conditions of our Country carefully, (especially the Southlands,) we have decided that the only way to improve conditions, is a change of this government's administration.

"We have therefore formed a Roosevelt Club to support Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt for president in the coming election, Nov. 8, 1932."

Signed: Henry C. Mitchell, John S. Connor, G. W. Galloway, Alex Spencer, Jas. Matthews ,T. J. Galloway, W. H. Anderson, Sam Eubanks, Herman Flemings, George Johnson.

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

NOV 3 1932

NEGROES RALLY FOR DEMOCRATS

More than 500 Negro Democrats in Montgomery School last night heard that party's State and county candidates pay tribute to Essex County Prosecutor's Assistant J. Bernard Johnson, first Negro to be named to a prosecutor's staff in the State.

Speakers were William H. Kelly, county Democratic chairman; Commissioner Charles P. Gillen, Max Stegman, Gillen's executive clerk; William A. Wachenfeld, State senatorial candidate; George V. McDonough, shrievalty nominee; John J. McCloskey, candidate for Congress from the Eleventh district; Mrs. Mary A. Cronin, freeholder nominee; Eugene A. McCarthy, Assembly candidate, and the Rev. Dr. J. D. Brooks, Negro clergyman. C. Irving Archer, Governor Moore's messenger, presided. Mr. Johnson was master of ceremonies.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL

NOV 3 - 1932

Chicagoan to Address Negroes

East St. Louis Democracy's final bid for the Negro vote will be made Sunday afternoon at a mass meeting to be held in the city hall auditorium when E. J. Hammond, Chicago, Negro leader, will be the speaker.

Cutting gradually into the colored vote for the last four years the Democratic party in East St. Louis, according to John J. Hallihan, city chairman, expects to obtain support from approximately half of the Negro voters on November 8. The record number of Negroes who participated in the Democratic primary in April has given hope to party leaders that next Tuesday will find the party with at least an even break in the Negro districts.

PRESS
Englewood, N. J.
NOV 4 1932

Colored Democrats Solid for Zabriskie

"Negroes for the past 67 years have been interested in the promotion of the Republican party, but Tuesday Negroes of Englewood will have to decide between the Republican party and their pocketbook," says Mrs. Cornelia Butler, vice-president of the Colored Women's Democratic Club in a statement today.

"Mr. Ahrens, Republican candidate of the office of city clerk, is seeking re-election at a salary of $3,500 per year which the taxpayers must pay him if he is re-elected. His re-election will also mean Tenure of Office: that is to say the job will be his for life. Regardless of conditions, his salary cannot be reduced. Mr. Zabriskie, Democratic candidate is opposed to Tenure of Office, and we as Negroes ought to be opposed to it as well, for it takes away the opportunity of a capable member of the race who might some day aspire for the position.

"Mr. Zabriskie, if elected, proposes to do the work in half the time, for half the pay, which will mean a saving of $1,750 per year. Mr. Zabriskie is a lawyer and would make an excellent city clerk."

GAZETTE
Dyersburg Tenn.
NOV 5 1932

TRIO OF VICTORY SPEAKERS REPORT SWING TO TICKET

Dyersburg And Dyer County Voters Give Ovation To Cooper And Associates

LOUD CHEERS GREET BROWNING

Middle Tennessean Shows How Pope Twisted Facts About His Contest

Fires of democracy burned brightly here Friday night when Dyersburg and Dyer county voters gathered to greet their own congressman, Jere Cooper, and his fellow speakers of the victory squadron, who brought encouraging news of a definite swing in the last two weeks into the rapidly growing column of straight democratic supporters.

Congressman Cooper was given a big ovation when he was introduced by D. J. H. Caldwell of Dyersburg, and he was frequently cheered as he made a plea for the democratic nominees, urging the voters to stand squarely behind their elected representatives of the state democratic board, who declared Hill McAlister the rightful nominee for governor.

Hoarse from two hard weeks of speaking, Congressman Cooper spoke only for a few minutes but his expression of ernest desire that the democracy of Dyer county present a solid front against the common enemy on November 8 was well received.

Followed By Gray

He was followed by Frank Gray, prominent young attorney of Franklin who was present at the hearing of Lewis S. Pope's contest, seeking the nomination for governor after the electorate of Tennessee had given it to Hill McAlister by more than 9,000 plurality.

Mr. Gray stated emphatically that Mr. Pope's proof presented by five able lawyers, four of whom are now supporting Hill McAlister for governor, showed that little more than 6,000 negroes voted in Shelby and Davidson counties, leaving McAlister the nominee by over 3,000 votes, had every one of these negroes voted for McAlister, when as a matter of fact the Nashville negro newspaper was supporting Malcolm R. Patterson.

Despite the fact, Mr. Gray said, that Pope showed by proof, which is now a record and may be examined by any voter, that not more than a little over 6,000 negroes voted in the primary, Mr. Pope issued a statement to Colonel Luke Lea's Nashville newspaper a few hours later, declaring that he had proved more than 10,000 negroes voted.

On Falsehoods

Mr. Gray declared that Pope's entire campaign has been based on falsehoods and his attack against members of the primary board. And the speaker declared that no one believes such men as Earl Parks of Newbern, member of the board, are "corrupt, bought, coerced and intimidated," as Pope has declared repeatedly in his effort to become governor of the state.

Congressman Gordon Browning of Huntingdon was the final speaker of the evening and his intelligent and established charges against the republican party were received with loud cheers and applause.

After the brilliant seventh district congressman had charged that "big business has owned the government through the republican party" and set about to show that the ills of the country and the failure to correct them are chargeable to the republican party, he closed his fiery plea to the voters of Dyer county for a united democracy at the polls next Tuesday for the certified nominees of the democratic party.

Campaign speaking came to a close Saturday afternoon with the address of Tennessee's distinguished senior senator, Kenneth D. McKellar, adding his plea to those of all the able leaders of Tennessee for a solid democracy next week in the support of Roosevelt and Garner, McAlister and Hill and the nominees for the state legislature.

ADVOCATE
Belleville, Ill.
NOV 5 1932

SIMMONS HEARD BY HUGE CROWD IN E. ST. LOUIS

Chicago Negro Attorney Addressed Audience For Nearly Three Hours; Strikes At Democrats.

For nearly three hours last night Roscoe Conklin Simmons, negro lawyer and orator of Chicago, held the attention of an overflow crowd in the city hall auditorium at East St. Louis while he urged the folly of voting a Democratic ticket.

Simmons, educated, polished and far above the level of campaign orators, indicated that the reactionary elements in American politics are found in the Democratic party, and that that party is purely sectional being free traders south of the Mason-Dixon line and protective tariff believers north of it.

As for the negro, Simmons said, it was incomprehensible how he could vote a Democratic ballot. He didn't get the right to vote at all, he pointed out, in Mississippi and Alabama in which states the Democratic party preponderates, while Texas only lately went to the Supreme Court of the United States to seek to abridge the black man's right of suffrage.

A heckler in an advanced stage of inebrition tried twice to interrupt and disconcert the speaker. The chastisment he received from Simmon's tongue drove him away from the meeting.

He condemned those who exercise the right to vote for the sake of jobs or the lure of money, and asserted the only job he himself wanted was President Hoover's and as long as he could not have that he was content the Republicans should.

"The Republicans," he told the negroes, "have not done all they should for you and me, that is true. But all that has been done for us has been done by the Republicans. The Republicans wrote the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments: the Democrats wrote the Jim Crow laws and the disenfranchisement acts of the south. That's the difference."

He scored white Republicans who lost courage in the face of hard times.

N. Y. TIMES
NOV 10 1932

DEMOCRATS ROUND OUT CONTROL IN ILLINOIS

Dieterich the Party's Fifth Senator From That State Since Douglas.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—With Illinois more solidly Democratic than at any time since the Civil War, Governor Roosevelt appeared to have carried the State by more than 426,000. For Governor of Illinois, Henry Horner, Democrat, apparently will lead Len Small, Republican, by 543,000.

So great was the landslide that every candidate on the Democratic State ticket was swept into office. For the first time since 1861 Illinois has two Democratic Senators.

William H. Dieterich of Beardstown, Representative at Large for the last two years, who defeated Senator Otis F. Glenn, is the fifth Democratic Senator from Illinois since Douglas retired to run for the Presidency against Abraham Lincoln.

This is the first time Illinois has supported a Democrat for President since the split in the Republican party that resulted in the election of Woodrow Wilson twenty years ago. Prior to that time it had not gone Democratic since 1892.

Belated returns today gave victory to four Republican Representatives in Congress who were apparently defeated in the early stages of the count. They are Oscar De Priest, of the First District, the only colored member of Congress; Fred Britten, veteran Representative of the Ninth District; Frank R. Reid, another veteran, who has been a consistent dry, and John T. Buckbee of the Twelfth District, a former dry who became an advocate of repeal. De Priest and Britten are wets.

The strong finish of these four makes the Illinois delegation, as indicated by nearly complete returns, twenty Democrats and seven Republicans; twenty-four wets and three drys. Two years ago the line-up was Democrats fourteen, Republicans thirteen; Wet twelve, Dry fifteen.

The Democrats won control of every large governing and tax spending body in Chicago excepting one and, with the exception of suburban municipalities, in Cook County. The Chicago exception is the School Board, where six holdover trustees retain control. On May 1, however, Mayor Cermak will appoint successors to three of the six, giving his appointees control of the schools.

DANVILLE, ILL
COMMERCIAL NEWS
NOV 4 - 1932

COLORED DEMOS TO STAGE RALLY

Rev. Alonzo J. Bowling To Be Speaker At Armory Meet Saturday Night.

Plans were completed Friday for a Democratic rally of colored voters to be held Saturday night at 8 o'clock at the armory, under the auspices of the Danville Colored Jeffersonian club and auxiliary.

The principal speaker of the rally will be Rev. Alonzo J. Bowling, A. M., D. D., Litt. D., of Chicago. Rev. Bowling, who is chairman of publicity of the Democratic party among negroes of the state of Illinois, is one of the most highly educated colored men of the nation, having attended Kansas, Michigan, Northwestern, Ohio State, Boston, Chicago and Harvard universities. He has held various official posts in Cook county during the past several years.

Fred Perchman, chairman of the colored Jeffersonian club, will preside at the meeting and Rev. Bowling will be introduced by W. M. Thompson. A colored quartet will sing several numbers during the evening.

Officers of the colored Jeffersonian club and auxiliary acted as a committee in planning the rally. Officers of the club are: Fred Perchman, chairman; Linsey Jackson, vice chairman; Frank Neal, treasurer; George Mangum, corresponding secretary; Oscar Moore, membership chairman, and Granville Moore, publicity chairman.

The auxiliary officers are: Mrs Annie J. Smith, chairman; Mrs Fred Perchman, secretary; Mrs Annie Bell Jordan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Beatrice Brown treasurer, and Mrs. Lena Cantrell sergeant at arms.

The executive committee is composed of Columbus Cunningham, Amos Williams, John Wilson and George Mangum.

BURLINGTON, N. J.
ENTERPRISE
OCT 28 1932

Many Democrat followers of Burlington attended the mass meeting held by the Colored Democrat Club, of this city, in the Sons of Italy Hall, Lawrence Street, Wednesday night.

Political-1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
NEWS

NOV 3 1932

Lehman Will Give Speech At Elmsford Rally

Mayor To Be On Program Friday Night; Mrs. Dall To Be Present

Mayor Lehman of Tarrytown will be one of the principal speakers at a Democratic rally Friday night at the Alexander Hamilton School, Elmsford, at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Curtis B. Dall of Sleepy Hollow Road, North Tarrytown, daughter of Governor Roosevelt, is also expected to speak at the affair, at which there will be a number of candidates and others prominent in Democratic circles in the county will also speak.

Police Judge Louis Eugene Tepp, prominent Elmsford Democrat, will preside at the meeting which is being held by the Jeffersonian Democratic Club of that village.

Other speakers at the affair will include Colonel Douglas I. McKay of Bronxville, former State Commander of the American Legion and former Police Commissioner of New York City; Mrs. John Jerome Rooney, well known lecturer and author in American as well as European folklore; James J. Sullivan, former minority leader of the Board of Supervisors; Benjamin W. Moore of Yonkers, former Judge of the Children's Court and prominent attorney in Westchester County.

Romolo D'Aloia, former resident of Elmsford, Charles T. Murphy of the speakers bureau of the Democratic National Committee, and Randall Tolliver, colored committeeman of New Rochelle, are also scheduled to speak.

Mayor Lehman's subject will be "The Duty of the Independent Voter During the Coming Election." Mayor Lehman has always maintained that he is an independent in politics, although he is supporting the Democratic County ticket. He made his first appearance of the present campaign Monday night at a Democratic rally in Pelham at which William M. Bray, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was also a speaker.

TRIBUNE
Liberty, Mo.
OCT 24 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

A Democratic meeting for colored folk was held at the Mt. Olive church in White Oak north of the Winn corner. About 75 attended. The club is not a church organization but a neighborhood club. R. C. Campbell did not preside.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
NEWS

NOV 1 1932

NEGRO ORATORS WILL DEBATE RIGHT TO VOTE

Negro orators will debate the question, "Resolved, that Negroes Should Vote Democratic Ticket in the November Election" tonight at a mass meeting at the Union Baptist Church at Pine and Centre streets.

The meeting is sponsored by Rev. J. L. Taylor, pastor of the church.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

NOV 3 1932

MAYOR SULLIVAN TO SPEAK.

A rally will be held by the Young Colored Men's Democratic Club tonight at 114 West Eighteenth street. Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan will be the principal speaker. Charles Logan will have charge. Refreshments will be served.

A Democratic rally sponsored by the Tenth Ward Colored Democratic Club will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at 1146 Earhart street.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

NOV 3 1932

Democratic Demagogues Peril Negro Race, Minister Warns

Pastor in Stirring Appeal Tells Zion Church Rally That Hoover Must Stay on Job for Good of His People—County Candidates Speak

Warning his audience that "Democratic demagogism is more dangerous to the welfare of the Negro race than all the fiends from hell," the Rev. Redmon S. Oden, delivered one of the principal addresses last night at the city-wide Republican rally at the Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church on Irving Place.

A large attendance of Negro citizens, including many women, was in evidence.

Several Republican candidates for office, including Assemblyman William F. Condon, County Register Arthur S. Maudlin, Senator Seabury Mastick and Thomas F. Reynolds, Mayor of Hastings and candidate for Sheriff, spoke. Other speakers were former Mayor John J. Fogarty, Supervisor Paul Bleakley, Charles Parsons, James F. Arbuckle of the Yonkers Veterans' Donovan-for-Governor Committee, Charles Skinner, district leader in the Tenth Ward, Mrs. C. Fletcher, district leader in the Seventh Ward and the Rev. Charles E. Walton, pastor of Bethany A. M. E. Zion Church, Waverly Street.

Richard E. King presided. He was introduced by Mrs. Anna Borden.

Following the singing of "America" and the Negro National anthem, Assemblyman Condon was presented.

Condon Urges Support

Mr. Condon reminded his audience that an assemblyman had to campaign for reelection every year. He urged support of the Negro voters for the entire Republican ticket, for Alexander H. Garnjost, candidate for the Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District, and for himself.

"When I ask your support," said the Assemblyman, "I make certain promises to you. It is up to the candidate to fulfill these promises, so that when he presents himself again for office, he can come forward with a clear conscience of having done his duty.

"On the last occasion, I promised you that I would support every bit of legislation designed to assist the working man. As proof of my efforts in this direction, I am proud to say that the American Federation of Labor has endorsed my labor record as a member of the State Legislature. I promise you again that I shall continue my efforts in behalf of the working man."

Mr. Skinner characterized the election as a campaign of the philosophies of two men. He cited President Hoover as an example of a man who knew how to cope with the problems confronting the nation and touched upon the various issues in the campaign.

Referring to the Eighteenth Amendment Mr. Skinner said:

"It is foolish to think that the Eighteenth Amendment can be repealed.

Repeal Called Dangerous

"There are amendments to the Constitution that mean a great deal to me, and to my people. I speak of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. If it were possible to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, then why should it not be possible to repeal those amendments which protect our race and our rights? For our own salvation, we must stay with the Republican party."

The speaker spoke of "prosperity promised by the Democrats," and said that in his own ward, he had had a firsthand knowledge of patronage of this kind.

"At one time, we had a payroll of $17,000 a month," he said. "And then, right after the first of January, this $17,000 took wings and flew." Mr. Skinner paid tribute to Mr. Maudlin and his friendliness to the Negro race in conclusion.

Mr. Oden delivered an impassioned and eloquent address in which he drew a graphic picture of the sufferings of the Negro race under Democratic administrations.

"I recall the administration of Grover Cleveland," he said, "and I nearly starved to death in the Southland—despite all the talk of prosperity. There is no hope for the Negro race if the Democrats are elected to office. The greatest evils ever perpetrated upon my race have been perpetrated by the demogogues of the Democratic Party.

"All the sordid, mean, lowdown legislation ever enacted against the Negro was enacted by the Democratic party. I am an avowed enemy of the Democrats."

Capitalizes on Name

The minister referred to "Roosevelt running around, taking advantage of the name Roosevelt," and talking of Roosevelt's Southern campaign said:

"He has adopted the South—adopted the State next door to hell, the State of Georgia.

"And look who's running with him," emphasized the speaker." Roosevelt is not a well man. They say he has suffered from infantile paralysis. He may drop off at any minute. This affliction cannot be cured. And we face constantly the danger of the Vice-President ascending to the Presidency, and that Vice-President would be John Nance Garner, who comes from Texas.

"What has Garner done for the Negro race?"

Defining Texas as "the back door to hell," Mr. Oden reviewed much legislation opposed by Garner, referring particularly to that which concerned recognition of the heroism of the "black men" at the front.

Exhorting his audience to "keep Herbert Hoover on the job" and to send in Donovan as Governor and Ruth Taylor as County Welfare Commissioner, Mr. Oden said:

"And if you do miss any of them don't miss Arthur Maudlin who has indeed been our friend."

Reviews Hoover's Work

Speaking on the fitness for office of President Hoover, Supervisor Paul Bleakley reviewed some of the achievements of the President in coping with the depression, stressing particularly the method of "staggering" federal employment to provide jobs for the greater number of men and also the structure of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

"The R. F. C. loaned money to banks, and if it had not been for these loans, many men who had their life savings in these institutions might have lost them," said Mr. Bleakley. "In spite of the fact that the whole world is in an economic upheaval, this country enjoys the highest standard of living.

"The Democrats promise a panacea for all our ills. They will pull everything out of their wonderful hat, but they have not yet found the rabbit's ears."

Mr. Bleakley referred to the Hoover policy of maintaining local wage scales on all federal work projects, and also that the President did not hesitate to issue executive orders when it was neces-

sary for the welfare of the people. He urged his listeners to vote the straight Republican ticket and thus to maintain the march to prosperity.

James F. Arbuckle, speaking as a war veteran, reviewed Colonel William F. Donovan's war record and his war honors.

Pleads for Donovan

"Colonel Donovan is the kind of man we need now at the head of the State government," said Mr. Arbuckle. "We must elect Donovan, and we must send with him Republican support all the way down the line."

Mr. Arbuckle referred to Westchester's parkways and the fact that the State allowed Long Island $5,000,000 for park projects in comparison with the comparatively few thousand dollars allotted to this county.

"There's one reason why we need Colonel Donovan at Albany," said the speaker. "We need a square-shooter, a soldier, a man and gentleman who will put this State back where it belongs."

Former Mayor John J. Fogarty, in characteristic mood, regaled his audience with a story or two and then touched upon the various issues.

"The point is," he said, "are you going to turn down a square deal for a new deal?"

Mr. Fogarty paid tribute to County Register Maudlin and the other G. O. P. candidates, and defined the "forgotten man" as the man who is forgotten by the candidates when they are elected and until they seek office again.

Touching upon Commissioner Ruth Taylor's campaign, Mr. Fogarty said:

"They ask why a woman should be in charge of a department that includes jails. Well, why not? For many years, she has been a deputy and sometimes, during the absence of the very revered V. Everit Macy, she was acting as commissioner. There is no reason to discriminate because of sex, particularly when Commissioner Taylor has the good executive sense to let the men in her department run the jobs that men ar to do."

Mastick Speaks

Answering certain criticisms which have been levelled at the county's senators, Senator Seabury Mastick reminded his hearers that the Governor has the full power to veto measures, "and we have never had enough Republicans in the legislature to overcome the Governor's veto."

The Senator urged support for Colonel Donovan and all the Republican candidates, with an especial word for Mr. Garnjost.

"We need a man at Albany who will play no favorites," said the Senator.

Speaking in behalf of "the greatest President who ever sat in the White House," Mr. Parsons said that President Hoover had been tried in the fire and found to be pure gold. He likened the depression to an octopus, with its tentacles reaching into the homes and into the factories.

"There is but one issue in the campaign," said the speaker," and that is the restoration of that normal prosperity to which we are entitled."

County Register Maudlin, complimenting Mr. Oden upon his address, also stressed the danger of a Vice-President suddenly becoming President if Mr. Roosevelt was successful in attaining the highest office in the land.

"As city Republican chairman, I have always treated you fairly," said Mr. Maudlin," and you have shared properly in all patronage. Now I ask you to think right. Herbert Hoover has had actually 12 years of experience in dealing with this country's problems. As it stands, it will take another man four years to know what Mr. Hoover knows today about the Presidential responsibilities. If Hoover is not elected, our speedy recovery from this depression, and the progress we have made already in the direction of prosperity will be retarded, perhaps stopped."

Mayor Reynolds referred to his 16 years in public office at Hastings, and touched upon the sheriff's office as a "big business job." He paid tribute to County Welfare Commissioner Taylor and urged full support of the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Fletcher, in a brief address, pointed out the value of the voting franchise, saying, "prosperity is on its way. Are we to renounce it now?"

The Rev. C. W. Walton also exhorted the audience to vote the Republican ticket, and emphasized the service rendered to the Negro race by the Republican party.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

NOV 3 1932

Voting Reforms Needed

Regardless of who wins in the gubernatorial race it is likely that the next primary held in Texas will be under substantially reformed regulations. It is apparent that the party pledge is unsatisfactory, both to those who rebel against it and to those who rely on it for keeping out of party councils persons not properly authorized to participate.

A system of definite registration by parties is needed in Texas. The poll tax receipt fails utterly in this regard. Under registration, not only the question of residence is fixed, but also that of party adherence, if any, is made certain by the declaration of the voter himself. It is, however, not sound public policy to compel a voter to adhere to one party for life. That goes squarely against the whole theory of party government, which is that one party shall keep the other in check. Where there is but one party there is inefficiency always; sometimes there is corruption.

Quite probably the powers of the convention will be enlarged by restoration of a portion of its functions hitherto restricted by statute. The question of negro voting in the primary, contrary to the desire of the party membership, can best be settled on the basis of party autonomy. If the State insists on regulating the party, the Federal Government can and will force the State to grant negroes all political privileges open to whites. Texas is not yet ready for that.

It would be a good thing if the whole election law were revised, strengthened and improved. The absurdity of providing for a contest for which the courts have no time to give a hearing is undeniable. Other evils and inconsistencies of the law are plentiful and to perpetuate them by neglect is high folly.

TIMES
Montclair N.J.
NOV 1 1932

Colored Voters Endorse Democratic Ticket

The board of governors of the Montclair Colored Voters' League, Inc., last Friday night endorsed the entire Democratic ticket. A statement issued by the board said that its members were "cognizant of the fact, however, that any self-respecting Negro has to make apologies to his intelligence and conscience if he endorses either of the major parties at this particular time.

"The league feels that in endorsing the Democratic ticket it is paving the way for greater and more sympathetic attention to the Negro in his efforts to gain the recognition that is rightfully his," the statement continued.

The league plans to hold a meeting shortly at which Democratic candidates will speak.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO
CAPITAL NEWS
NOV 2 - 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO JOIN PARADE

The Cole County Negro Democratic Club will participate in the parade and rally to be held tonight at Junior High School auditorium under the sponsorship of the First Ward Democratic Club, according to the announcement last night of T. S. Monroe, chairman of the executive committee of the negro organization.

Monroe is requesting all of the members of the club to report tonight in the vicinity of the Madison Hotel where the parade is to be assembled. The club contains more than a hundred members Monroe says.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
NOV 1 1932

Texas Negroes Urged to Vote For Democrats

Colored Speaker Says Men of His Race See Partisan Errors.

Urging Texas negroes to support the Democratic ticket from president to constable, C. F. Richardson, Sr., state director, Colored Ferguson-for-Governor club, spoke over radio station KPRC Monday night in behalf of the candidacy of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for governor.

"Born, bred and educated amidst Democratic environments and trained by Democratic agencies and institutions, the Texas negro has seen the error of his partisan ways and has concluded that he, like his neighbors of other races, will embrace the Democratic faith, and trust his future political fortunes with the dominant and ruling party in Texas, not with any view of control or collective bargaining as such, but because he has become a convert to the doctrine of Jeffersonian Democracy," Richardson said.

"The Colored Ferguson-for-Governor club of Texas," he continued "which has no connection with any other political or partisan organization, was launched with the primary object of working for the election of that fine Christian woman and public-spirited patriot, Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson."

Richardson declared that funds for the club's campaign were raised by negroes among themselves without aid from Democratic party leaders. He cited resolutions adopted at Dallas wherein the negro organization endorsed the Democratic platform and appealed to Texas negroes to support the Democratic ticket.

"There should be no insidious effort made to fan the fires of racial hatred, under the guise of injecting the 'social equality' bugbear into this campaign," he continued. Negroes are citizens of Texas and the United States. They have answered every call to patriotic duty both in times of war and peace.

"Negroes hold to the opinion that the Fergusons are victims of a constant, well-organized and highly financed campaign of villification and misrepresentation. They further believe Mrs. Ferguson will give Texas an efficient, economic and honest business administration."

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN
NOV 5 1932

NEGROES PLAN RALLY ON EVE OF GENERAL ELECTION

Last Negro Democratic rally here before the general election Tuesday will be conducted Monday at 8 p. m. at Slaughter's hall, Second street and Stiles avenue, under auspices of the Negro Roosevelt-Garner club of precinct two, ward two, according to Frank W. Reed, 500 East First street, president. Speaker will be Forest Hughes, attorney.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER
NOV 2 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO HOLD BIG RALLY

Under the auspices of the Progressive Negro Democracy of Hudson County a rally and mass meeting will be held at Public School No. 29, Rose and Orient avenues Friday night. P. J. Donnelly, Democratic leaders of the Eighth Ward will be the chairman. He is being assisted by Charles W. Alston and J. O. Randolph.

Mayor Hague will head the list of speakers which will include Governor A. Harry Moore, Bishop J. Ranson of the African Methodist Episcopal Church; Ferdinand Q. Morton of New York, Under Sheriff Joseph E. Colford, Judge T. Toney of New York City, Freeholder Mrs Catherine Brown and former State Tax Commissioner James Baker.

THIS CLIPPING FROM TH
Tribune
TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA

NOV 2 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATIC VOTERS IN ACTIVE WORK

The Terre Haute and Vigo County clubs of the Colored Women's Democratic State league are assisting in the promotion of a rally at Thirteenth and Crawford streets, Thursday night, Nov. 3. The rally will be a joint meeting with Precinct Committeeman J. A. McCullough and the Colored Voters Men's club.

Mrs. Rhoda A. Hanley of Indianapolis, president of the Indiana State Democratic Colored Women's league, will be the speaker of the women's division, and Dr. J. J. Hoover of the men's division.

The Nov. 3 rally is creating much interest and will be a supplement for the rally that was postponed from the night of Oct. 29 in order that colored voters might attend the Bowers rally.

The Terre Haute Women's Democratic league announced that Mrs. Bertha Mitchell has opened her home to the league and the home will be known as the Colored Women's Democratic league home. Meetings can be scheduled and callers are welcomed.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic

THE DEMOCRATS WIN

Sweeping the country from coast to coast and from border to border the Democrats have won the national election. We shall have a Democratic president and vice president and also a Democratic congress. In the opinion of The Informer and Freeman this is a good thing for the nation, and a good thing for Negroes. For the nation it provides united governmental responsibility in the hands of leaders who are truly in sympathy with the problems of all sections and all groups. Too long has the country had to endure the philosophy of the Republican leaders under which tariff-protected industry was permitted to prosper at the expense of agriculture. Too long has recovery from the depression been delayed by the doctrine of the Republican leaders that the problems of 10,000,000 unemployed wage earners would be solved simply by pouring government credit into the hands of the few, without any requirements that it be passed on to the many. Indeed, the Republican leaders seem never to have grasped the compelling fact of our national interdependence.

For Negroes the election of the Democrats through their cooperation proves conclusively that the Republicans can no longer count the Negro vote as being safely "in the bag," in spite of reason or consequences. It demonstrates that Negroes are thinking in terms both of the mistreatment and neglect which they have suffered at the hands of the Republican leadership and in terms of possibilities to them from a change in administrations.

As the Democrats go about the redemption of their pledges to give every section and every group justice and fair consideration, The Informer and Freeman believes that a better day lies ahead for the Negroes of the country who make up about one-tenth of the entire population.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

He is our President! Both those of u... who voted for him and those who voted against him should now work to make his administration a success. The opposition found fault with him during the campaign, but now that he is elected, he is entitled to a chance to make good. To block him, for partisan advantage, is to cut off the nose to spite the face.

The effect of politics on business was much over-rated in the campaign. Neither party can restore confidence nor rebuild prosperity over night. The best the administration can do is give a little help, after the fashion that the doctor's medicine reinforces nature's own processes. Now that we know the leadership we are to have for the next four years, let's forget we differed prior to Nov. 8th. Let's be Americans who sincerely wish every person within our borders to have life, liberty and happiness.

Colored Norfolk Vote Shows Trend Toward Democrats

There is no accurate way of determining the exact number of colored votes cast in Norfolk. According to the records there were about 650 qualified to participate in this election. There are, of course, quite a few more on the registration books but they had omitted to pay their poll taxes in time to qualify for Tuesday's voting.

Some colored voters cast their ballots at 10 precincts: the first, in Berkley ward; fourth, in East Brambleton; sixth and seventh, at Holt and Fenchurch Streets; eight and ninth, at the courthouse; the 10th, at 108 E. Charlotte street; 19th, in Atlantic City section; 21st on upper Church Street; 30th, in Lambert's Point; and 31st, in East Brambleton.

About one-third of the entire colored vote in Norfolk is cast at the 21st precinct, where the residents of Huntersville, Lindenwood, and Barbours ville sections vote.

This precinct has long been a Republican stronghold. In Tuesday's election it departed more from its Republican moorings than ever, 64 of its 240 votes cast going for Roosevelt-Darden. That number is more Democratic votes than have ever been cast by Negroes in Norfolk.

Most of the postal employees and Navy Yard men vote at this precinct, and their sympathies were with the administration. Late Tuesday afternoon Postmaster L. C. Page, District Attorney Paul Kear, and District Chairman Lester Parsons, Republicans spent a half hour at this precinct.

Assuming that 500 Negroes in Norfolk voted—and the chances are that more than that number cast their ballots at the 10 voting places aforementioned—it is safe to say that 35 per cent of the Norfolk Negro vote was Democratic.

Workers at 6-7, 8-9, 4th, 30th, and 31st said that a majority of the colored voters cast Democratic ballots Especially was this true of the voting place at corner of Holt and Fenchurch street, which is the old Adams Ward polling place.

Four years ago the colored vote for Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, was very considerably less than it was Tuesday, showing a decided growth of Democratic leanings among colored voters of Norfolk.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Roosevelt's victory over Hoover was a decisive one. This victory was won because of prevailing conditions and the mass of the voters who act rather upon feeling than fact, wanted a change of administration. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity had nothing whatever to do with it. Any other candidate of the Democrats would have won. It is true also that Mr. Hoover caused the defection of many of his former supporters, especially among the colored Republicans. He failed to give them recognition by appointments and in addition favored the lily-white element in the South. These voters were largely against him. Roosevelt's victory means much for the Democrats of the South who will seek to direct the affairs of his administration. Four years hence there will be a different story to tell.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN 1884

The effect of the Democratic victory at the polls on Tuesday is indeed mild in comparison to the one of 1884 when Cleveland defeated Blaine, the Republican candidate. This was the first victory of that party since 1860 and naturally the adherents went wild with joy. Their torch-light parade in this city celebrating the event was one of the most spectacular of that period. While the Democrats were jubilant, the Republicans were, in comparison, depressed, suffering the first defeat in nearly a quarter of a century. The colored people were especially dejected, many of them being fearful of the result and the thoughtless ones fearing that they would be re-enslaved. The night of the torch-light procession but few of them were seen on the streets and most of them had their homes barred from intruders. The months following, even after the inauguration of President Cleveland, were apprehensive ones. Grdaually the fear of Democratic rule wore off, especialy when the friendly attitude of the president was noted and his appointment of colored men to major positions despite the protest of the Democratic South. He was defeated for re-election by Harrison who he defeated after a lapse of four years. His second election was less feared, at the termination of which his party received continued defeats until the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, caused by Republican deflection. Roosevelt is the third Democrat to reach the ascendency since the Civil War. There is quite a difference in sentiment among the colored people during this period. One of them years ago favoring the Democrats was looked upon as a traitor. For the election of Roosevelt, and the colored people thousands of them campaigned and many safe under Democratic more cast their votes, breaking down party Republican, and a large lines and hailed with delight his victory at in acclaiming the victory of that party at the the polls. The effect of this Democratic polls. To their credit, many loyal Republicans victory is far different from that of Cleve- ans stuck to the Grand Old Party and feel land's in 1884, at which time the Democrats keenly its defeat.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic

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The effect of politics on business was much over-rated in the campaign. Neither party can restore confidence nor rebuild prosperity over night. The best the administration can do is give a little help after the fashion that the doctor's medicine reinforces nature's own processes. Now that we know the leadership we are to have for the next four years, let's forget we differed prior to Nov. 8th. Let's be Americans who sincerely wish every person within our borders to have life, liberty and happiness.

Colored Norfolk Vote Shows Trend Toward Democrats

There is no accurate way of determining the exact number of colored votes cast in Norfolk. According to the records there were about 650 qualified to participate in this election. There are, of course, quite a few more on the registration books but these had omitted to pay their poll taxes in time to qualify for Tuesday's voting.

Some colored voters cast their ballots at 10 precincts: the first, in Berkley ward; fourth, in East Brambleton; sixth and seventh at Holt and Fenchurch Streets; eight and ninth, at the courthouse; the 10th, at 108 E. Charlotte street; 19th, in Atlantic City section; 21st on upper Church Street; 30th, in Lambert's Point; and 31st, in East Brambleton.

About one-third of the entire colored vote in Norfolk is cast at the 21st precinct, where the residents of Huntersville, Lindenwood, and Barboursville sections vote.

This precinct has long been a Republican stronghold. In Tuesday's election it departed more from its Republican moorings than ever, 64 of its 240 votes cast going for Roosevelt-Darden. That number is more Democratic votes than have ever been cast by Negroes in Norfolk.

Most of the postal employees and Navy Yard men vote at this precinct, and their sympathies were with the administration. Late Tuesday afternoon Postmaster L. C. Page, District Attorney Paul Kear, and District Chairman Lester Parsons, Republicans spent a half hour at this precinct.

Assuming that 500 Negroes in Norfolk voted—and the chances are that more than that number cast their ballots at the 10 voting places aforementioned—it is safe to say that 35 per cent of the Norfolk Negro vote was Democratic.

Workers at 6-7, 8-9, 4th, 30th, and 31st said that a majority of the colored voters cast Democratic ballots Especially was this true of the voting place at corner of Holt and Fenchurch street, which is the old Adams Ward polling place.

Four years ago the colored vote for Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, was very considerably less than it was Tuesday, showing a decided growth of Democratic leanings among colored voters of Norfolk.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Roosevelt's victory over Hoover was a decisive one. This victory was won because of prevailing conditions and the mass of the voters who act rather upon feeling than fact, wanted a change of administration. Mr. Roosevelt's popularity had nothing whatever to do with it. Any other candidate of the Democrats would have won. It is true also that Mr. Hoover caused the defection of many of his former supporters, especially among the colored Republicans. He failed to give them recognition by appointments and in addition favored the lily-white element in the South. These voters were largely against him. Roosevelt's victory means much for the Democrats of the South who will seek to direct the affairs of his administration. Four years hence there will be a different story to tell.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN 1884

The effect of the Democratic victory at the polls on Tuesday is indeed mild in comparison to the one of 1884 when Cleveland defeated Blaine, the Republican candidate. This was the first victory of that party since 1860 and naturally the adherents went wild with joy. Their torch-light parade in this city celebrating the event was one of the most spectacular of that period. While the Democrats were jubilant, the Republicans were, in comparison, depressed, suffering their first defeat in nearly a quarter of a century. The colored people were especially dejected, many of them being fearful of the result and the thoughtless ones fearing that they would be re-enslaved. The night of the torch-light procession but few of them were seen on the streets and most of them had their homes barred from intruders. The months following, even after the inauguration of President Cleveland, were apprehensive ones. Grdaually the fear of Democratic rule wore off, especialy when the friendly attitude of the president was noted and his appointment of colored men to major positions despite the protest of the Democratic South. He was defeated for re-election by Harrison who he defeated after a lapse of four years. His second election was less feared, at the termination of which his party received continued defeats until the election of Woodrow Wilson in 1912, caused by Republican deflection. Roosevelt is the third Democrat to reach the ascendency since the Civil War. There is quite a difference in sentiment among the colored people during this period. One of them years were fearful of the results. This time the ago favoring the Democrats was looked upon Democrats did not display the fervor of 1884 as a traitor. For the election of Roosevelt, and the colored people feel that they are as thousands of them campaigned and many safe under Democratic rule as that of the more cast their votes, breaking down party Republican, and a large part of them join lines and hailed with delight his victory at in acclaiming the victory of that party at the polls. The effect of this Democratic polls. To their credit, many loyal Republicans stuck to the victory is far different from that of Cleveland's in 1884, at which time the Democrats keenly its defeat.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

NOV 5 1932

MEEHAN TALKS TO COLORED VOTERS

Former Freeholder James P. Meehan addressed a large gathering of colored voters of the First Ward of Jersey City at a rally at 275 Washington street, last night, and made a strong plea in behalf of all the candidates on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Meehan predicted the election of Roosevelt and Garner, but declared that the vote should be a record one. Mr. Meehan warned his listeners not to be scared by disaster stories emanating from Republican national headquarters.

"You may rest assured that Governor Roosevelt as president will administer the affairs of the country wisely," Mr. Meehan said.

The gathering cheered the talks and many declared that they were going to vote the Democratic ticket from top to botom. Many of the persons in the audience are tenants of the former Freeholder.

Other addresses were made by Joseph P. McDermott, Edwin Smith and Anthony Colomma. Representative Mary T. Norton wired she was unavoidably detained. Tax Commissioner John Kennedy was one of the guests. Mrs. Susan Curtis was chairman and delighted the crowd with her witticisms.

Mr. Meehan is an ardent supporter of Roosevelt and Garner and has a large following among the colored voters of the First and Fourth Wards. He said a great many have expressed their intention of voting the Democratic ticket.

New York Evening Journal

NOV 9 1932

ILLINOIS G. O. P. SWEPT OUT

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (By International News Service).—A great tidal wave swept over Illinois yesterday, and today the Democrats were riding the crest of that wave.

So completely did the torrent inundate the Republican Party of the State that it appeared today that but a handful had survived.

This afternoon with but a few more than a thousand precincts unreported, Gov. Roosevelt apparently will lead Hoover by more than 400,000 votes. Nearly 6,000 precincts out of 7,211 gave Roosevelt 1,510,800; Hoover 1,130,485.

In the vanguard of the winners rode Judge Henry Horneri more than 100,000 votes ahead of any of his colleagues on the Democratic ticket.

In the race for twenty-seven seats in Congress, but five Republicans appeared victorious. The results in five districts were doubtful. The Republicans, who have apparently won despite the Democratic landslide, are Oscar Depriest, Negro, 1st District; Fred A. Britten, 9th; P. H. Moynihan, 2d; John R. Buckbee, 12th, and Everett M. Dirksen, 16th.

BRYAN, TEX.
EAGLE

NOV 2 - 1932

Democratic Meet Held by Negroes Is Well Attended

R. D. Evans, lawyer of Waco, was the principal speaker of the evening at the negro democratic meeting held Tuesday evening at the Central District Tabernacle in Bryan. The meeting, sponsored by the local negro democratic club, was well attended by representatives from Robertson, Burleson, and Brazos counties.

The speaker spoke on state and national issues, discussing them fully, and telling why be was supporting both the state and national Democratic tickets.

The local negro democratic club has as its chairman Ed Scott. Dr. W. A. Hammond is the secretary and Marison Bradley is the treasurer. Several more meetings are scheduled before the election, with the purpose of showing how to vote and mark the ballots.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

NOV 4 1932

'F.D.' VOTES URGED BY WELFARE GROUP

G.O.P. Accused of Being 'Disloyal' to Colored Man for 65 Years

Election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President was urged today by the Blanche R. Bruse, Political and Welfare Association of Camden county "as the only means of punishing the Republican Party for 65 years disloyalty to the colored man."

The organization is headed by James L. Johnson, Jr., Dr. Clemen T. Branch and Oliver N. Bond, who are waging a campaign in South Jersey in the interest of Roosevelt.

Recent meetings have been held in Camden, Lawnside, Magnolia, Jordantown and Morrisville. An overflow meeting was held at the Palmyra High School, being addressed by Congressman Percy Stewart, candidate for the Senate.

He was instrumental in having two colored men appointed in Washington shortly after his incumbency began.

The B. K. Bruce Association is non-partisan. Members claim that the Negro is only a semi-citizen and they are striving for full citizenship and equal opportunity with the whites.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

OCT 29 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS FORM A NEW CLUB

The Curtis Sands Association, organized at Forester's Hall, Seventeenth and Jackson streets, and indorsed Roosevelt and Garner and the entire Democratic ticket and becomes, it is believed, the first colored political club in West New York. Twenty-one members enrolled. Curtis Sands, well known tenor, presided. There were talks by Tax Assessors William Volz and J. B. Freudenberger and by Overseer of the Poor James J. Healey and by the Rev. Brown.

A Republican colored club, it was stated at Republican headquarters last night, has arranged for a meeting next Wednesday night at headquarters. 516 Sixteenth street.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

OCT 29 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS PRESENT A GAVEL

At a recent meeting of the Colored Democratic Progressive Women, Mrs. Louise Cornell, the president, was presented with a handsome gavel in appreciation of her services. The presentation was made by members of the organization.

The meeting was held in Ideal Hall, and it was addressed by Judge Thomas F. Meaney, Freeholder Katherine Brown, Assemblywoman Teresa Maloney and Lincoln Clark, well-known colored leader.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

NOV 5 1932

THE NEGRO'S POLITICAL INTEREST

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Sir: I just want to say a word about the letter that was in Tuesday's Dispatch, written by Leanore Stewart of Columbus. I agree with each and every word of that letter. The Democrat has never been a friend to the Negroes. I am a middle aged woman, and I have a dear son, down South, teaching school. He has been in this school for 11 years and has never voted since he has been down there just because the old Democrats are so unjust to the Negroes. Now I want to ask, do you think that that kind of a man should hold the office of president of the United States? Well I do not think so, nor does any sane Negro.

President Hoover is not to blame for this depression. If it was just in Ohio, it would be different, but it is all over the world. Just look whom we would have for president, if Roosevelt is elected and should die. We would have one of those old Democrats from the South, so I say that every sane Negro will vote for Hoover next Tuesday.

I. M. G., Hilliards, Ohio.

LEADER
Wildwood, N. J.

NOV 3 1932

Colored League Endorses Democratic Ticket

A meeting of the Community Civic and Economic League, colored voters of Ocean City, was held Monday. A large number of members and many visitors were present who took part in the discussion of campaign topics.

A letter from Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt was read expressing his appreciation of the activities of the League.

A vote was then taken to endorse the entire Democratic ticket, both county and national and it was unanimous.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

NOV 5 1932

Negro Democracy Holds Big Rally

The Progressive Negro Democracy held a rally last night in the auditorium of Public School No. 29, Rose and Claremont avenues, Jersey City, with about five hundred persons attending. The chairman was P. J. Donnelly, leader of the Eighth Ward.

The speakers were Dr. Johnson former minister of this country to Liberia; Congresswoman Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Freeholder Mrs. Catherine Brown, Under-sheriff Joseph E. Colford and James Baker. Mrs. Norton advised the audience to follow leaders like Dr. Johnson, who liberated Hoover and the Republican rule of many years. She said by doing this only may the negro get his case fairly before the country. She said that the Republicans have never given the negro a square deal. She expressed wonder that so many negroes could remain Republicans.

Between speeches there was entertainment by the Ladies' Colored Quintet, by the Radio Princes, who are members of the William J. McCarron Association. There was a large delegation of the members of this association present, under the leadership of the standard bearer and John Dever, president, and Frank McGuirk, vice president.

San Bernardino, Cal.
TELEGRAM

NOV 3 - 1932

Negro Democrats to Hold Rally Tonight

Rally of the Progressive Negro Democratic league of San Bernardino county will be held tonight at the Meadowbrook school, Rialto and Allen streets. Two Negro orators of Los Angeles, Beatrice Holliday and A. F. Hawkins, will speak.

The speakers will favor the election of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket and will inform their hearers, "What the election means to the Negro race," according to D. H. Jones, president of the league. J. E. Moore is secretary of the organization. The rally will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

OCT 29 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS PRESENT A GAVEL

At a recent meeting of the Colored Democratic Progressive Women, Mrs. Louise Cornell, the president, was presented with a handsome gavel in appreciation of her services. The presentation was made by members of the organization.

The meeting was held in Ideal Hall, and it was addressed by Judge Thomas F. Meaney, Freeholder Katherine Brown, Assemblywoman Teresa Maloney and Lincoln Clark, well-known colored leader.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

OCT 29 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRACY RALLY FOR TICKET

A rally was held last night at 124 Union street, Jersey City, by the Progressive Negro Democracy of Hudson County. The large crowd heard addresses by Charles A. Alston and J. O. Randolph, leaders of the unit, and by several of the Democratic campaign speakers who were presented by P. J. Donnelly leader of the Eighth Ward.

The group announced plans for a rally on behalf of Roosevelt and Garner and the rest of the ticket to be held at School No. 29 next Friday night. Leading Democrats will be among the speakers.

Political - 1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation

WHEELING, W. VA.
REGISTER

NOV 2 1932

WEST VA. NEGROES REPUDIATE MEN WHO SUPPORTED PARKER

Negro Voters To Oppose Hoover and Townsend Who Sought Judge Parker's Appointment, Stated

That thousands of Negroes will vote Democratic November 8 and that many members of the race will withdraw their support from the candidates of the Republican party which endorsed Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, for the United States supreme court bench, was the text of a statement issued from Democratic state headquarters by I. J. K. Wells, of Beckley, state Negro party chairman.

The statement says:

"Thousands of Negroes this year will vote Democratic. We have score of clubs all over the state, in both the northern and eastern panhandles, and thousands of silent friends.

"Judge John J. Parker is known to have been grossly prejudiced against labor and the franchise of our people. Self-respecting colored Americans will not vote for Mr. Hoover and Mr. Townsend, who fought to have Judge Parker confirmed for the supreme court.

"I believe it is fundamentally unsound for a whole race to be a stumbling block for one party and a stepping stone for another. Neither is it to the advantage of the race, the party and the nation for such a thing to exist.

"Since the Negro lives chiefly where Democrats are in power, the solution of his chief problems must come through the Democratic party and not through the Republican, as so many Negroes thoughtlessly think.

"A Democratic vote is the best thing to give us bread and butter again.

"The G. O. P. tried to make prohibition the issue of the campaign. It was honest Franklin D. Roosevelt who drove it through the nation that getting back to prosperity was the issue.

"The G. O. P. won the country for years on tariff talk. You don't hear much of it now. Why? They've thrown up a high tariff wall that assassinated the business of the world, that's why."

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 7 1932

O'BRIEN TAKES PLEA INTO RIVAL DISTRICT

Speaks to Brooklyn Groups in Speedy Trip About City for "Joyful Ratification."

HALTS A REVIVAL SERVICE

2,500 Negroes Hear His Promise to Aid Their Interests at Religious Meeting In Flatbush.

Confident of an 800,000 plurality, 200,000 higher than the generally conceded margin, Surrogate John P. O'Brien toured two boroughs yesterday to meet voters in what he described as "joyful ratification meetings" rather than to appeal for their support on election day. Showing no trace of weariness despite his extensive campaign, the Democratic candidate for Mayor addressed ten meetings during the day.

Starting from the Knights of Columbus Hotel with an escort of two motorcycle policemen, the Surrogate's entourage sped across Brooklyn Bridge to invate the home district of his Republican opponent, Lewis H. Pounds. He addressed about fifty persons at the Capitol Club, 1,260 Ocean Avenue, describing himself as a "home man and a well-trained husband, who has always been for anything that women wanted."

Leaving the club, he was told that about 2,000 Negroes were meeting in a hall on Rockaway Avenue near Fulton Street. Judge O'Brien decided to attend the meeting, but upon entering he discovered he had interrupted a revival service conducted by Major Devine, Negro evangelist, who recently was compelled to leave Sayville, L. I., where he had established a "heaven."

Those in charge of the meeting would not permit Mr. O'Brien to leave, however, until he had spoken, and the Surrogate found himself on a platform facing about 2,500 screaming, arm-waving Negroes at the height of religious exaltation. "Ain't it wonderful," several cried as he began to speak.

He recalled his long friendship with Municipal Court Justice James S. Watson and said he had known Marcus Garvey. Several in the congregation booed, while other leaped to their feet, threw up their arms and said, "Peace! Peace!"

"In all my public career," Judge O'Brien continued, "no one has ever had a chance to complain that I ever made any distinctions because of race or color. I am sorry to have interrupted your services, but now that I am here I want to wish you godspeed in your work and endeavors. And if there is any way in which, as Mayor, I can advance your interests, you may be assured you will have a Mayor who will serve your wishes as far as he is able."

Cries of "Peace, brother, peace!" and "Thank you, father," followed him as he left the hall.

Then began a race against time back to Manhattan to keep scheduled appointments. With sirens screaming and patrolmen stopping all traffic to let them through, the Surrogate and his party sped past red lights, careened down Flatbush Avenue and across the bridge, swept on through Canal and Varick Streets to Seventh Avenue, halting finally at Owen Bohan's Tammany Club at 728 Ninth Avenue.

"Three cheers for the next Mayor" were demanded and given with roof-lifting enthusiasm as he stepped upon the platform and pledged a hard-working administration.

The next stop was John F. Curry's club at 413 West Fifty-seventh Street, where the Surrogate was introduced by Alderman John Mahoney.

Judge O'Brien predicted his plurality would be like "the surging waves beating against the Rockaway coast" and said his heart would go out in gratitude, as the returns came in, to the faithful workers in the party who had made his election possible.

Again the sirens sounded and other traffic in Times Square stood still as the official cars and their escort made for the Astor, where 6,000 women, meeting as the Women's Division of the O'Brien Committee, were waiting. There Judge O'Brien praised the achievements of women in politics and said they held every election in the palm of their hands.

Judge O'Brien, as the principal speaker at the ninth annual communion breakfast of the Supreme Anchor Club at the Knights of Columbus Hotel, praised the city employes for their voluntary contributions toward relief. After remarking that the city was spending $3,000,000 monthly for relief, he declared: "We are going to take care of unemployment relief above all, no matter how much we must take from the city treasury."

Mr. O'Brien said he was the organizer of a Knights of Columbus Council in Washington when he was a student at Georgetown in 1897, adding this council "is flourishing today." He said that his campaign appearances had convinced him that although "there is a great deal of irreligion in the world, the world is thirsting for religion" and he told his listeners that they should show the country how Catholic lives are lived.

In the last three speeches of his campaign last night Judge O'Brien addressed several thousand persons at the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; the Level Club on West Seventy-third Street, and the Minqua Club at 4,290 Broadway.

During his talk at the Y. M. H. A., two men in the audience took exception to his statement that he was in favor of free speech at all times and began to heckle him. Both were ejected.

N. Y. HERALD

NOV 7 1932

Curry Orders Straight Voting For Democrats

Alarm Over O'Brien, Amid Pounds, McKee, Hillquit Drives, Leads to Letter

A letter from John F. Curry, chief of Tammany Hall, to all district leaders, captains and campaign workers, commanding them to pile up a uniform vote for every candidate on the Democratic ticket, regardless of personal feelings or preference, is being delivered over the city this morning.

Mr. Curry is particularly anxious that no candidate lags materially behind, according to the letter, which was regarded mainly as a last-minute effort to bolster the candidacy of Surrogate John P. O'Brien for the unexpired year of the Mayoralty term. What with the "Write-in-McKee" movement, which is assuming serious proportions, and the strong races being made by Lewis H. Pounds, Republican, and Morris Hillquit, Socialist, the Tammany bosses fear that Mr. O'Brien will run far behind the rest of the ticket.

The actual wording of the letter was not made public, but the announcement was made yesterday at the headquarters of the John F. Curry Association, 413 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Miss Martha Byrne, Registrar of New York County and district co-leader, that such a letter had gone out.

In a personal plea to the captains and workers in her district Miss Byrne backed up the Curry instructions and told the assemblage that, if there was any trouble at the polls tomorrow over challenges, "not to worry," but to notify Tammany lawyers who would be on call.

"Don't worry about a challenge," she said. "If there is a challenge go ahead and vote your man and leave the rest to our lawyers—they'll take care of it! We have to get out the full vote and see that nothing stops it from being recorded."

At one point in the meeting, which was held while the workers were waiting to hear an address by Surrogate O'Brien, a party worker gave a pep talk in which he denounced the Republican organization in the district and the Republican captain.

A young woman, identified as a Miss Leo, jumped to her feet and, voice shaking with emotion, took exception to his statements.

"You don't have to worry about the Republicans in this district," she said. "They're all right. My brother is the captain and he took the job on John F. Curry's instructions. The Republican rolls are at my house now and my brother is out of town and won't even be here election day."

Some one in the hall shouted: "Republicans are our friends! They're all right in this district!"

"They're our friends 364 days in the year," said the original detractor, "but on one day of the year they're our enemies!"

"Now, now, let me settle this," soothed Miss Byrne. "On 364 days out of the year the Republicans are our friends and on one day in the year they are our friendly enemies." A patter of applause greeted this. "I want to assure Miss Leo that we know the situation about her brother and understand it fully and that no offense is meant. We have nothing to fear from the Republicans of this district."

McKee Problem Debated

Some one in the hall arose and asked 'How about McKee?"

"Why bring that up?" said Alderman John J. Mahoney, who presided. "The less said about McKee the better."

"I think we might talk about McKee here," disagreed Miss Byrne. "Better talk about him here than on the outside."

A worker arose and testified with apparent indignation that two persons had come into the club recently and had asked to see on the sample voting machine how to write in the name of Mr. McKee.

"What were their names?" snapped Miss Byrne.

"I don't know—they were first voters," said the worker.

"Aw, we don't have to worry about people voting for McKee," put in a Mr. Siccato. "They won't know how to find it on the machine in the first place and when they look around a little and don't find it they'll give it up."

[To vote for Mayor McKee, although he is no candidate, the voter must lift the slide above Column 10, the Mayoralty column, where he will find a strip of paper exposed, and write in "Joseph V. McKee." Pencils are not furnished — the voter must bring his own.]

A reminder was given the workers that under no circumstances, were names written in in any other form than "Joseph V. McKee" to be accepted as legal.

"They've got to make this thing legal, you know," said Miss Byrne. "Furthermore, I don't think many people will vote for him. If you find anybody who thinks he wants to, just lead him aside and tell him that Mr. McKee doesn't deserve the place, that he stands for cutting salaries of city employees who have given the best years of their lives to the city—I don't think you will have any trouble getting him to change his vote."

"Who's going up to the restaurant Tuesday morning at 4:30 for breakfast before voting? Let's have a show of hands!" demanded the chairman. Practically the entire assemblage of 100 indicated they would take breakfast at 4:30 and would be at the polling places before they opened at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Siccato told of the sudden death over the week end of a party worker who would be buried on Election Day. Mr. Mahoney called for a minute of silence in his memory. As the assemblage rose and stood for a measured minute on Mr. Mahoney's watch a latecomer to the meeting wandered in and said in tones of frank astonishment:

"What are they doin'? Prayin'?"

3 P. M. Round-Up Ordered

Plans were announced from the rostrum to get out the vote early, and if each voter in the district had not been accounted for by 3 p. m. workers were to be sent to his home to summon him to the polls.

A man whose name could not be learned got up and denounced a party worker for disloyalty to Mr. Curry. "I say, if he ain't loyal to John F. Curry, then to hell with him!" he concluded in a storm of applause.

A worker addressed as "Fred" told the loyal workers that he himself had a personal grudge aaginst Governor Roosevelt, but that as a Democrat he was going to support him for President.

"Al Smith was the greatest statesman that this country has had for generations," he said. "He has the greatest mind, the greatest grasp of public problems of any one the party has put up in my memory. But I pledge you my sacred honor that I will vote for Roosevelt between the hours of 6 and 7 next Tuesday."

Opposes Variation in Vote

Miss Byrne added that it wouldn't "look well" for the results in Mr. Curry's home district to show any difference from top to bottom of the ticket. She bespoke special consideration for Governor Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman.

Mr. O'Brien finally arrived, praised Mr. Curry and told the workers that they would have to strain every nerve to get out the vote, which he declared would be "close," and then said that the party would run up an epoch-making majority.

Mr. O'Brien's day began with a communion breakfast given by the Supreme Anchor Club at the Knights of Columbus Club Hotel, Fifty-first Street and Eighth Avenue, to which he was summoned by an insistent committee after he had pleaded fatigue in a telegram of regret.

From there he went to a women's tea of the Capitol Club, 1260 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, in the home district of Mr. Pounds, his Republican rival for the Mayoralty.

Not on the regular schedule was a stop at a Negro revival meeting at 103 Rockaway ~~Avenue,~~ Brooklyn, where 3,000 adaherents of "Father" Major Divine had worked themselves into a religious ecstacy before his arrival.

Cries of "Thank you, brother!" and "Thank you, father!" and "Ain't it wonderful!" mingled with outbursts of singing, greeted him.

The Negro cult leader who presented Mr. O'Brien said: "It gives me great pleasure to introduce the Mayor of New York—" then turning to the candidate, asked in a loud whisper, "New York State or New York City?"

Mr. O'Brien made his usual speech on such occasions to the effect that he was a friend of the Negro race and that he would prove himself to be such after January 1.

"I was a great friend and admirer of Marcus Garvey," Mr. O'Brien said. "I visited him in the Tombs and tried to get him out after he had his difficulty"——

There was a sudden change of atmosphere in the gathering. Then several "boos" broke out.

The conductor of the meeting leaped to his feet and others arose with him and shouted "Peace! Peace!" at the disturbers. By the time Mr. O'Brien left they were all again crying "Ain't it wonderful!" and "Thank you, brother!"

Heckled at Y. M. H. A.

Five thousand Democratic women crowded the grand ballroom of the Astor later in the afternoon to hear Mr. O'Brien gallantly tell them: "Give me a meeting like this and the men can go—where they want to!"

Women had uplifted politics, he declared, and he was in favor of giving them yet more offices than they now held, besides putting them on juries. He described his work in the Surrogates' Court, which he called "the most important tribunal in the country."

Mr. O'Brien, in his penultimate appearance of the evening, was heckled when he addressed a crowd of 1,000 in the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

He was just warming up to an attack on communism, saying: "Lord knows I'm liberal myself but"——

when a young man in the balcony cut him short.

"How about you calling out the police?" the heckler demanded, evidently a reference to a statement a few days ago in which Mr. O'Brien said he would enforce a vigorous police campaign against radicals.

"I was misquoted on that," Mr. O'Brien said, and veered away from communism to a discussion of social justice.

Another spectator in the gallery called out: "Tell us about the police." This time the police supplied the answer, some of the patrolmen in the back of the hall ejecting the two hecklers. One of them said he was a student at City College.

Mr. O'Brien closed his day at the American Greek Democratic Club, 4290 Broadway.

LEWISTON, ME.
JOURNAL

NOV 2 - 1932

SO MUCH OF HUMAN NATURE is being displayed in the unusual campaign in Texas, that we refer to it frequently. Therein, is being put on "the greatest political show on earth."

As our readers are aware it is wholly a fight for and against the Fergusons. Roosevelt and Hoover are hardly mentioned. Texas will go for Roosevelt. But will it go for the Fergusons and what Texans call "proxy-government?" That is the all consuming question and into it have come anew the whole "negro-question," the entire reversal of general policies in patronage, the promises of utter non-partisanship by Bullington who runs on the so-called "Republican ticket" and the bitter defensive fight of Jim and Marian Ferguson who are aligned with the regular democrats, back to the wall.

The Ferguson campaign slogan is "party loyalty." Vote for a Democrat. Don't dare to bolt. It is treason undemocratic, unwise. The Democratic state committee echoes this. Ma Ferguson made a speech the other night which was made up entirely of a declaration that no Texan of honor can vote for a Republican.

Bolting Democrats by the score, among prominent leaders shout back, "Brass-collar." They demand to know why it is so fine for La Follette and Hiram Johnson, and Norris to bolt over to the democracy and so wicked for a Democrat to vote for a Republican for governor, in an emergency of misrepresenting party leadership.

The Fergusons, themselves have never had the slightest regard for party allegiance. James Ferguson led a bolt against Al Smith. He has run as head of a so-called American Party. Now they are all for allegiance. And the other night in one of his speeches Jim Ferguson the impeached Governor, husband of "Ma" who wants to be Governor and who says that she expects her husband to assist her in office told the Texas bolters that they need not expect a single job from the Federal Government if Roosevelt wins. "There will be 25,000 jobs to hand out. They will go only to loyal Democrats."

"What we are going to do," said Mr. Ferguson, "is turn the rascals out and put the people in." Then he added, "Roosevelt is a great party man. He is strong for party-regularity and if any bolters come along and want a job, Roosevelt is going to say to them 'Get thee behind me Satin' and he will throw them out."

The Texas Weekly says that if it thought that Roosevelt were such a person, it hardly would want to vote for him. It declares however that National Tickets are not much disturbed by the desperate talk. It has itself labored to impress this on the voter. "But" adds The Editor "we are beginning to wonder if there are not limits to this sort of thing. Mr. Ferguson's Waco speech could be used against Roosevelt and Garner in other States where self-respecting persons would hesitate to entrust public service to a man, who holds public service in such low esteem as is the picture that Ferguson draws of Roosevelt." And it says "It is now clear that the Fergusons don't care a hoot what happens to Roosevelt and Garner. It is time that the National Democratic committee step in and call a halt."

Now this is not all of the picture in Texas. For the first time in Texan history and almost the first time in the South, a political leader is getting hold of the Negro vote, trying to use it on the Democratic side. The lily whites are talking. The opening of Democratic registration to negroes is not liked by regular Democrats. Encouraging registration and getting together 150,000 colored voters is considered as a possible source of later trouble in which 150,000 registered colored people might be a balance of power.

One correspondent in a Texas paper says "A few years ago, Jim Ferguson said 'The Democratic party can go to Hell,' and he opines that the Democratic party in Texas has about reached its destination." He is bolting not only Ferguson but Roosevelt and Garner.

The Fergusons are rabid "wets." The Wise County Messenger says that "Those who have strong appetite for drink would vote for a one-eyed negro for Governor if it could turn our true democracy over to the domination and direction of the anti-prohibitionists and the liquor interests."

And finally, the other day, Bullington offered to withdraw if the Fergusons would withdraw and let everybody unite on a first-class Democrat. He has said that if elected he shall consider that he is chosen as a non-partisan and will never turn a Democrat out of office if he is a good official and will seek to nominate men and women for office who are worthy, rather than because they voted one way or the other.

That was a popular remark. "The greatest revolt in the history of Texas is swelling along," says Peter Molyneux, editor of the Texas Weekly. It will be a miracle if it succeeds but miracles occasion-

May
Williston - S.C.
NOV 3 1932

Colored People Form Roosevelt Club

Negroes Can't Stand Republican Candidates Asking for Office.

(Aiken Journal & Review)

"After studying the conditions of our Country carefully, (especially the South lands,) we have decided that the only way to improve conditions, is a change of this government's administration.

"We have therefore formed a Roose- Club to support Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt fo rpresident in the coming election, Nov. 8, 1932."

Signed: Henry C. Mitchell, John S. Connor, G. W. Galloway, Alex Spencer, Jas. Matthews, T. J. Galloway, W. H. Anderson, Sam Eubanks, Herman Flemings, George Johnson.

Political-1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

THANKSGIVING!

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, scion of a famous family, notable Governor of the Empire State, Champion of the New Liberalism, friend of the Forgotten man, has been swept into the White House by an unprecedented avalanche of American ballots.

Herbert Clark Hoover, cold and calculating international promoter of dubious mining projects, Food Administrator during the late struggle for democracy, efficient office boy of Big Business, champion of Lily-Whiteism, callous insulter of a struggling minority group, has been relegated to the private life from which he ought never to have emerged.

The United States with the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt definitely and enthusiastically embarks upon a new program of constructive liberalism, a new deal for the Forgotten Men who have lost jobs and businesses as a direct result of the Republican-inspired orgy of unsound speculation and faulty governmental policies.

Let us pause a moment to give thanks to the Supreme Being, that at last He has seen fit to extend to the American electorate the light of political understanding and the benison of good memory.

Let us give thanks to the Supreme Being that the American People, patient and long-suffering under the curse of a plutocratic dictatorship, have at last turned in anger and revenge upon their haughty and indifferent rules and administered to them the worst drubbing in history.

But let us, above all, give thanks to the Maker for quickening the intelligence and manliness of the American Negroes and so enabling them to throw off the chains of tradition and march to victory with the vast majority of their white fellow citizens against the selfish forces that brought ruin and deprivation to our country.

In hailing the choice of the enlightened and rebellious American electorate for the office of chief executive of this nation, however, let us pause to caution the people that the period of promises has passed and the period of performances has arrived. And let us pause to warn the victorious Democratic party that it must satisfy the hopes and aspirations of the American people if it wishes to control the government of this nation after Election Day, 1936.

Thanks to a century of popular education, enhanced by countless newspapers, magazines, books and lectures, the memory of our people has grown much longer. This is particularly true of Negroes, whose bitter experience in this land of the free has endowed them with insight, foresight and hindsight.

If we find that we have revolted in vain and committed ourselves to the political custody of just another Hoover, we shall wreak vengeance again in 1936, not by returning ignominiously to the discredited party that misruled the nation from 1920 to 1932, but by going even farther to the Left!

We rightly expect President Roosevelt to use the great power he possesses by virtue of the high office to which we have helped elect him, to

(a) Definitely end discrimination against Negroes in the Civil Service.

(b) Definitely end segregation of Negro and white workers in governmental departments.

(c) Definitely end the flagrant and long-standing violations of the jim-crow laws in the South in inter-state travel.

(d) Urge Congress to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments and to do so himself in his capacity as Chief Executive.

(e) Definitely recognize the support given to him by Negro voters and party workers by increasing the number of appointments in the diplomatic service and all other government appointive jobs.

(f) Adopt immediately a hands-off, friendly-neighbor policy toward Haiti and Liberia.

(g) Generally take special recognition of the fact that Negroes have serious problems due to color prejudice and that it is necessary and desirable that he take immediate steps to impress upon the nation the fact that he is opposed to its treatment of the Negro, and wishes to improve the status of our people.

(h) Definitely end the breaking up of Negro regiments and their exile to Georgia and the Mexican border, open up technical branches of the army and navy to Negroes and end the segregation and discrimination practiced in the Citizens' Training Camps.

These are some of the things we Negroes expect President Roosevelt to do. We expect him to do them because they are easy to do, and in doing them he will merely be properly living up to his oath of office. In addition, as working people and citizens, we expect him and his party to initiate policies that will increase the economic security and improve the cultural status of the American people.

We give thanks now for the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt because of the promises made by him in the name of the Democratic party for the reconstruction of the nation and the assisting of the Forgotten Man. But we expect him and his party to make good.

Maybe an "Independent" Party

By W. T. ANDERSON

We are hopeful that the Democratic party may develop such a definite program of constructiveness and relief, may make so many demonstrations of ability to give this country back to the common people for whom it was founded and possibly intended, may make itself worthy the name majority of voters who have trusted it on this occasion that it is the dependence and the hope for all humanity instead of the false leaders they have been following, that there will be no turning back to the Republican party. New York state for ten years has been under Democratic leadership—Smith and Roosevelt—and New York has become outstanding for many accomplishments in law and government that are an example and inspiration to America. As an evidence of honesty in government, Jimmy Walker has taken up his residence in Paris as a direct result of the occupancy of the governor's chair by a Democratic Roosevelt instead of a Republican Harding.

We have already set out editorially what "the new deal" means to humankind insofar as the United States government may be shaped to accomplish it.

There is a particular group whose faith looks up to the new administration, I trust with some basis that is substantial and well-founded.

This is the Southern states and the Southern people.

We have yearned for years on end to see something come about, either through our efforts, our prayers, or both, that would make section lines disappear from the hearts and minds and politics of this nation, and permit us to come back into the house of our fathers, and remove forever the conscious strain that all efforts and protestations in this direction have always occasioned. We have earnestly desired that it should become so much a fact that mentioning it would be too commonplace and trite for intelligent conversation.

We have long believed the greatest handicap the South endured was the one-party operation. The need for two parties has been as apparent for political and governmental advancement in the Southern states as has been the need of bread and meat by the physical body

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Our only alternative for the Democratic party has been the Republican party.

And, try as we have and as we would, the Republican party is and has ever been impossible. If it were possible for us to hate anything, it would be the Republican party. How any working man, any poor man, or any Southerner, could be a Republican has been beyond our comprehension. Those Southerners and other poor people who have gone over to the Republicans, even temporarily, have been objects of pity with us. Contempt, disdain, scorn, disapprobation, would have been theirs except that in our opinion they were objects of pity.

And, however much another party was needed in the South, it has not been conceivable that it should be the Republican party.

It was conceived and organized for the purpose of promoting sectional animosities and profiting thereby. It was conceived and organized for the purpose of capturing the government, then to use it for the promotion of class and sectional interest. It has deluded the great mass of American people into thinking that it represented all their fine ideals, and has seemed a saint when most it played the devil.

It has preyed upon the Negro, posing as his friend, while its record is that it invaded the country where he was adopted, where he was provided with work and shelter and food and medicine and every care that could be bestowed; it pauperized the whites of that country, turned the Negro out of doors, put chaos and hatred

and crime and poverty where there once reigned peace and plenty and contentment and mutual good will.

It captured the legislature of a conquered section and voted debts upon a stricken people—and then withdrew from those chaotic conditions amid misery and poverty, and levied tribute upon impoverished white and black alike, to spend it among other sections that had enjoyed and does enjoy Republican favor.

It ravished, pillaged and burned a whole section of the United States whose worst crime had been that its people had bought human beings from slave dealers in Republican territory, under the laws of the United States, and had trained, taught the language, and habits of a civilized people to a benighted and backward race, in exchange for their labor, their loyalty and devotion, which had been given in unstinted measure.

It spurned the just and justified wishes of Abraham Lincoln as its leader to set slaves free by peaceful measures, to pay slave owners for their property they had legally acquired and free the Negroes with less cost than the war involved, and thus leave the Southern section, its whites and blacks, something with which to build and carry on the work of education and civilization.

It deluded the working people into thinking that the Republican party in power meant the full dinner pail. It brought them to the point where they were quite willing to play Lazarus around the table of Master Dives. It made the American working man content to fill the cup of the rich to overflowing, that something might slop over that the poor man could get. It pretended to him that the Republican party possessed a magic wand, the waving of which guaranteed employment and prosperity. It made him believe that its tariff robbery was correct—that by preventing the importation of foreign-made goods American industry was able to and would pay him a better wage than it would if foreign-made goods were allowed to come in without tariff. He did not know—and didn't have the sense to care—that this prevention of foreign-made goods enabled the American manufacturer to charge him $1.50 for every dollar's worth of clothes he bought; to charge the American farmer $4.50 for a roll of wire that the same American manufacturer sold in South America, after paying the freight, for $2.50. The American working man didn't know that for every dime of advance in wages over the foreign worker the tariff permitted the manufacturer to take a dollar away from him for what he bought.

The Republican party has deluded and robbed the American people with its tariff on the poor and special privileges to those who "give down" in election times until 6 per cent of the people have got 90 per cent of the wealth in this country. It has "fed" them on the full dinner pail until 11 million of them are in the bread lines. It has boasted of its ability to maintain prosperity and has deceived them into giving their votes in exchange for a stone instead of bread. Until conditions arose which exploded their deception and showed them as helpless and innocuous as an oyster.

It was elected in 1928 with the promise of two cars in every garage and a chicken in every pot. It has maintained its tariff policy until other countries that bought goods from us have put up tariff walls of their own against our commerce, and today the estimate is made that 1272 of these pap-suckers have shut down their factories in America and gone abroad and built factories there, employing European and foreign labor and left factories closed in this country with American workers in bread lines—protected by high tariff that has enriched 6 per cent and impoverished 94 per cent.

Such is the record of the Republican party—Wendell Phillips, in on its organization, and familiar with its purposes, wrote of it that it was a sectional party, for the purpose of undoing the South.

How can a Southerner, or a poor man, white or black, stomach the Republican party?

It suffered last week the worst licking and repudiation in its history. It was a just and deserved repudiation and rebuke, and the pity of it is that the entire life was not stamped out of it. It would have been a grand outlook for this country and the people of the whole world if that could have happened.

But it will come back. It will come back like the cat with nine lives—not that anybody wants it or that it deserves to live, but by reason of the orneriness of the human being. If some other party could come in its place, not a rose by any other name but a geranium or a jimson-weed, something that would be less wicked in its purposes and accomplishments, something the South could embrace as a dilution for its one-party concentrate and diet.

It is far from my purpose to cry over spilt milk, but one of the outstanding demonstrations of the need for two parties is the present financial condition of Georgia. We had the best piece of legislation in tax reform that has ever been offered the state. The Democratic party of Georgia proposed it, Governor Russell's administration fostered it, the legislature put it through, along with the reorganization and other reform. Russell abandoned the governorship and went after the senatorship, and let all the good work go hang that had been set afoot during his two years as governor. When this was called to his attention, he replied that he thought it would take care of itself, that it had been set afoot and would be completed without his guiding hand and support.

When he was called upon to say something about the "intangibles" tax, he [illegible]d, according to report, that it was Ta[illegible] job to be governor, and that while he thought that was the best thing that could be proposed — get the state out of the hole, if Talmadge didn[illegible] want it Russell did not feel that it was his responsibility or entirely graceful in him to be trying to get it passed or adopted by the people. The same Democratic party of Georgia that had promoted it with Russell as leader, repudiated and denounced it under Talmadge—both "Democrats."

As a consequence, the people's interests suffer until we can get around to something like it again. If this thing had been championed by one party and opposed by another, we should have gotten somewhere. As it is, we have only a choice as between men, not measures, and we get so heated up over personal politics there are all kinds of personalities and villainous attitudes developed between people who ought to be friends and allies in the cause of public welfare.

Maybe we can have two parties in the state, one of them being Democratic, as now, and another one by some name other than Republican. The Republican is the dominant national party; this country has been Republican for seventy-five years or so, and the switch this time of twelve to thirteen million votes that voted Republican before is phenomenal. It is a basis of hope that the people have awakened to what has been done to them. God grant that they may.

But in the meantime, we ought to be able to devise a way out of our dilemma in Georgia and the South. An independent party that could command enough votes to make it worth considering—something that couldn't be counted on every time, to make our section fighting ground. As it is, the Democratic party pays us no attention because it is certain where we stand and what we are going to do, and the Republican party has never paid us any attention because it is certain where we stand and what we are going to do. The kissing of both parties and candidates is reserved for other sections which are disputed territory.

We see no chance for reform of the Republican party, not any chance for forgiveness of its sins. But maybe an independent party, to combat the Democratic and remove some of its smug complacency, and to deal with whatever party is in power nationally—that might be of some value

COURIER
Orange, N.J.
NOV 1 [illegible]

Announce Demo Meetings

East Orange to Observe Stewart Day

The program of Democratic meetings for the Oranges was announced today as follows:

Percy H. Stewart Day will be celebrated at East Orange High School this evening at 8:30. John McCloskey, William Wachenfeld, and Thomas A. Barrett will be on the list of speakers. The Orange Colored Democratic Club, 89 Orchard st., Orange, will also hear several candidates at 9 p. m. tonight. There will be a Third Ward Democratic rally at Washington st., Orange, on that same date.

The East Orange Colored Democratic Association will meet at the Washington Society Clubhouse at 46 Prospect st., East Orange, and the Fifth Ward of East Orange will meet at Roseville and Columbia ave., East Orange, on Wednesday.

On Thursday, Governor Moore Day, there will be an Orange Democratic rally at Ridge and White sts., Orange, in St. John's School. The Young Men and Young Women's Democratic Club of East Orange, will meet in the Washington Society building on the same date.

Newton D. Baker will speak in the Montclair Theatre on Friday. There will be a card party at 319 Main st. on that same day.

On Saturday the First Ward Democratic Club will hold a rally at the K. of C. Hall at 506 Main st., Orange.

HERALD
Clinton, W. Va
OCT 6 1932

Colored Democratic Club Organized

The Summers county colored democratic club was organized Thursday night, Sept.29th, 1932 at Boldens' Hall on Bridge street city, There was an exceedingly large attendance that responded to the call of county chairman, Prof, S. B. Briggs.

He explained the purpose of this meeting, and extended invitations to all colored voters who wish to become members of this organization to register their names on its roster and every one present readily responded.

Following, the business of electing officers and appointing committees was taken up. Officers elected as follows: J. H. Peters, Sub. chairman; S.E. Peters, Secretary. Committees appointed: H. Jones, Chr. executive, G. R. Smith, Chr. board of strategy, S. E. Peters, director of publicity; E. Gore, Ch'n entertainment and Homer Pack in charge of headquarters.

This organization carries a large membership over the entire county and new members are being registered daily and in the future there will be prominent colored speakers come to our city to inform us of the present political situation among our people in both major parties.

Beginning Monday, Oct 3rd. our headquarters at Bolden's hall on Bridge street. city, will be opened day and night to our democratic friends, both white and colored

Sixty Per Cent of Negroes In Philly Co-Go Democratic

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 9—Dr. J. Max Barber, holding up the Roosevelt Clubs in this city, reported early today that 60 [illegible] of the Negro vote in [illegible] City went to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. With practically every precinct in, the city, greatest of Republican strongholds, with over 600,000 voters, Hoover is leading by less than 50,000.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic

NEGROES IMPORTANT FACTOR AS DEMOCRATS SWEEP INTO POWER

Courier 11-12-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The 35,000 Negro votes in Allegheny county, which put the county in the Roosevelt column Tuesday, is indicative of the Negro vote in every section of the country.

The significance of the results will not dawn on the average citizen until later, but the wise political bosses know now that the Negro voter is the real balance of power in Allegheny county.

Locally, a check of the districts revealed the amazing fact that the Negro vote was the actual balance of power in the county. Governor Roosevelt won by 40,000. Never before in the county have Negroes voted Democratic, but Tuesday's results show that the following districts went Roosevelt: The Third ward, usually as wide open, and almost a 50-50 split; the Fifth ward, almost wholly dominated by city and county payrolls; the colored districts in the Tenth ward; the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards; Penn township, Rankin, Swissvale, Braddock and Wilmerding.

Even the colored spots up the river went Roosevelt. It was the 35,000 black votes that made Allegheny county citizens sit up and rub their eyes Wednesday morning.

The Negro and His Power

And in the Democratic landslide which swept Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Speaker John Nance Garner into power and carried the Democratic tickets of the Southern and border States, as well as Ohio, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, California and Illinois, the Negro played a magnificent role.

Conceded to be the balance of power in many of the States, the Negro voter, independent and thoughtful, and following the lead of The Pittsburgh Courier, which exposed for the first time the "hickery" of the Republican administration in "dealing around" Negro leaders, went to the polls and voted the straight Democratic ticket.

He voted it as a warning to the Republican party.

He voted the Democratic ticket as a protest against the breaking up of the Tenth Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry; he voted for Roosevelt and Garner as a protest against the jim-crowing of Gold Star Mothers; he voted the straight Democratic ticket as a protest against the attempted efforts of President Hoover to seat Judge Parker; he voted for the Democratic standard-bearers as a protest against the effort of the Republican administration to stuff B. B. Montgomery of Mississippi, who said there were no virtuous Negro women) down the throats of the Negro citizenry of this country; he voted it as a protest against the efforts of Postmaster General Brown to ignore the Negro vote in the South as they attempted to set up a lily-white administration.

And last, but not least, they voted against Hoover because he posed with the "Committee of 100" only for political reasons, after having refused to consider Negroes for four years and steadfastly refused to have his picture taken with them.

Townsend Beaten in West Virginia

Let's see what the Negro helped to accomplish.

West Virginia, a border State where the Negro holds the balance of power, not only carried the banner of Roosevelt and Garner, but defeated Townsend, a staunch Parker supporter, for governor of the State, as the Democratic standard-bearer, Kump, swept into office.

And out in California, Negroes will be glad to know that William Gibbs McAdoo is leading in his fight for the U. S. Senate.

Negroes also played leading role in putting Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York in the victory columns.

Hold Balance of Power

Political history shows that the Negro vote has proved a factor in Ohio and New Jersey before now as evidenced by the defeat of McCullough for Senator in the Buckeye State, and the overwhelming defeat of Governor Baird of New Jersey for re-election.

And while the solid south went Democratic, Negroes stood solidly behind "Ma" Ferguson as she swept into the governorship of the Lone Star State. They told her they would and they did it.

And over in New York City Negroes are jubilant this morning. Their entire ticket won! Senator Wagner is "in"; Lehmann goes to Albany, and Surrogate O'Brien, who thought so much of Harlem that he dined twice last week with Negro business men and community leaders, men and women, and then closed his campaign with a mammoth rally in Harlem, went in for mayor with an avalanche of votes.

SOUTH BEND, IND
NEWS TIMES

NOV 5 - 1932

Colored Democrats Meet.

Three-hundred members of the Colored Men's Democratic club heard William P. Downes, deputy county highway commissioner, and Paul M. Butler, president of the Young Men's Democratic club, give talks at a rally Friday night at 127 N. Birdsell st. J. Chester Allen, attorney, presided.

POSTON WON IN TAMMANY FIGHT

Courier 11-12-32

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—U. S. Poston, well known Harlem newspaper man, was victor in the fight to control the publicity campaign among colored voters for Tammany Hall during the mayoralty, gubernatorial and presidential election. Mr. Poston, after much delay, was given a budget to bring out the New York State Contender for three weeks, which was the official organ of the Democratic party.

The Amsterdam News, which was pro-Hoover, did not get any national advertising in the campaign from either party, while the New York Age, generally regarded as Republican, carried a large Democratic ad the last week of the campaign. The Age did not carry any Republican advertising.

The Crisis, which openly fought the Republican administration, was given a page advertisement for President Hoover which was published as paid for by Charles E. Mitchell, and the same magazine also carried a page ad from the Democratic party for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Opportunity Magazine carried a page ad from Hoover, a page from Roosevelt, and a page from the O'Brien for Mayor committee, Democratic.

Speculation in Harlem was rife over these last minute developments. With the Amsterdam News campaigning for Hoover to the very last, carrying a long editorial in its last issue before election boosting the G. O. P., and not getting a line of advertising and with magazines of admittedly limited circulation getting paid political business some observers are expecting flare backs on this state of affairs immediately after election.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

NOV 3 1932

FOR STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas.—To the Democrats south of the Mason and Dixon line, more especially in Texas, stop and think what sticking to the Democratic nominee means to Texas. Remember in 1894 what a fight there was between the Democratic and the third or Populist party, and the Republican party had out a full State ticket, and on that State ticket was a negro running for a State office. Now stop and think two or three times. I am fighting the Republican party, not the Republican men and women, for probably as good a friend as I ever had was a Republican. I didn't mind calling on him. Neither did he mind calling on me.

And I do remember calling on him on November 8, 1804, as a lot of the boys and myself were in an argument over politics, and as they were for the third party and I was a hot-headed Democrat, someone made the remark, "I'd as soon have a Republican as a Democrat."

Now I said, "Do you know when you are helping the Republicans you are helping to elect a negro for a State office." "No such a thing," someone shouted. I said, "Now, wait." I saw my old Republican friend standing across the street, and I called and motioned to him as he came across the street to me, and I said, "Mr. Foust, that fellow that's running for State office (I am sorry I can't call the name of the office), isn't he a negro?" He says, "As black as there is in Texas." "Now," I said to them, "you see."

I pray God you will stop, all south of the Dixie line and think, yes, a dozen times in Texas, anyway, before you vote a Republican ticket. I never voted for Ferguson in a primary, and never scratched them in a November election. I've voted a straight Democratic ticket for the last 50 years, and should I live 50 more years will vote it straight.

I think it is time for every Democrat to get his shoulder to the wheel and push and pull for the Democratic ticket, from Roosevelt down the line to constable of every precinct in the State of Texas. A DEMOCRAT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND
NEWS

NOV 3 1932

Distrusts Democrats

To the Editor of The News:

It seems to me that our worthy citizens don't think when they assume that the reconstruction finance corporation was designed for the benefit of any one who asked for it. There is a great wail from the thousands of these unthinking people that this money is going to bankers, business concerns, etc. Why shouldn't it go where it will do the most good? Just how long would that appropriation last if it were handed out to every Tom, Dick and Harry who applied for as much as he wanted? How many people would it assure good jobs, how much good would it do scattered out to just any one? Can't they see that if these banks do not receive help, depositors will lose their money; can't they see that if the business concerns do not receive aid, thousands of employés will join the ranks of the unemployed. The home loan bank act has been condemned by thousands just because every individual who so desires can't approach a paying window and get a few thousand dollars from the apparently inexhaustible supply of money. Some one has to pay and there is no reason for our good people to think that our government can be run without taxes. How far would the federal taxes go if people could draw on them just as they would a bank, although they had neglected to deposit as much as a red cent. Poor Mr. Ford has come in for a lot of razzing since his honest declaration for Mr. Hoover. Don't these same razzers realize that Mr. Ford is doing what will preserve his factories? If they should fail, where would his employés be? One of the first things the Democratic party will do if it succeeds will be to repeal the Eighteenth amendment as quickly as possible. That is its main purpose and that is the sole hope of these people who can think of nothing else but beer, wines, etc. Now, here is the rub. There has been much talk about the Negroes' duty to the Republican party. Most people think that duty ceased at the time they received their freedom and the right to vote. But—do they have that right to vote in some sections of the country? Constitutionally they have, but technically they do not. Why? The Democrats won't let them. Terrorized? Perhaps. Now . . . if the Democrats repeal the Eighteenth amendment, wouldn't it be just as simple to repeal the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments, which give the Negro equal rights with the white race? The Democrtas have no more sympathy for the colored people now than they had back in 1865 and 1866.

LORRAINE PYLES.

Rockville Centre, N. Y.
NASSAU DAILY REVIEW

NOV 3 1932

750 NEGROES HEAR G.O.P. CANDIDATES

Bacon Charges Democrats' Job Promises Are False Alarms; Crowd Sets Record

The largest rally of negro voters in Nassau county during the present campaign was held at Hempstead last night under the auspices of the Frank Graham Republican club. Promoted by the colored advisory committee of the Republican national committee, the meeting was attended by more than 750 persons, according to a count reported by officers of the club.

Bacon Praises Turnout

Representative Robert L. Bacon, saying he had been to a number of other meetings during the evening, said it was inspiring to see such a large gathering of negro voters and asserted he believed Nassau county would give the Republican candidates big pluralities.

"We need pay no attention to the false alarms from the Democratic camp," said Assemblyman Edwin W. Wallace. "I know they have been promising you a lot of jobs. I believe that many of you know that during past years there has been practically no legislation in your behalf by the Democratic party."

Cite Negro Hardships

George E. Wibecan of Brooklyn and Rev. Richard Bolton of the national speakers' bureau portrayed the advance of the negro since the formation of the Republican party. Mr. Wibecan told of many experiences he has had and the hardships inflicted upon negroes by the Democratic party. Rev. Mr. Bolton referred to the attitude of John N. Garner, Democratic candidate for vice-president, towards the race.

George H. Beaubian, assistant United States attorney and president of the club, presided, and told of the great reception given Colonel William J. Donovan in Brooklyn yesterday. He predicted Colonel Donovan would be elected governor. Other speakers were Kenneth E. Vought, assistant United States attorney; James N. Gehrig, secretary of the Republican county committee; George B. Serenbetz and C. Walter Randall, candidate for supreme court justice.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
HERALD

NOV 5 1932

Democrats Wind Up Tonight; Hancock Defends Hoover

Congressman Says Roosevelt Party Lacks a Program

Speaking at a Republican rally at Marcellus last night, Representative Clarence E. Hancock declared that the Democratic party is without a program to remedy existing economic conditions.

"The Democrats have proved that President Hoover is not a prophet or a magician or a political opportunist," Mr. Hancock asserted. "There they have stopped.

"They have not been able to point to one thing which President Hoover has done which was not sound or to one thing which they could or would have done and which would have improved conditions.

"They criticize the Hawley-Smoot tariff but they fail to tell just what schedule they would reduce, what American industry they would destroy or what group of working men they would thrown out of jobs.

"They criticize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but they fail to tell you in what other way it would have been possible to save the employes of the railroads, depositors of banks, policy holders in insurance companies and farmers, except by loaning moneys to railroads, to banks, the insurance companies and 500,000 farmers.

"They say that the budget should be balanced, but how? By a general manufacturers' tax? They do not say, but President Hoover favored a general manufacturers' tax and the Democrats defeated it. By spending $1,250,000,000 for unnecessary post-offices as proposed by the Garner 'pork barrel' bill? They do not say whether they will favor or oppose such a bill.

"And so it goes—take any subject you please, and the Democrats have no program. That in my opinion is the explanation why so many persons who at one time intended to vote for Governor Roosevelt have not decided to vote for President Hoover.

"All that anyone can see in the event of Governor Roosevelt's election is a special session of Congress starting April 1—with the Huey Longs, the Garners, the Norrisses, the LaFollettes, the Brookharts leading the procession—with complete uncertainty as to what is going to happen; with every kind of panacea, nostrum and economic fallacy being seriously debated; with cautious and careful people necessarily postponing important business decisions or commitments until the performance is over."

Assemblyman Horace M. Stone of Marcellus, shared speaking honors with Mr. Hancock at the meeting.

At a Republican meeting at Bellevue School, Senator George R. Fearon assailed the Democratic administration at Albany for "its failure to reduce the cost of government."

"Governor Roosevelt started with a surplus of $65,000,000," he added. "The State now has an actual deficit of $60,000,000 and at the end of the fiscal year, July 1 next, the deficit will be at least $100,000,000. In addition to that, the governor of the State, whoever he may be, will have to anticipate another deficit of another $100,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

"It is a serious situation and every voter should have it in mind when he goes to the polls next Tuesday."

Assemblyman Willis H. Sargent spoke with Mr. Fearon at that meeting.

The Democratic campaign in Syracuse and Onondaga County will be brought to a close in whirlwind fashion with three major rallies tonight.

The principal meeting of the night will be in the ballroom of the Onondaga Hotel, where Claude G. Bowers, editor, author and keynote speaker of the Democratic National Convention at Houston, Tex., in 1928, will be the featured speaker.

Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, will be the chief orator at the second rally, sponsored by the Democratic clubs of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, at Bellevue School.

Charles P. Planer, vice chairman of the Onondaga County Democratic general committee, will act as temporary chairman of the Bellevue School rally and will introduce Harry McKinnon, president of the 12th Ward Democratic Club, as chairman. Following the rally an open house will be conducted in the 12th Ward Democratic Club's rooms at 1203 South Geddes Street.

The third and final meeting, arranged by the Colored Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward, will be at Washington Irving School with Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden of New York City as the principal speaker.

Mayor Thacher and Mrs. Thacher and Mr. Bowers are scheduled to arrive here late this afternoon from Buffalo.

The Thachers will be greeted by a committee of Democratic leaders of the 11th and 12th Wards, and will be escorted to Drumlins, where they will be entertained at dinner. A parade, with red fire lighting the way, through the Bellevue Heights section will precede the meeting in Bellevue School.

Mr. Bowers will be received by William H. Kelley, Democratic State committee; Frank J. Shaughnessy, chairman of the Democratic committee of Onondaga County; Cornelius J. Nugent, chairman of the campaign committee, and other party leaders and will be entertained at dinner by them.

David B. Sugarman will serve as temporary chairman of the Onondaga Hotel meeting which is to be called to order at 8 o'clock. Frederick A. Kreuzer will be permanent chairman, and will introduce Mr Bowers and Richard B. Byrne, who will be the only speakers of the evening.

Edmund L. Weston, candidate for representative in Congress; Francis L. McElroy, candidate for State Senator; David D. Joselit, nominee for county treasurer; Joseph W. Crosby candidate for county auditor; Mrs Mayme Benz, candidate for county committee of public welfare; United States Commissioner George M Haight, candidate for county judge; Dr. John W. Carter, nominee for coroner, and Fred E. MacCollum, Frank W. Baker and Charles H. Keene, Assembly candidates, will be introduced at all three meetings.

John E. McGarry, president of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly, urged the election of Governor Roosevelt, candidate for the presidency; Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, nominee for governor, and "the entire Democratic ticket" in a speech at the Polish-American Community Hall in Teall Avenue last night.

"Governor Roosevelt, in my opinion and in the opinion of those who have worked with him in the Legislature and as Governor, represents the ideals and the aspirations of the workers to a much greater degree than does his opponent," Mr. McGarry added.

Criticising the record of Senator George R. Fearon and the "three Onondaga assemblymen" on legislation sponsored by the New York State Federation of Labor, Mr. McGarry said, "my advice to you is to vote the straight Democratic ticket and you can rely on getting more and better labor legislation from a Democratic Legislature than you can from a Republican Legislature.

Joseph W. Crosby, candidate for county auditor, assailed the increases in salaries of officials in county departments since 1922, in an address at Nedrow last night declaring, that "every county official receiving over $3,000 a year should have his salary reduced by 25 per cent."

He said "the proposition of Republicans" to reduce some salaries 10 per cent is "insignificant."

Political-1932.
Party Affiliation

NEW YORK
WORLD-
Telegram
NOV 9 1932

Business Men Optimistic Over Democratic Victory

Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Says General Motors Will Push Forward Aggressively — James B. Clews Asserts Change of Administration Already Has Been Discounted.

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Sees Business Move Ahead.

"On the other hand, the strong mandate given the new administration is certain to establish great confidence the world over that national and international questions vital and fundamental in the building of a broad foundation of economic recovery will now be dealt with aggressively and constructively, something that has apparently been impossible before.

"In balancing these two influences, one against the other, I am confident that business will push forward aggressively. That at least will be the policy of General Motors Corp. We must always remember that this country of ours is greater than any individual or group of individuals."

"Financial circles realized for many weeks past that a change of administration was imminent," said James B. Clews of the Wall St. house of Henry Clews & Co., "therefore, as a real market factor this already has been discounted. Business ought to forge ahead on the basis of supply and demand, if for no other reason."

Other comment, financial and political, was as follows:—

Daniel A. Polling, chairman Allied Forces for Prohibition—The President-elect has our best wishes and desires. Our interests are bound up with him. As for Herbert Hoover he has fought a good fight, he has kept faith.

W. W. Cumberland, of Wellington & Co.:—I do not expect interference with business. Comparative steadiness of the markets would be better than a sharp movement either up or down.

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Frank K. Houston, senior vice-president, Chemical Bank and Trust Co.:—"The country has spoken definitely, and concentration on business should result in generally improved conditions."

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DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

NOV 6 - 1932

300 ATTEND RALLY OF COLORED DEMO VOTERS IN ARMORY

Rev. Alonzo J. Bowling Urges Members Of Race To Give Support To Ticket.

Support of the entire Democratic ticket, including local, state and national candidates, was advocated to the colored people of this vicinity at a negro rally held Saturday night in state armory building here under the auspices of the Danville Colored Jeffersonian club. Rev. Alonzo J. Bowling, of Chicago, the principal speaker, vigorously appealed to the fellow members of his race to cast their votes in favor of Franklin D. Roosevelt for president, Henry J. Horner for governor of Illinois and for other candidates on the Democratic ticket for the various offices to be filled Nov. 8.

More than three hundred persons, chiefly colored but including a number of whites, filled the banquet room on the second floor of the armory building to hear Rev. Dr. Bowling and other speakers. Fred Perchman, chairman of the colored Democratic organization which sponsored the meeting, presided, and W. M. Thompson introduced Dr. Bowling.

Sees Benefits For Race.

The principal speaker, who has attended various universities in this country and now holds three college degrees, told his audience that the Democratic party had the sympathies of the colored race at heart and that the negro population of this nation would benefit most by electing Democrats to office in this week's election. He also advocated strong organization of the colored people to secure their rights, and told the assemblage that the negroes of this country were capable of wielding vast power in electing public officers.

The speaker harked back to previous Democratic administrations in the history of the nation and attempted to impress upon his audience that past Democratic presidents had had more influence in effecting their freedom than Abraham Lincoln, a Republican. During the course of his address he severely scored both Presidents Lincoln and Hoover, while he highely extolled the records of Democratic office holders and called the late Woodrow Wilson "the greatest president this country ever had."

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James A. Meeks, of Danville, Democratic candidate for congress, made a short address during the meeting in which he forecast a complete victory for his party and heralded the outcome of his prediction as a benefit to both the negro race and to the country in general. Other candidates also were on the platform during the gathering and some made short talks. Those present included O. D. Mann, candidate for state's attorney; Oscar Moreland, candidate for clerk of the circuit court; Ray Wait, candidate for county auditor; Henry George, candidate for coroner; Russell Glick, candidate for county surveyor, and Mrs. Josephine Ray candidate for recorder of deeds

RIVERSIDE, CAL
ENTERPRISE
NOV 3 - 1932

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The Murrieta session is to be held at the school house at 7:30 p.m., with R. W. Tidwell and Mrs. Matthews of San Pedro, and G. R. Nichols of Riverside as speakers.

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Democratic

Paragraph
Dennison O.
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W. H. Anderson, Sam Eubanks, Herman Flemings, George Holloway,

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
UNION-STAR

NOV 5 1932

Polish Democrats to Meet Monday

Polish American Democrats will meet in St. Adalbert's Hall Monday night. Edward Rybicki, head of the Association of American Polish Democratic Clubs of New York state will be the principal speaker.

Democratic candidates last night addressed a series of meetings in Schenectady and Scotia, and George D. Lamberton, Congress nominee, makes a radio appeal for votes over station WGY. Meetings were in Masonic temple, Scotia; St. Cyril's hall, Mont Pleasant and Webster street headquarters of the Italian Political Association. The speakers included, Clifton F. Williams, for state senator; Owen M. Begley and Charles Lawyer, jr., for members of assembly; James C. Cooper for county judge and Alvin C. Spitzer for county commissioner of welfare.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Seventh Ward was formed last night, with John Tierney as president, Arthur Herbert as vice-president, George Yates as secretary, Robert McCormack treasurer and Lawrence Donovan sergeant at arms.

Democratic meetings scheduled for tonight are: Italian Political Independent Organization in K. of C. hall, 8 o'clock; First Ward Democratic Club rally at Sons of Italy hall, Ferry street and Fifth Ward Colored Democratic Club at 539 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

NOV 8 1932

...ids Hits O'Brien's Idea On City Rule

Has Said Nothing Vital to Existing Conditions, Republican Asserts

Confident he will roll up a vote that will give Tammany's board of strategy plenty to think about, Lewis H. Pounds, Republican candidate for Mayor, wound up his campaign last night with a whirlwind speaking tour in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

After addressing three enthusiastic meetings in the Tiger's own bailiwick, Pounds hopped over to Brooklyn where he put the finishing touches on his campaign at a rally of more than 400 Negro voters at the 10th A. D. Republican Clubhouse, 175 S. Oxford St.

This meeting also marked the official close of the Republican campaign in Kings County.

Pounds' last word to the electorate was a solemn and significant warning that the city "can go broke."

"Through extravagance, inefficiency and waste during the past seven years this city has been brought to where it is today," he declared.

"Now Tammany wants you to elect a man who will have the same control over the city that you have seen for these past seven years.

"I may not be the best man for the job but at least I know something about it. I couldn't do worse than they have done."

Pounds took a few thrusts at Surrogate John P. O'Brien, his Tammany opponent, whom he charged with discussing a vast assortment of subjects during the campaign, none of which had any bearing on the needs and requirements of the city at this time.

'Why Army and Navy'

"I see where my opponent is for a big army and navy," he said. "I wonder what that has to do with the city administration.

"He also believes there should be a kiddie in every home. Well, I'm for that. But I didn't know that was one of the pressing municipal problems.

"I also notice that he is for getting rid of dogs. I think I can go him one better on that. I think each of those kiddies should have one of those dogs."

Pounds concluded by telling his audience that if the city had been "handled properly" it could not "possibly be where it is today."

He was preceded by C. Walter Randall, Republican nominee for Supreme Court Justice, who vigorously rapped John H. McCooey's domination of the bench in this district.

"This judicial district is ruled by the Democratic leader of Kings County and I say that this is wrong," he declared.

"A system that permits such a condition to exist, puts so much power in the hands of one man and virtually disfranchises 4,000,000 people is absolutely wrong and must be stopped."

He declared that the system of electing judges at the same time that "executive and legislative offices" are to be filled is at the "root of much of the trouble."

Not Criticising Opponents

Randall said that his remarks were not to be construed as in any sense a criticism of his Democratic opponents on the Supreme Court slate.

The meeting of the colored voters was sponsored by the B. K. Bruce Republican Club of Brooklyn and former State Senator Charles F. Murphy, leader of the 10th A. D., acted as host.

County Leader Frederick J. H. Kracke was present at the rally and said a few words of greeting to the Negro voters.

The meeting featured a brief attack on the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, recognized leader of the Negro Democrats of Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. B. J. Lowery, colored pastor of the Zion Baptist Church.

Would Be on Four Sides

"If there were four sides to every question he would be on all four sides," he said of Dr. Harten.

Dr. Lowery told the members of his race that their only hope of recognition lies in the Republican party.

"I don't say that the Republican party has done everything for us that could be done, but I do say that it has done everything for us that has been done," he declared.

'Would Be an Imbecile'

The Rev. Dr. Lorenzo King, colored pastor of St. Marks M. E. Church in Manhattan, accused the Democratic party of being directly responsible for the treatment of the Negro in the South and said that any Negro who supported the Democratic candidates "would have to be an imbecile."

Alex Pisciotta, Republican candidate for County Judge, also made a brief speech. A. Q. Martin, prominent Negro Republican leader in Brooklyn, presided.

DANVILLE, ILL
COMMERCIAL NEWS

NOV 6 - 1932

DEMOS PLAN FINAL MEETING MONDAY

Jeffersonian Club, Auxiliary To Rally At Courthouse; Two Meets Today.

But one local Democratic meeting will be held on the final day of the campaign, Monday. A combined meeting of the Danville Jeffersonian club and auxiliary will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the courthouse.

Two meetings are scheduled for Sunday. A colored rally will be held at headquarters hall here Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At Westville a combined meeting of all Democratic organizations of the city will be held in the afternoon.

One of the most enthusiastic rallies of the county campaign was held at Allerton Friday night, an estimated crowd of more than three hundred crowding into the I. O. O. F. hall in that town. The principal speaker of the evening was T. B. Williams. County candidates were present and made short talks.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS

NOV 1 1932

Judge Warns Negroes Roosevelt Will Be Powerless To Aid Them

JUDGE EDWARD W. HENRY

Governor Roosevelt will be powerless to aid the colored people if he is elected, no matter how good his intentions may be, according to Judge Edward W. Henry of Philadelphia, who addressed a meeting of 400 colored voters here last night.

The Democratic candidates hands will be tied by the policies of his party, Judge Henry also pointed out that in the event anything should happen to Roosevelt, Speaker Garner of Texas would become President, and declared that Garner's state and county have been notably hostile towards the colored people.

Only two fundamental choices lie open to the voter, Judge Henry said, the radical Communist path as exemplified by William Z. Foster, and the conservative Republican program embodied in President Hoover. All other groups represent compromises between these two extremes, he said.

Speaking of the tendency of the Negroes to turn towards the Communists for leadership, Judge Henry told of two recent rallies in Philadelphia, one Republican, attended by 3,000, and the other communist, attended by 8,000, half of them colored and all of them having paid twenty cents each for admission. He exhorted his hearers to resist this tendency and stay with the Republican party.

Judge Henry was followed on the platform by Oliver Randolph, assistant United States District Attorney, who discussed the national issues in the campaign and particularly their relation to the colored voter.

Other speakers included Mayor John J. Morrison, Surrogate Charles Forman, George Hutchinson of Jamesburg, representing the three freeholder candidates; Holger Holm, candidate for sheri; Julius Christensen and James Dempsey, assembly candidates, and Henry Bronson, candidate for coroner.

Dr. E. Gaylord Howell, chairman of the committee which arranged the meeting, occupied the chair and introduced the speakers.

JERSEY CITY ... J.
JOURNAL

NOV 5 1932

N. J. NEGROES AID HOOVER

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Says They're Strong for President.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, head of the Elizabeth Thomas Eighth Ward Republican Club, declared today the overwhelming majority of the colored women of Hudson County would be found voting for President Hoover next Tuesday.

"Anybody who saw the enthusiasm which the women showed at this week's colored Republican rallies, especially that tea given by our Eighth Ward Republican Club said Mrs. Thomas, "will realize where the sympathies of the colored women of Hudson County are. They are with the man who has so valiantly de-

Election's office. Mrs. Ida E. Brown, Mrs. Terrel spoke at length on the
Presi- Mrs. Alvan Jones, Mrs. Martin tariff, bonus and the "Gold S
American interests." She extolled the Presid
dent of the United States." Branch, secretary of the Y. Mrs. Mothers." She extolled the "Man of the Ho
Other speakers this week were Alice Byrd Mrs. Ella B. Brown, Mrs. Hoover as the "Man of the Ho
Rev. W. A. Epps, E. P. Dixon, Wm. Cordelia G. Johnson, Mrs. Julia T. and praised him for his courage,
A. Byrd, W. S. Smith and James Townes, Miss M. Goldsborn have wisdom and vision. Mrs. Terell told
Roberson. Assembly Candidate Fred also addressed colored gatherings in the women that the Democratic Party
Carter and Mrs. L. Summers, of Su- the interest of the Republican ticket, is a party of the South and holds out
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Polish Democrats to Meet Monday

Polish American Democrats will meet in St. Adalbert's Hall Monday night. Edward Rybicki, head of the Association of American Polish Democratic Clubs of New York state will be the principal speaker.

Democratic candidates last night addressed a series of meetings in Schenectady and Scotia, and George D. Lamberton, Congress nominee, makes a radio appeal for votes over station WGY. Meetings were in Masonic temple, Scotia; St. Cyril's hall, Mont Pleasant and Webster street headquarters of the Italian Political Association. The speakers included, Clifton F. Williams, for state senator; Owen M. Begley and Charles Lawyer, jr., for members of assembly; James C. Cooper for county judge and Alvin C. Spitzer for county commissioner of welfare.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of the Seventh Ward was formed last night, with John Tierney as president, Arthur Herbert as vice-president, George Yates as secretary, Robert McCormack treasurer and Lawrence Donovan sergeant at arms.

Democratic meetings scheduled for tonight are: Italian Political Independent Organization in K. of C. hall, 8 o'clock; First Ward Democratic Club rally at Sons of Italy hall, Ferry street and Fifth Ward Colored Democratic Club at 539 Broadway

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

NOV 8 1932

ids Hits O'Brien's Idea On City Rule

Has Said Nothing Vital to Existing Conditions, Republican Asserts

Confident he will roll up a vote that will give Tammany's board of strategy plenty to think about Lewis H. Pounds, Republican candidate for Mayor, wound up his campaign last night with a whirlwind speaking tour in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

After addressing three enthusiastic meetings in the Tiger's own bailiwick, Pounds hopped over to Brooklyn where he put the finishing touches on his campaign at a rally of more than 400 Negro voters at the 10th A. D. Republican Clubhouse, 175 S. Oxford St.

This meeting also marked the official close of the Republican campaign in Kings County.

Pounds' last word to the electorate was a solemn and significant warning that the city "can go broke."

"Through extravagance, inefficiency and waste during the past seven years this city has been brought to where it is today," he declared.

"Now Tammany wants you to elect a man who will have the same control over the city that you have seen for these past seven years.

"I may not be the best man for the job but at least I know something about it. I couldn't do worse than they have done."

Pounds took a few thrusts at Surrogate John P. O'Brien, his Tammany opponent, whom he charged with discussing a vast assortment of subjects during the campaign, none of which had any bearing on the needs and requirements of the city at this time.

'Why Army and Navy'

"I see where my opponent is for a big army and navy," he said. "I wonder what that has to do with the city administration.

"He also believes there should be a kiddie in every home. Well, I'm for that. But I didn't know that was one of the pressing municipal problems.

"I also notice that he is for getting rid of dogs. I think I can go him one better on that. I think each of those kiddies should have one of those dogs."

Pounds concluded by telling his audience that if the city had been "handled properly" it could not "possibly be where it is today."

He was preceded by C. Walter Randall, Republican nominee for Supreme Court Justice, who vigorously rapped John H. McCooey's domination of the bench in this district.

"This judicial district is ruled by the Democratic leader of Kings County and I say that this is wrong," he declared.

"A system that permits such a condition to exist, puts so much power in the hands of one man and virtually disfranchises 4,000,000 people is absolutely wrong and must be stopped."

He declared that the system of electing judges at the same time that "executive and legislative offices" are to be filled is at the root of much of the trouble."

Not Criticising Opponents

Randall said that his remarks were not to be construed as in any sense a criticism of his Democratic opponents on the Supreme Court slate.

The meeting of the colored voters was sponsored by the B. K. Bruce Republican Club of Brooklyn and former State Senator Charles F. Murphy, leader of the 10th A. D., acted as host.

County Leader Frederick J. H. Kracke was present at the rally and said a few words of greeting to the Negro voters.

The meeting featured a brief attack on the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, recognized leader of the Negro Democrats of Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. B. J. Lowery, colored pastor of the Zion Baptist Church.

Would Be on Four Sides

"If there were four sides to every question he would be on all four sides," he said of Dr. Harten.

Dr. Lowery told the members of his race that their only hope of recognition lies in the Republican party.

"I don't say that the Republican party has done everything for us that could be done, but I do say that it has done everything for us that has been done," he declared.

'Would Be an Imbecile'

The Rev. Dr. Lorenzo King, colored pastor of St. Marks M. E. Church in Manhattan, accused the Democratic party of being directly responsible for the treatment of the Negro in the South and said that any Negro who supported the Democratic candidates "would have to be an imbecile."

Alex Pisciotta, Republican candidate for County Judge, also made a brief speech. A. Q. Martin, prominent Negro Republican leader in Brooklyn, presided.

DANVILLE, ILL
COMMERCIAL NEWS

NOV 6 - 1932

DEMOS PLAN FINAL MEETING MONDAY

Jeffersonian Club, Auxiliary To Rally At Courthouse; Two Meets Today.

But one local Democratic meeting will be held on the final day of the campaign, Monday. A combined meeting of the Danville Jeffersonian club and auxiliary will be held Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the courthouse.

Two meetings are scheduled for Sunday. A colored rally will be held at headquarters hall here Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. At Westville a combined meeting of all Democratic organizations of the city will be held in the afternoon.

One of the most enthusiastic rallies of the county campaign was held at Allerton Friday night, an estimated crowd of more than three hundred crowding into the I. O. O. F. hall in that town. The principal speaker of the evening was T. B. Williams. County candidates were present and made short talks.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS

NOV 1 1932

Judge Warns Negroes Roosevelt Will Be Powerless To Aid Them

JUDGE EDWARD W. HENRY

Governor Roosevelt will be powerless to aid the colored people if he is elected, no matter how good his intentions may be, according to Judge Edward W. Henry of Philadelphia, who addressed a meeting of 400 colored voters here last night.

The Democratic candidates hands will be tied by the policies of his party, Judge Henry also pointed out that in the event anything should happen to Roosevelt, Speaker Garner of Texas would become President, and declared that Garner's state and county have been notably hostile towards the colored people.

Only two fundamental choices lie open to the voter, Judge Henry said, the radical Communist path as exemplified by William Z. Foster, and the conservative Republican program embodied in President Hoover. All other groups represent compromises between these two extremes, he said.

Speaking of the tendency of the Negroes to turn towards the Communists for leadership, Judge Henry told of two recent rallies in Philadelphia, one Republican, attended by 3,000, and the other communist, attended by 8,000, half of them colored and all of them having paid twenty cents each for admission. He exhorted his hearers to resist this tendency and stay with the Republican party.

Judge Henry was followed on the platform by Oliver Randolph, assistant United States District Attorney, who discussed the national issues in the campaign and particularly their relation to the colored voter.

Other speakers included Mayor John J. Morrison, Surrogate Charles Forman, George Hutchinson of Jamesburg, representing the three freeholder candidates; Holger Holm, candidate for sheri; Julius Christensen and James Dempsey, assembly candidates, and Henry Bronson, candidate for coroner.

Dr. E. Gaylord Howell, chairman of the committee which arranged the meeting, occupied the chair and introduced the speakers.

JERSEY CITY [illegible]. J.
JOURNAL

NOV 5 1932

N. J. NEGROES AID HOOVER

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Says They're Strong for President.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, head of the Elizabeth Thomas Eighth Ward Republican Club, declared today the overwhelming majority of the colored women of Hudson County would be found voting for President Hoover next Tuesday.

"Anybody who saw the enthusiasm which the women showed at this week's colored Republican rallies, especially that tea given by our Eighth Ward Republican Club said Mrs. Thomas, "will realize where the sympathies of the colored women of Hudson County are. They are with the man who has so valiantly de-

Election's office. Mrs. Ida E. Brown, Mrs. Terrel spoke a
Presi- Mrs. Alvan Jones, Mrs. Martin tariff, bonus and th
Branch, secretary of the Y. Mrs. Mothers." She extol
were Alice Byrd Mrs. Ella B. Brown, Mrs. Hoover as the "Man
Cordelia G. Johnson, Mrs. Julia T. and praised him fo
Miss M. Goldsborn have wisdom and vision.
Townes, also addressed colored gatherings in the women that the D
the interest of the Republican ticket, is a party of the Sout
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Wash- no hope to
ington, D. C., spoke to the women of her a
the Elizabeth Thomas Eighth Ward the el
Republican Club at the tea.

Party Affiliation

THE SWING TO DEMOCRACY

It seems to be an unmistakable fact that Negroes are swinging more and more from Republicanism to the ranks of the Democratic party. In Kansas, in Oklahoma, in New York, in other states, Negro voters are breaking away from their traditional support of the Grand Old Party, and seeking friendships among those who follow the Donkey standard. Why? There may be other reasons, but one stands out more clearly than the rest. The Negro voters who have turned to the Democrats at least believe that their interests will thereby be best protected. They seem to believe men like Governor Woodring when they say, as he did before the Negro Democrats of Kansas recently: "I do not want to say one thing and do another. I am not playing for your vote. I am a man asking you to vote for any one who you believe will have a sincerity of purpose and an honesty of action."

The Kansas City American expresses it thus:

The governor has demonstrated on numerous occasions his concern for the welfare and well-being of the Negro race in Kansas and his most recent commission to investigate the educational opportunities and facilities of the race in the state should in itself bring to his support every serious minded man and woman in the state. Men are known and measured by their acts. Thus Governor Woodring merits return to the office which he seeks and the American predicts for him a vindicative fight and victory.

Any party, whether Republican, Democratic, or Socialist, which can convince people by their acts and not merely by their words will sooner or later get the votes.

THE NEGRO GOING DEMOCRATIC SAYS OPPORTUNITY POLL

Returns From Forty States Indicate Strong Deflection From Republicans

First returns of 2,680 votes received in the Opportunity, Journal of Negro Life, Presidential poll from forty States indicate a strong deflection from the Republican party on the part of Negro voters, according to Ira DeA. Reid, director of research of the National Urban League.

The purpose of the poll is to ascertain the probable political trend of the Negro vote in the coming Presidential election, and the Department of Research of the National Urban League is making an analysis of the ballots. Agents of Opportunity and branches of the Urban League are distributing the ballots and there is a tremendous interest throughout the country. The votes were distributed on the basis of party affiliation as follows: Democratic party, 1,344; Republican party, 1,168; Socialist party, 132; Communist party, 32; other parties, 4.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, governor of the State of New York, the leading Presidential nominee, up to this time has received the largest number of votes, 588. He is closely followed by ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, Presidential nominee of the Democratic party in 1928, with 540 votes. Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, leads his ticket with 480 votes. Ex-President Calvin Coolidge is not far behind with 336; while Charles Gates Dawes, of Illinois, former Vice-President, received 248 votes. Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, ran exceptionally well on the Republican ticket, polling 116 votes.

Interesting is the revelation that Socialism and Communism seem to have little appeal for the Negro voter. Norman Thomas polled 100 of his party's votes, while William Z. Foster received more than 80 per cent of the total Communist votes.

Most prominent among the favorite sons was "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Oklahoma, who polled 36 votes. Bill Thompson received a smattering recognition from the State of Illinois, while Father Devine, popular Negro cultist of New York, also came in for some acknowledgement.

The geographical distribution of the votes shows that in the New England States Republican candidates lead by two to one, first place on the ticket being divided equally between Coolidge and Hoover. The Middle Atlantic States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania reverse the situation, and the Democratic candidates headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt lead the Republicans by the same proportion. In the East North Central States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan the honors were equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats with the exception of the State of Missouri, which voted heavily in favor of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith. In the South Atlantic States of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Democratic candidates lead by four to one. In other sections of the country, including the Pacific Coast and the West North Central States, the Democratic candidates had a slight lead over their Republican opponents.

The occupational distribution of voters shows ministers and school teachers to be predominately Republican in their thinking; while the semi-skilled and skilled workers are predominately Democratic—as are the students, domestic workers and clerical employees. Physicians, social workers, business men and lawyers distributed their votes between the Republican and Democratic parties. The heaviest vote in the Socialist group was cast by social workers; while domestic workers, male and female, were responsible for the largest number of votes polled for the Communist party. The occupational distribution of the voters was as follows:

Occupation	Total	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	Com
Physicians	236	114	98	24	0
Clergymen	76	47	25	3	0
Teachers	164	102	55	7	0
Housewives	133	91	39	5	3
Social Workers.	176	74	67	35	0
Laborers	71	22	49	0	0
Students	81	26	47	8	3
Domestics	125	43	73	3	3
Business Men ..	132	96	96	0	0
Clerical & Civil Service Employees	192	69	115	5	3
Lawyers	88	31	28	4	0

N. Y. EVENING POST

MAR 18 1932

9 IN DAKOTA SLATE WON BY ROOSEVELT

Murray's Brother George Elected Sole Delegate Pledged to Oklahoman

30,000 VOTE DEMOCRATIC

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FARGO, N. D., March 18 (AP).—Governor Roosevelt of New York won nine of North Dakota's ten Democratic national convention delegates in Tuesday's primary on the basis of unofficial returns from all but 213 of the State's 2,235 precincts today.

George Murray, Berthold, N. D., farmer, pledged to support his brother, Governor W. H. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma, won the tenth seat. Murray was in charge of his brother's North Dakota campaign.

In the contest for the State's eleven seats in the Republican National Convention, nine delegates pledged to President Hoover were in the lead, with eight definitely elected on the basis of returns from all but 180 precincts.

Other Two Uninstructed

The other two among the eleven highest were uninstructed as to individuals but considered by their Non-Partisan League sponsors to be anti-Hoover. They were told at the Non-Partisan State convention to support a "progressive." They were in the ninth and eleventh positions in the tabulations.

Governor Roosevelt, with returns in from 2,007 precincts, had 48,246 to 29,103 for Mr. Murray. Tabulations from 2,017 precincts gave France 32,697 and "General" Jacob S. Coxey, Mayor of Massillon, Ohio, 22,008 on the Republican ticket.

On the Republican ballot, the highest man was R. A. Nestos of Minot, former Governor and a Hoover delegate, who polled 46,450 votes. Down to ninth position, all delegates were pledged for Mr. Hoover, while the tenth to rank was an uninstructed delegate.

William Stern of Fargo and Mrs. Helma Stenerson of Minot, Hoover supporters, won races for national committeeman and committee woman, defeating two incumbents indorsed by the Nonpartisans.

H. H. Perry of Ellendale defeated two opponents to win in the Democratic National Committeeman contest. He received the indorsement of the Democratic State Convention, which also indorsed Governor Roosevelt.

Two G. O. P.'s May Switch

BOSTON, March 18 (AP).—The possibility that two former Republicans may be members of the Roosevelt slate of candidates for delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention appeared today.

Mayor James M. Curley, head of Governor Roosevelt's campaign for delegates in this State, announced that Colonel Percy A. Guthrie, organizer of the famous Black Watch Regiment of Canadians in the World War, had been offered a vacant place on the slate.

Colonel Guthrie is a registered Republican, although he voted for Alfred E. Smith in the Presidential election of 1928. He must decide whether he will change his party affiliation today for this is the last day for certifying names of candidates.

The vacant place was that which was occupied until yesterday by J. C. Joseph Flamand, French Consul General at Boston.

The other former Republican is definitely on the Roosevelt slate, he is Joseph H. Hanken, of Revere.

Memphis G. O. P. in Rift

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18 (AP).—C. Arthur Bruce, wealthy lumberman, civic leader and Republican candidate for Governor in 1930, is the new champion of Shelby County's "lily-white" Republicans.

Bruce says he will attempt to end the reign of R. R. "Bob" Church, well-to-do Memphis Negro and dominating influence in Republican affairs here for more than a decade.

Bruce delegates and those of Church's so-called "black-and-tan" faction will contest for recognition at the State convention at Nashville in May and at the national meeting in Chicago next June.

The Bruce forces say if their delegates are not recognized at the State meeting they will make a fight for recognition at the national convention, where Church is certain to present himself as a delegate.

DEMOCRATS HEAR GOVERNOR AT CONVENTION—Delegates from every district in the state of Kansas journeyed to Topeka recently to attend the annual Democratic state convention and to pledge their support to Governor Woodring, indicated by arrow. Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, who made the keynote speech of the convention and praised the Woodring administration, is shown at the governor's left. Charles S. Bettis is chairman of the convention

DEMOCRATS VIE FOR NATIONAL LEADERSHIP

WASHINGTON—Speculation as to who would lead the colored Democracy in the coming Presidential campaign, was rife here this week, following a pow wow held by national leaders over the week-end.

Among the politicians who were in the city and reputed to having held conferences were Ferdinand Q. Morton, New York Civil Service Commisioner, and prominent Tammanyite, who dropped in town with Judge Charles E. Toney, of the New York municipal courts.

The presence of Robert L. Nelson now of Philadelphia, who was the chief lieutenant to Julian Rainey, of Boston, four years ago, when the latter headed the colored Democrats aided in the complications. Mr. Nelson disclaimed any political significance as being attached to his visit giving out the word that he was here on business for the Elks' Civil Liberties Bureau.

According to political workers, Mr Nelson is not considered as a Democrat now, because of his recent appointment by the Republican Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, as boxing commissioner, at a salary of $5,000 annually.

The name of Dr. William J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, is also identified with the scramble for national leadership, and it is reported that he hopes to edge out Morton in the race

Williston in Saddle

The activities of the colored Democrats at the present time are being directed by Dr. F. O. Williston, 1110 Fairmont Street, who is chairman of the National Democratic Negro Voters' League. The organization was launched a year ago, and at the present time has branches in 29 states, it is claimed.

Mr. Morton did not confer with Dr. Williston, according to the latter, who attached no significance to his presence. Dr. Thompkins has not been in the city since November, despite reports of his presence. Neither of these aspirants belong to the voters' league, stated Tuesday, although they are eligible.

Southern Man Wanted

It is the consensus of opinion among Democrats that Dr. Williston has the edge in the leadership race, because it is reputed that the national Democratic leaders want to head up the colored group with a man from the South. Dr.D Williston is from North Carolina. Morton was educated at Howard and reached his prominence in New York, but claims Mississippi at his home.

The league officers, including Dr. Williston, John H. Clinton, of Texas, vice-chairman, and James H. Howard, secretary-treasurer, have contacted state chairmen and national committeemen in 29 states in building up their executive committee.

The names of the colored representatives endorsed by these officials are designated upon the executive committee. Neither Mr. Morton nor Dr. Thompkins are upon the executive committee of the voters' league, it being explained that no endorsement has been received for them. The committee included: A. H. Underdown, Ohio; Dr. Leary Perry, N.C.; S. H. Rose, W.Va.: J. Louis Taylor, Md.; Dr. H. M. Gray, Va.; J. C. Coles, Mich.; Fred Gardner, Ariz.; William Greenwell, Utah; W. Justin Carter, Jr., Pa.; A' P. Cannal, Jr., R.I.: Dr. I. W. Young, Okla.; E. V. Crain, Calif.; Arthur R. Barber, Idaho and Tom Smith, Md.

While the Democrats are not expressing confidence in any prospective candidate, they believe that their contentions as to why one should vote the ticket deserve consideration. Among these being that after fifty years of the Northern Carpet-bagger and mis-directed colored leaderships, the group cannot look to the political leadership of any colored man and refer to it with pride as being outstanding. Among those they point out as being shorn of every vestige of political honor are: William McDonald, of Texas; Cohen of Louisiana; Ben Davis, of Georgia; Call, of Florida, and others.

The voters' league is organizing a liberty drive to secure funds to aid the National Democratic Committee Dr. Williston has declared that the organization plans to be on the giving end as well as the receiving end.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
TRIBUNE
APR 19 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET.

The Colored Women's Democratic club will meet Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Leana Oats, 2134 Tippecanoe street.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton will address the meeting before the business session.

matters pertaining to the Summer program of the association were considered.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD
APR 23 1932

City Club Launched By Negro Democrats

Negro Democrats of Yonkers last night organized the city wide Democratic Club and elected William Brooks president.

A business meeting is slated for Monday night at the Brooks home, 4 Morgan Street, where the organization took place.

Other officers are William Hayward, vice-president; William White, secretary; George Brown, treasurer; Carl Jackson and Mrs. Libbie Brooks, ward committee.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
APR 21 1932

Colored Democrats Ask Leader's Name

A resolution calling upon S. H. Branch, who claims the Colored Democratic county leadership, to tell about the outcome of the race for the Colored Democratic leadership of Jersey City, was adopted by the Jersey City Colored Democratic Association at its meeting Monday night at 785 Ocean Av. The meeting was presided over by Edwin B. Holden, vice-president of the association.

The meeting was well attended and during the evening many routine

Party Affiliation

FORM RICHMOND NEGRO DEM CLUB

Richmond, Va.—(CNS)—R. C. Jackson, president of the Independent Voters League of this city, an organization of Negro voters, has announced here last week that the organization's name will be changed to the Richmond Democratic League.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

JAN 11 1932

Negro Democrats Set for Convention

F. O. Williston, chairman of the National Democratic Negro Voters' League, has announced that the colored voters of the District of Columbia will be organized soon to select delegates to the Democratic national convention in Chicago.

The leaders of the league some time ago expressed hope that the meeting would be held in Chicago.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

JAN 8 1932

Charter Is Granted To Negro Dem Club

Charter has been granted by the secretary of state at Austin for incorporation of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club. Incorporators are Julius White, C. A. Gilmore and J. M. Nabrit, Jr.

The club was chartered for the purpose of promoting "good citizenship among the negro citizens of Houston, Harris County and the state of Texas, to encourage them to pay their poll tax, and to bring about an increase in the proper use of the ballot."

The club, according to the charter, will hold meetings of instruction, distribute literature, and by educational means instil the principles of the club into its members.

The corporation will have no capital stock and will not be operated for profit, according to its organizers.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.
KANS. KANSAN

JAN 14 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Organization of a Negro Democratic club was perfected last night in the office of Dorsey Green, Negro attorney, 516 Minnesota avenue. The officers elected: Alvin Davis, president; Rice Fitzpatrick, vice president; Marshall Banks, secretary; Louis Kelso, assistant secretary; Wilbur Jackson, treasurer, and Hinton Johnson, sergeant-at-arms.

PROVIDENCE, R. I
NEWS

JAN 26 1932

COLORED GROUP ORGANIZES TO AID DEMOCRATS

Dissatisfaction with G. O. P. Rule Voiced at Meeting Here

Steps were being taken today for organizing a Providence unit of colored Democrats, similar to those already functioning in other cities of the State. Provision for these steps was made last night when John F. Lopez addressed a meeting at Democratic headquarters, 37 Weybosset street. Martin Cannavan, president of the Newport unit, presided.

Edward J. Higgins, member of the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee, introduced the temporary chairman.

"We need a change," said Lopez, "we are going to be criticized. The intelligent man, however, is not going to criticize. This is a new day for the Negro. We are tired of being kicked around by the Republican party. We want recognition. If we find it in the Democratic party, we want to support it. Find a leader and go out and work."

J. Howard McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said: "The Democratic party means to help you. Never in the 130 years of its existence has it done anything adverse to the interest of the colored people of the State. You and your people are welcome."

State Senator Isaac Moses, Joseph T. Curran, city treasurer of Central Falls, and John J. Wrenn, vice president of the Young Men's Democratic League, also spoke.

Chick Suggs, organizer of the meeting, selected a nominating committee of six members, at the request of the presiding officer. The following were named: Alfred Thomas, Jr., Clarence Ball, Steve Jones, Wilfred Jones, Paul A. Grandy, chairman, and Chick Suggs, ex-officio.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

JAN 28 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS ENDORSE NEW LEADER

John D. Davis, standard bearer of the Progressive Colored Democratic Association of Hudson County, Inc., was named as their choice for leader of the Jersey City colored Democracy, at a meeting last night at the Colored Elks' Club, 735 Ocean avenue.

The officers elected are: John D. Davis, president; John E. White, first vice president; William Kelly, second vice president; George Worthy, secretary, and Moses E. Gibs treasurer.

JERSEY CITY, N. J
JOURNAL

JAN 28 1932

Negro Democrats Want Davis Leader

John D. Davis, standard bearer of the Progressive Colored Democratic Association of Hudson County, Inc., was named as its choice for leader of Jersey City's Colored Democracy at a meeting last night at the Colored Elks' Club, 735 Ocean Av.

The purpose of the gathering, it is announced, was to bring together under one banner the colored Democratic clubs of the county.

The officers elected are John D. Davis, president; John E. White, first vice-president; William Kelly, second vice-president; George Worthy, secretary, and Moses E. Gibson, treasurer.

LONG BRANCH, N. J
RECORD

JAN 18 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

SHREWSBURY, Jan. 18. — The Colored Democratic Club of Shrewsbury was organized in Hance Park, and more than 100 persons were present. Henry etters was elected president and Roy Jones, vice president. Richard Cheatham, of Red Bank, was organizer.

Plans were made for the next meeting which is to be held Feb. 1 at the Riverside Red Bank, which will be jointly attended by colored clubs from this place, Eatontown, Fair Haven, Atlantic Highlands, Middletown Township, and Keyport, to endorse candidates and lay plans for active campaigns.

DR. ALEXANDER DEFENDS THE DEMOCRATS

ORANGE, N.J.— Republican leaders in New Jersey were assailed for their "inconsistency" by Dr. Walter G. Alexander, now a power in state Democratic circles, in a statement issued last week in response to attacks made against him recently in the Republican camp.

Dr. Alexander, former assemblyman under the G.O.P. banner and bitter political enemy of the Republican, Oliver Randolph, assistant U.S. attorney, declared that "if any group of people has tried to carry water on both shoulders, it has been the blind followers of the Republican party."

"Mock concern is being manifested by the faithful devotees of the G.O.P. because the new Democratic administration has not turned over the reins of government to those who supported the Democrats," he said.

"But the inconsistency of this attitude lies in the fact that the Republicans have had absolute control of New Jersey for three years and did absolutely nothing.

"These same faithful folks did not complain. But now, because nothing tangible has been done in three weeks, they are endeavoring to cast senseless taunts at those who had courage enough to oppose the ill-fated candidacy of David Baird."

Alexander pointed out that the Republicans have had actual control of the state since 1916, because, despite three Democratic governors during that period, the G.O.P. controlled the legislature, thus rendering Democratic governors more or less "impotent."

He continued:

"Whatever has been accomplished for us in the Republican party has come as a result of action by Independents who refused to accept the pat on the back by the Republican leaders. The place in the legislature did not come as a result of any wish on the part of Republican leaders, but was made possible by men who had previously been connected with the Progressive party and had stood under Theodore Roosevelt. This same group was responsible for the creation of a place in the delegation to the Republican National Convention. This same group created opportunities in the Internal Revenue Department where nine men were once employed. It is significant that since the non-participation of the Independent group, most of these men have been dropped out of the Internal Revenue Department."

"New Jersey Democrats have presented a program asking for recognition in the distribution of major positions as well as smaller jobs, while in the past little was asked, and less given," he added. "At one time it was considered a reflection to be designated a Democrat. But anyone in the ranks of the Democracy can point with pride to the group of men who took the leadership in the last campaign."

"Some of those who were active and intend to be continually so are: the Rev. J. C. Love of Montclair; the Rev. Fireman W. Means, of Jersey City; Dr. C. T. Branch, of Camden; Counselor J. Leroy Jordan, of Elizabeth; Dr. J. L. Baxter, of Newark; Counselor J. Bernard Johnson, of Newark; Dr. Leroy Morris of Trenton; Dr. A. D. Maxwell, of Paterson; and the Rev. George Morris, Camden:: and Dr. Alexander.

TAMMANY'S NEGRO ORGAN.

With their eyes fixed on the 1932 Presidential and state elections, and their hopes high in anticipation of getting financial "sinews of war" from the Democratic Party, Negro editors, would-be-editors and their loyal supporters are bestirring themselves and breathing their aspirations and pet plans into the ears of Chairman Farley of the Democratic State Committee and Chief Curry of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Curry is the object of most attention. Tammany ought to have a Negro organ "published" if not printed in Harlem, he is being told. The editors of the Interstate Tatttler, which is friendly to Democratic uptown leaders, contend their claims should be considered as a reward for years of espousal of Tammany's cause. Mr. McLean, editor of the Harlem Star, has opened a printing plant and expects to bring out his publication in the interests of the Tiger more regularly.

The report is that Ferdinand Q. Morton is soon to have an organ, as no Harlem newspaper has much to say about the United Colored Democracy, which is to be largely financed by a lieutenant who runs a club on Seventh Avenue and edited by George Schuyler. The editor of the New York Contender, which is published around campaign times, is also imploring Democratic leaders "not for alms but opportunity."

While they differ as to choice, there is a unanimity of opinion that Tammany needs a Negro organ in Harlem. May the best man win.

MORTON ATTACKS HOOVER IN ST. LOUIS SPEECH.

We'll All be Democrats After Hoover, says the Commissioner.

Afro-American

DEMOCRATS RUN MAN FOR HOUSE

2/20/32

City Urged to Divide its Votes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Democracy opened its offensive here Friday (the 123rd anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth) in its battle for the colored vote in the crucial city of St. Louis.

A crowd of more than one thousand filled Hibernian Hall to pay tribute to Joseph L. McLemore, black candidate for Congress, opposing L. C. Dyer, white Rep., and Ferdinand Q. Morton, black civil service commissioner of America's greatest city.

Mr. Morton, talking from a prepared manuscript, said he never sought leadership, that we are suffering from too much leadership and that deeds rather than words determine the real leader. Hoover is no Lincoln, he declared. Hoover has a Southern Democrat's head, but not his heart. "A.H. (After Hoover)," he added, "we'll all be Democrats.' He urged the election of McLemore.

Turning to his manuscript he characterized as "indecent and dishonable," the present legislative investigation of the New York city government and charged that this inquiry was inspired by the Republican National Committee. New York City, he said, was no more wicked than the rest of the world, and that by far the greater number of its inhabitants were just "plain home loving people."

Lincoln, he said, although a spiritual giant was willing to perpetuate slavery to save the union. He urged America to solve its own destiny staying free world pacts, leagues and courts.

In his brief criticism of the present day Republican party, Mr. Morton caustically remarked that the Republican party of Herbert Hoover is **not comparable to the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln. "Lincoln," he said, "would have insisted that Negroes enjoy all rights."** He pleaded for an intelligent and courageous use of the ballot by Negroes, claiming that twelve million Negroes could not then be denied their rights. **Mr. Morton pledged his support to any Democratic nominee irrespective of his religion or the section of the country from which he came.**

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Central Negro Democratic Club of St. Louis.

Banquet Follows

A banquet attended by one hundred persons followed the mass meeting. At the banquet, Dr. Howard M. Smith, veteran Democratic leader of Kansas City, who told how with 45,000 almost solid Republican colored votes in St. Louis the colored citizens of that city were still waiting for the erection of a new hospital for which funds had been voted in 1922.

"In Democratic Kansas City," he said, "bonds were voted in 1925 for a new Negro hospital and in 1930 it was erected and occupied."

DEMOCRAT

Sedalia, Mo

FEB 14 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS MET IN ST. LOUIS

Fred Ferguson and B. P. Toley leading negro democratic workers of this city have returned home from St. Louis, where Friday night they attended a negro democratic meeting.

Ferdinand Q. Morton, negro, civil service commissioner of New York City, was the principal speaker of the evening. Other prominent negro democrats on the program were Felix Payne, and Dr. W. J. Tompkins, editor of the Kansas City American, both of Kansas City.

Organization plans was the topic used by several of the speakers.

Approximately seven thousand negro democrats from all over the state of Missouri attended the meeting which was held in the Hibernian hall.

Ferguson, who is president of the Sedalia negro democratic club, stated that he is planning on holding several meetings of the local organization within a short time, preparatory to the coming city and primary elections.

GAZETTE

Emporia, Kans

FEB 26 1932

A PROMISE OF JOBS

Bert Rich, Colored Democrat, Gets Praise in Letter.

Emporia colored men may soon get jobs at the state house or other Kansas institutions, according to the promise made this week by Ed Arnold, vice-chairman of the state board of administration, to Bert Rich, Emporia's colored Democrat statesman and contractor. Arnold also congratulated Rich on his work in having the colored people change their political views before the county clerk so that they can vote Democratic in the August primaries. Rich is forming an Emporia colored Democratic club.

Arnold's letter, written Tuesday on board of administration stationery, follows:

"Dear Mr. Rich,

"Mr. John H. Riddle was in the office this morning telling us about your being such a fine man with a great deal of influence and that you would like to get a job for one or two of your people. We will be glad to do this just as soon as we can find a place. In the meantime, he says you are going to have the folks change their political views before the county clerk, which is mighty fine. I can guarantee you you will never regret it in the future.

"Be glad to hear from you at any time, and with kindest regards, I am, Yours very truly,

"Ed Arnold."

Gov. Harry H. Woodring is chairman of the board of administration, but Arnold, as vice-chairman, has immediate control. Other members are W. F. O'Brien and George L. McCarty. Arnold lives at Chapman. Mr. Riddle, who lives at Marion, is a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket.

"I have been in Emporia in politics for 40 years," Rich said this morning as he watched a reporter copy and check the Arnold letter. "I was in Emporia when Captain Warren was mayor. But under the Republican party never has a colored man from here got a job as high as janitor at the state house.

"Yes, they might have accidentally stumbled on a job for me, picking up cans in the alleys, when I just came off a $20,000 contract," Rich added, laughing. He is busy perfecting his Democrat organization to cinch those jobs that Arnold has promised him.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.
KANS. KANSAN

FEB 24 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS IN FETE

Nearly Hundred From Here at Afro-American Washington Day Celebration at Topeka.

Several hundred persons, including nearly a hundred from Wyandotte county, attended the Afro-American Washington day celebration at Topeka, according to Dorsey Green, leader of the local group, who returned yesterday from the capital.

Marching from the station to the capital, the delegation was greeted by Gov. Harry Woodring, then it gathered at Metropolitan hall for lunch.

Dorsey Green, attorney, and one of the speakers at the luncheon, said in part:

"The Republicans are going to tell you what a wonderful thing it is to restore prosperity, but for these thirty years they have not lived up to their promises.

"The people of Wyandotte county came up eighty-six strong, and we are ready to fight a battle for the Democratic party and put Harry Woodring in the office for governor."

Other speakers were the Rev. S. E. Newell, Kansas City Kansas; Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo., editor of the Kansas City American; George O. Jackson, the shorthand reporter for the American; Benny Robinson, Kansas City Kansas, aand Earl Wilkins of the Kansas City Call.

Green was elected president of the organization; Ben Robinson second vice president. George Jackson, Kansas City Kansas, was elected assistant secretary.

At the state house the colored Democratic group was photographed with the governor. Guy Helvering, state highway commissioner, Green, Governor Woodring and Thompkins were the chief speakers at the evening program at Memorial hall.

The Western university quartet, which made several appearances, was complimented by Governor

Woodri
Granbe
Freema
Helen C

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

MAR 9 - 1932

Colored Democrats Want Clark Leader

Lincoln Clark, worker for many years in local colored Democracy and for a long time on the Court House custodial staff, is busy these days receiving congratulations on the well-attended rally recently of the associated colored Democratic organizations at 741 Ocean Av. The affair was arranged by the Association of Colored Democratic Clubs. The purpose of the rally was to ratify the choice of the majority of colored Democrats of Clark as leader to succeed the late Gilbert Brown. The gathering voted unanimously to send a delegation to Mayor Hague this week to seek official recognition of Clark as colored Democratic leader. Many speakers declared this move should have been made long ago, as no other candidate for the office has the experience and qualifications for the job as has Clark.

Soon after Brown's death, Mayor Hague is understood to have told the colored Democrats to choose their own leader and at some dozen meetings since that time Clark has been named. Whatever opposition there is, is said to have no organization backing whereas Clark has the endorsement of the allied Democratic clubs of colored voters.

Among those who addressed the gathering and paid high tribute to Clark were former Assistant Prosecutor Lewis G. Hansen, County Chairman S. H. Branch, Le Roy Baxter, of Essex, state leader of colored Democracy, and Assistant Prosecutor Bernard Johnson, of Essex.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES

MAR 7 1932

MORTON NAMED NEGRO LEADER

Party leadership was discussed yesterday by negro Democratic politicians at headquarters of the National Democratic Negro Voters League, in the 800 block Florida Ave. N. W., brought together such leaders as William T. Thompkins, of Kansas City, Mo.; Ferdinand Q. Morton, New York civil service commissioner and prominent Tammany Hall leader; Dr. D. A. Williston, president of the voters league; Robert L. Nelson, leader of the colored Democrats during the last presidential election; James Howard, J. Louis Taylor, Michael Jones, George H. Wilson and Judge Charles E. Toney, of the New York municipal courts.

It was agreed that F. Q. Morton would lead the colored Democrats to the national convention in Chicago in June.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEWS-PRESS

MAR 7 1932

The efforts that are being made to round up the Negro voters in Kansas for the Democratic ticket this year are meeting with rebuffs in some quarters. The Democratic managers have undertaken the organization of Negro clubs in the towns and cities where there is a considerable Negro population, but Republican workers are following closely in their footsteps with plans to nullify what their opponents have done. The largest Negro organization effected in the movement thus far is the club formed some nights ago in Kansas City, Kan., at a dinner, with Governor Harry Woodring as the guest of honor and speaker. Since then, organization of the Negro voters by the Republicans has been in progress, and numerous desertions from the Democratic club are reported. A rumpus was stirred up by the organization of a club of Negro voters at Ottawa last week. The gathering was held in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The church officers have announced that the building will not be open hereafter to meetings of the club. Also the man who was elected treasurer of the club has protested that he is not a Democrat.

Political - 1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
CAPITAL

SEP 26 1932

City, County Negroes Turning Democratic

Negro voters of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County are reported tired of Herbert Hoover as President and have gone Democratic.

As a result the Colored Democratic Association of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County has been organized with J. Saunders Chase as president. Chase announces that the club is enlarging daily and predicts victory for Roosevelt and Garner, Congressman Stephen W. Gambrill and Senator Millard Tydings.

The Negro Club will back all Democrats in November holding that the G. O. P. are too tangled in money interest to bother about the average citizen.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS

SEP 25 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRAT CLUB TO MEET WEDNESDAY

Members of the Nebraska Negro Democratic club will hold a meeting for all Democratic candidates at their headquarters, 2018 No. 24th St. Wednesday night at 8 p. m.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

SEP 27 1932

DEMOCRATS REPORT

A report on the recent meeting in Asbury Park will be presented tomorrow night by Mrs. Mary Louise Cornell, president of the Hudson County Progressive Colored Women's Democratic Club. The Progressive Club will meet at the new clubrooms, 585 Bramhall avenue, Jersey City. Mrs. Cornell will preside.

TUCSON, ARIZ.
TUCSON DAILY CITIZEN

SEP 20 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS SEEKING CITY JOBS

The city council listened to a patronage complaint at its meeting Monday evening, when Allen C. Jones, president of the Pima County Negro Democratic Club, appeared to demand the club's quota of city jobs.

He said that when the present administration came into power eight Negro Republicans had been dismissed. His complaint was not that they were let out, but that an equal number of Negro Democrats had not been put in their places. Nothing was said publicly to salve the colored political leader's disappointment.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
NEWS

SEP 25 1932

NEGROES LEAGUE TO HOLD ROOSEVELT-OLSON RALLY

Roosevelt-Olson headquarters will be opened by the Negro Non-Partisan league at the Pioneer hall, 57 Rondo st., Monday evening.

At a mass meeting at that time A. J. Conroy and Anthony Stephanco will speak for Gov. Olson and John J. McDonough and E. C. Quamme for Gov. Roosevelt. Meetings will be held there every evening until election, with Monday set aside for mass meetings.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

SEP 25 1932

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club will hold a meeting at 2018 North Twenty-fourth street at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. A number of candidates will speak.

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I wish to say a few words about the Negro voting at the national election. As I see it, every Negro in the South ought to vote for the Democratic party at the coming election in November. I am 58 years old and have voted a Republican ticket every national election since I became 21, but I have come to the conclusion that it is not wrong to vote for issues and principles, regardless of parties. The leaders of the Republican party, that is (whites) in the South, believe that they can do the Negro any way—give him no consideration—just kick him out for white leadership, and he will vote the Republican ticket regardless.

Up to now it has been true. It is being said what the Republican party has done for us, and the question comes, "what have the Democrats done for us?" It is not a matter of "have done," but what they "are doing" now. My answer is practically nothing. So since neither one is doing anything, let us vote for the Democrats this time, if for nothing else, only to let the Republican administration know that we can vote the Democratic ticket in the South at the national election.

I want to call our race's attention to one thing, and that is this: the Republican party has not done anything for the race any more than giving a small per cent a few government jobs, and they are quitting that gradually, and very little good that has done the Southern Negro. On the other hand, all the Southern Negro has got, he got by working and dealing with the Southern Democrat. It is just as right for the Southern Negro to vote for the Democrats as for the Northern Negro, and more so when it is necessary to do so.

Fitzgerald, Ga. REV. W. A. TUCKER.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

SEP 26 1932

WICHITAN TO HEAD EX-SERVICE MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB

P. C. Rickord Is Honored by Fifth District Men at Meet Here Sunday

YOUNG GROUP ELECTS

A joint meeting of the Young Men's Democratic club and the Exervice Men's Democratic club for the Fifth district of Kansas was held Sunday morning in the aviation room of the Allis hotel. The meeting was presided over by Charles Swan, president of the Young Men's Democratic club. About 100 young Democrats from Wichita and the southwest section of the state attended the meeting.

District officers were elected for both organizations, and El Dorado was selected as the meeting place for 1933. The date of the meeting was not set, although it probably will be in the early fall.

Officers elected for the Fifth district Young Men's Democratic club were William Benson of El Dorado, chairman; Dulo Metz, Newton, vice chairman, and M. R. Murphy, McPherson, secretary.

Officers for the Fifth district Exservice Men's Democratic club are P. C. Rickord, Wichita, chairman; Price Donough, El Dorado, vice chairman; Jim Houston, Newton, vice chairman, and Lloyd Laws, Wichita, secretary.

Reports of committees were heard and approved, and Charles Swan, presiding officer, was authorized to name a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. The committee will be named later.

Several prominent Democratic leaders were introduced and made short talks. Among these were Bert McCluggage of El Dorado.

Charles Bettis of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club gave a short talk, telling the part the negroes will play in the coming election.

James Nash of Wichita emphasized the excellent record Governor Woodring has made as chief executive of the state, and predicted a record vote for his return to the governorship. He also pointed with pride to the records of Sen. George McGill and Congressman W. A Ayres.

James B. Wood of Liberal, candidate for lieutenant governor; Joe Burns, candidate for state treasurer Charles Bowman, candidate for justice of the supreme court, Ken Robison, C. F. Wilkerson and William Benson also made short talks.

Mose Vincent was elected secretary for the colored Young Men' Democratic Fifth district club.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

SEP 28 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET

The Sixth and Seventh Wards Colored Democratic Club will meet at the Beatty Park shelter house at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 29 1932

Colored Democrats Hold Big Meeting

Joelson and Saltzman Address Gathering at Headquarters.

One of the largest groups of colored citizens ever to meet in a political gathering were present Tuesday evening at the Passaic County Democratic league, 140 Governor street. The hall was taxed to capacity and many were unable to gain admittance because of lack of space.

Judge Harry Joelson spoke and was recorded a great reception. Judge Joelson spoke on the problem of the colored man who has been completely forgotten in his struggles due to the economic depression, and who has suffered more than any other people.

Edward H. Saltzman, Democratic candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward was enthusiastically received and warmly welcomed by many friends with whom he grew up. Mr. Saltzman promised that he would always be at the service of his friends and neighbors, and said that in running for office he was prompted by sincere motives and not by political ambitions.

Harry Weiss, campaign manager for Mr. Saltzman, delivered a splendid address on the national affairs. David Harrison presented Judge Joelson and spoke of the judge's friendship toward the Negro. David Laderman, who presented Mr. Saltzman, also spoke on the problems facing the "forgotten man." The Rev. C. B. Riley presided throughout the evening. Entertainment was furnished by the Dr. Thomas Manly quartet and Negro spiritual singers. Refreshments were served.

THE GEORGIA PRIMARY

Today (Wednesday)) the white Deocratic voters will go to the polls and cast their ballots for men to be nominated for the various state officers. The campaign for the past several months has been the bitterest since the days of the Hoke Smith and Joe Brown conflict, and has been conducted on a plane of personal abuse, charges and counter charges of almost every conceivable nature, with a mixture of religious intolerance injected for a spicy flavor. If we would believe all many of the candidates said about each other we could easily form an opinion that Georgia and the nation will be in a terrible predicament with such men in the high positions of trust and responsibility, but this is only politics.

The greatest interest has been in the senatorial race with Governor Russell and Congressman Crisp contending for the distinguished honor of filling the unexpired term of the lamented Senator Harris. Congressman Crisp has been acclaimed the most valuable man in the lower house of Congress by leading characters from all over the nation and yet his opponent paints him as ignorant and inefficient and incapable of representing his state after twenty years of faithful service. The Governor is also charged with being a shirker of official duties and a novice in national and international affairs. It is amusing to read what one says about the other and speculation has been rife as to the outcome. The ballots today will settle the contest in the sentorial contest and many other races, althuogh it is likely that a runoff will be necessary in the gubernatorial combat, with Talmadge, Hardwick and Nix probably leading.

Webelieve that all the men aspiring are qualified to fill the offices which they are seeking and that the multiplicity of charges are merely the political means to a selfish end. It isa pity, however, that such able men will resort to these petty and unethical tactics in their over anxiety to discredit their opponents and gain votes, but thoughtful citizens can often discern between the sincere and false, although too many of the voters think little of true merit. The most wicked part of the primary is that the result is tantamount to election, and yet nearly half of the citizens are deprived of the privilege of having a voice in choosing the men to represent the whole citizenry. It matters not if you are a college president, bishop, capitalist or a wealthy farmer and heavy tax-payer you are eliminated from the ballot box if you happen to be a Negro, and thousands of men will flock to the voting booths with only a vague ideaof what or for whom they are voting. No wonder there is so much mud-slinging and scandalous charges in the campaign; it is fundamentally wrong and unjust to disfranchise by force and class legislation such a large number of law-abiding and industrious citizens. The ballot is a powerful remedy for most of our economic ills and abominable discrimination; and self-respecting Negroes should resist and oppose the UNDEMOCRATIC, unchristian, and unconstitutional white primary law.

CONSUL YERBY BOLTS G.O.P. ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON.— Declaring that President Hoover and his chief advisors are absolutely indifferent to the welfare of the Negro, W. J Yerby. for 26 years in the U.S. Foreign Service, has announced that he will not support the Republican party and will campaign actively for Roosevelt and Garner.

The bolting of the G.O.P. by Mr. Yerby, who has recently retired from the service, came like a bomb shell in view of the fact that he was among the early stalwarts, inculding the Hon. J. C. Napier and J. T. Settle, who helped to build up the colored Republican organization in Tennessee. It was under Theodore Roosevelt that Consul Yerby received his first appointment.

Oppos eDePriest

Consul Yerby stated that his decision to support the Democratic ticket is the result of a firm conviction that in doing so he will be working for the best interest of his group.

Opposing the re-election of President Hoover, the man who nominated Judge Parker for the Supreme Court and urged his confirmation, is to Consul Yerby entirely consistent with the position of those who worked ardently to defeat Congressmen who had supported President Hoover's nominee. It is his honest belief, he said, that the old Republican party is dead, "that it died in 1912 when it failed to support Theodore Roosevelt for President instead of Taft."

Consul Yerby facetiously characterized the flowery speech of Roscoe Simmons at the recent republican convention as a belated "funeral oration." Supporting the Democratic ticket means also that the consul will actively oppose the re-election of Congressman Oscar DePriest in Chicago, since the Congressman is expected to support the man who heads the Republican ticket.

Consul Yerby was first appointed consul to Sierra Leone, British West Africa, in 1906. His district included all of West Africa from Morocco to the Congo with the exception of the Republic of Liberia. In 1925, he was transferred to Dakar, French West Africa, but his district remained the same. In 1925 he was transferred to La Rochelle, France. In 1926, he was sent to Oporto, Portugal, his territory embracing the northern half of that country, where the famous Port wine is produced. In 1930, by his own request, he was again transferred to France to the post at Nantes, one of the largest consular districts in France.

Mr. Yerbys' family resides in Chicago where it is expected he will make his residence following the campaign after his many years of absence from this country. It is thought that he has refused several offers to become the foreign representative of several importing and manufacturing concerns in the states.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE
SEP 27 1932

COLORED DEMOS RALLY

Ernest DeFrance to Be Chief Speaker at Meeting Here Tonight

Ernest DeFrance, only colored man ever to be elected vice chairman of a central committee of either major party in Kansas, will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the Colored Young Men's and Young Women's Democratic club at club headquarters, 1003 East Thirteenth, today at 8:15 p. m.

DeFrance is vice chairman of the Democratic county central committee and also is vice president of the Fifth District Colored Young Men's Democratic clubs, of which William H. Williamson is president. His selection as vice chairman of the central committee came as recognition of the work done by colored Democrats in the present campagn.

Other speakers on tonight's program will be J. F. Farley and Miss Mary Ellen Toggart. The public is invited.

In an announcement of the meeting the colored club took occasion to praise Walt Henrion, central committee chairman, for his administration and for the encouragement he has extended to colored voters. The young men's club now is the largest organization of colored voters in the state, having more than 1,200 members.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS
SEP 7 1932

Assails Waste by Democrats

Negro Says Hoover Is Curing Nation

President Herbert Hoover and the Republican Party have been seeking to cure what the Democratic Party did to the Nation 12 years ago, Roscoe Conklin Simmons, eloquent Chicago Negro, nephew of Booker T. Washington, told a mass meeting of 500 Detroit Negroes at the Armory Tuesday night.

"A lot of people don't want to talk about this as an issue in the campaign. They would rather tell us about the depression. Yet no public funds ever were spent in this or any other Country as freely as the Democrats spent the $26,000,000,000 during the War that Wilson was going to keep us out of. The continuing burden of that expenditure and of War outlays in other countries is the real cause of the depression," the speaker told his audience.

"Now they talk of debt cancellation. What difference does it make. You're never going to get that money back anyway."

Points to Disenfranchisment

Taking his cue from the banner of the Georgia delegation in the Chicago Democratic Convention—"Georgia his Southern home"—Simmons pictured Roosevelt, the standard bearer of Democracy, and Garner, his running mate, the Texan, as true examples of Southern Democracy.

"If you want to be Democrats, why not stay in the South, where the Democrats are in control?" the speaker asked.

"You have no moral right to come here and vote for the Party which to you represents the chains of slavery," he insisted.

Mississippi has 1,250,000 Negro citizens, about one-tenth of all the Negro population in America. Yet there are not more than 1,000 of them who can cast a ballot. "I can't believe that you came to Detroit to vote for the Party that took away my vote," he urged.

Free from Chains

Mentioning the many monuments to Lincoln in various parts of the world, Simmons paid tribute to the Emancipator by declaring the Negroes of America are a living monument.

"The Republican Party was born two and seventy years ago," he explained. "Seventy years ago, I wore chains; I was down in the valley; I couldn't write. Tonight I am standing on the mountain. I wear the same clothes as the average citizen. I have the ballot. Tonight the Negroes of America could write their check for $12,000,000,000. And in my opinion the Negro alone is able to sing the high note of the National Anthem—"The Land of the Free."

"What the Democratic Party has failed to do to us up here is not through any lack of desire, but only because the Republican Party stands between it and us."

Cites Garner's Acts

The speaker paid his respects to "Jack" Garner, the Texan, by explaining that one of his first bills in Congress, introduced April 4, 1911, proposed to abolish the Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, crack Negro units of the United States Army.

One of his first acts as Speaker, he declared, was the discharge of 33 Negro employees of the House.

J. C. Traylor was master of ceremonies and Charles Beecher Warren chairman of the meeting. Gov. Wilber M. Brucker also spoke and James E. Davidson, of Bay City, National committee member, drove to Detroit as a guest of honor.

Party Affiliation

DAYS OF BIAS GONE, OPINES REYNOLDS

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 6 — In response to an inquiry from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Robert R. Reynolds, Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator in North Carolina, has repudiated anti-Negro doggerel circulated in the course of his campaign. In his letter Mr. Reynolds expresses himself with a plainness that is exceptional in the South, saying:

"In my opinion the day of appealing to race prejudice and hatred has long since passed and I shall never knowingly be a party to arousing this ill feeling and hatred in North Carolina. I believe I have the respect and friendship of every decent law-abiding Negro in my home town and county. They have always been my friends, and I have endeavored in every way possible at my hand to befriend them and promote their welfare as individuals and as a race."

Mr. Reynolds also gives assurance that as a public official "I will endeavor to accord to you every legal and constitutional right and privilege you may be entitled to, and I am glad to see and know that you are exercising these rights and privileges in an intelligent and decent way."

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL

SEP 29 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET AT BARBERTON

Colored democratic voters in Barberton heard John Banks and Emmer M. Lancaster, of Akron, speak at a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. The entire democratic ticket was endorsed by the Barberton group, which is part of the county colored democratic organization, headed by Lancaster.

W. VA. DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEETS IN CHARLESTON

Republican Leadership Denounced As Policy of Organization Is Outlined—Other Cities In State Active.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 6—At the call of State Chairman I. J. K. Wells, following a conference with National Leader Robert L. Vann in Pittsburgh last week, a meeting of Negro Democratic leaders from all sections of the State assembled at the State capital to discuss plans for publicity and strategy for the State campaign.

A scathing address criticizing false Republican Negro leadership was delivered to the conference by L. G. Smith of Huntington, director of publicity of the Negro Democratic State Executive Committee. It was decided that a series of monster mass meetings would be held throughout the state at such places as Fairmont, Huntington, Charleston, Fayetteville, Logan, Beckley, Hinton, Bluefield and Welsh.

The meeting was well attended and was held in the offices of "Mont" Carper, Kanawha County leader. Among those in attendance were W. H. Huston of Logan, I. G. Smith of Huntington, Frank H. Jackson of Fairmont, I. M. Carper, C. E. Kimbrough, E. L. James, E. L. Powell of Charleston, Dave S. Ware of Fayetteville, R D. Chapman, Mrs E. B. Wells (associate chairman for Southern West Virginia), Ernest Fullen (chairman of First-Year Voters of Southern West Virginia) and I. J. K. Wells of Beckley, S. Brady Briggs of Hinton and J. Edward Meadows, Sr., chairman of the board of strategy. Meadows resides in Princeton.

Charleston Opens Brilliantly

Activities are taking definite shape in Kanawha County, largest and most powerful county in the state. Headquarters have been established in a spacious home at 905 Washington Street, under the supervision of County Chairman I. M. Carper, who for 30 years has been a Democrat and is one of the most respected citizens in the United States. E. E. Twine, A. W. Pettigrew, E. L. Powell, Attorney Dickerson, Mrs. Mary Ferrell, E. L. James and a number of other influential men and women are lending their energies to the cause of political progress in Kanawha county.

Bluefield Unfurls Banner

The southernmost city of the state, Bluefield, has started a pronounced movement toward the Democracy, under the able leadership of F. G. Blackman, Secretary Allen and Organizers Howard Abbott and Benjamin Moore, who are known widely in the United States as popular members of the great Edwards' Collegians. A fine headquarters has been opened at Jones and Bland Streets. Their campaign for Mercer County was formally opened Friday night, September 23, with a big rally in the auditorium of the Genoa Avenue High School. The meeting was brilliantly addressed by John Kee, candidate for Congress from the Fifth District of West Virginia, and by I. J. K. Wells, who bitterly condemned the Hoover administration for its wanton suppression of the Negro's rights and privileges, declaring that "Hoover, an American President, sanctioned a lily-white voting policy in violation of the Constitution of the United States. He insulted the race in his unfair reduction of the 24th Infantry to the rank of stevedores, in the abolition of the 10th Cavalry, and placed a black mark forever upon the record of this great country in humiliating the Gold Star Mothers of the nation's slain heroes by his uncalled-for Jim Crowism. "I shall never vote for any man who makes it difficult for 12 million citizens to feel patriotic to their country. Millions of Negroes of this country will have too much self-respect to vote for such a national enemy." Chairman Wells gave five reasons why Negroes will vote for the Democratic nominees in stating the policy and program of the Democracy of West Virginia

"We are inviting the Negro into the party as loyal, trusted, intelligent and respected supporters for the mutual advancement of themselves, the party and the nation. We shall vote the Democratic ticket first, because of the platform and declared liberal policy of the party; second, because we have men of ability and integrity to carry out this platform and policy; third, we are tired of the duplicity, broken promises and insults of the present Republican administration; fourth, we believe this to be the most effective means to increase the political strength of the Negro by bringing in competition between the two major parties, and fifth, we are certain that the Negro can and should use his ballot to create and foster good-will between the Negro and the Democrat, where now exists the heart of the race problem in this country.' These principles were first enunciated here in Bluefield where I. J. K. Wells established the precedent in addressing a Democratic state convention which gave cheer after cheer with much enthusiasm.

The Raleigh County Democratic Sevenette gave several delightful musical numbers which brought down prolonged applause, the Hoover sermonette on "Is Dat Prosperity" especially making a big hit.

The house was cheerful when several candidates declared that "the Negro and the white Democrat should make common cause for freedom and advancement." The colored Dems of Bluefield are making a contribution to understanding and political advancement in Southern West Virginia between the races and young men are in the forefront in this desired movement," said President Blackman. One of the largest and ablest young men's clubs in West Virginia has been organized in Bluefield.

State Headquarters at Beckley

State headquarters were formally opened Monday, September 24, at 8 p. m. at the Democracy's new home at 24 McCreery Street. Many persons from Raleigh County and surrounding counties were in attendance.

The associate chairman, Mrs. E. B. Wells, and E. A. Galbraith, vice president of Beckley Tiger Club No. 1, compose the staff of the office force.

Dave S Ware of Fayetteville, a former organizer of United Mine Workers of America and a popular figure in West Virginia, was principal speaker. Addresses were also delivered by R. D. Chapman, Roy Clemons and Miss Kinny Lawson.

More than 15 clubs now exist in Raleigh County, which literally is seething with Democratic activity.

Fayetteville Democrats Win Jurors

Under the leadership of Dave S. Ware, colored Democrats of Fayette County in 18 months' time secured Negroes to serve on both petit and grand juries, which Republicans failed to accomplish in over a half century of service to the Republican party.

A number of influential citizens all over the county will support the Democratic party this year, among whom are George Jackson and Rev. Cecil Clark of Montgomery, Frank Willis and Cube Turner of Fayetteville, Clarence Smith of Boomer, Rev. W. R. Johnson of Layland and Joe Logan of Smithers.

Huntington Opens Fire

Cabell County, down the Ohio River, has loaded its guns for the big campaign, according to news received at state headquarters this week.

A county organization has just been perfected among the colored people, a large number of whom have registered Democratic. L. G. Smith is president; O. A. Hopping, secretary - treasurer; Mary E. Brooks,, director of women; George W. Winston, director of men.

Hinton Forces Alive

Hinton opened its headquarters under the able leadership of H. L. Pack, September 12, at Bolden Hallon, Bridge Street.

The colored Democrats of Summers County are keenly alive to the necessity of breaking down Republican misrule. They are attempting to secure jurors and poll clerks since the Republican party has failed to give this basic right to all citizens of the state after 50 years of loyal support by Republican Negroes.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 30 1932

Colored Democrats Have Barbecue

Several hundred colored men and women last night attended the Democratic rally and barbecue staged by the Charles W. Alston Democratic Club on the clubhouse grounds, 121 Union St.

P. J. Donnelly, Democratic leader of the Eighth Ward, who was honorary chairman of the evening, introduced the standard bearer of the association, Charles W. Alston, and the active chairman of the affair James Randolph.

Addresses pertaining to the issues of the campaign were made during the evening by former State Tax Commissioner James Baker, former Congressman James A. Hamill, Judge William McGovern, Register in Nelly and others.

After the meeting, entertainment was provided by colored singers, dancers and musicians and Alabama barbecue sandwiches were served.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 29 1932

Colored Democrats to Have Barbecue

The Charles W. Alston Colored Democratic Ass'n. will hold an open air Democratic mass meeting and barbecue at 121 Union St. tomorrow night.

The general committee consists of John Acre, U. M. Cohen, and the chairman of the refreshments committee is E. B. Alston.

At last year's barbecue, there were 2,000 present. This year Alston figures on at least doubling this attendance.

Charles Alston predicts a big colored vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Garner. He feels that colored people who never voted the Democratic ticket before will fall in line this year.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

SEP 29 1932

SEES NEGROES FOR ROOSEVELT

P. B. Young Says Race Is Breaking From G. O. P. Tradition

P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the leading Negro journal in the South, today predicted that the colored vote in the country-at-large would show a substantial majority for Governor Roosevelt, basing his forecast on information he had secured from race leaders in the East, West and North, as well as the South.

"The younger leaders of the race, and the rank and file everywhere, are breaking away from tradition and custom and are more and more voting the Democratic ticket or becoming independent," said Editor Young, who at Rocky Mount, Sunday, expressed the opinion that the Negroes in the South who voted would be largely for Roosevelt.

In Norfolk, the editor said, there are 950 qualified Negro votes, and those under 50 years old are largely Democratic, or vote the Socialist ticket. In Portsmouth, there are 550 qualified Negro voters, he added, and their attitude is practically the same.

FOUR TO RUN DEMOCRATIC NEGROES

Chronicle

New York—Four Negroes of prominence have been appointed zone directors by James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to act under him in an advisory and cooperative capacity. They will carry on the work of organization among Negroes in their respective territories which will be as follows: New England, Julian D. Rainey, Assistant Corporation Counsel, Boston, Mass.; Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pensylvania; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, physician and former U. S. Minister to Liberia, Columbus, Ohio, and States west of the Mississippi River, Dr. William J. Thompkins, editor of the Kansas City American, Kansas City, Missouri.

They will constitute an Executive Commitee and are vested with equal authority each of whom alternately will be in charge of the New York headquarters. Another of their important duties will be the coordination of clubs already organized and supporting Roosevelt and Garner.

DEMOCRAT

WILLIAM J. YERBY
Former U. S. Consul in Africa, Portugal and France, and prominent Negro who recently announced his intention to campaign for Roosevelt in the coming presidential battle.

Editor P. B. Young Of Norfolk Supports Roosevelt For President

NORFOLK, VA.—P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the largest Negro paper in the Tidewater section, has announced that he is supporting Governor Roosevelt for President and will make speeches in his behalf.

Senator Swanson of Virginia in commenting on Mr. Young's statement said: "I always knew that as soon as our Virginia Negroes distinguished between their friends and mere pretenders they would join the Democratic ranks. Our problems are the same in the state and the sooner we understand that and work together for their solution the sooner both races will fully come into their own."

ROOSEVELT CLUBS OF PA. OPEN OFFICES

Republican Organization Chiefs Alarmed As Trend Towards New York Governor Gains Rapid Headway.

By BENJAMIN BOULTE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—The Allied Roosevelt Clubs of Pennsylvania have opened their headquarters in the building on the southeast corner of 17th and Lombard streets, in the heart of the downtown "Black Belt."

While no elaborate ceremonies featured the opening of the "new idea in Negro politics"—Independent Republicans supporting a Democrat for President—the hundreds of visitors passing in and out of the building were an earnest omen of what is coming to the said old Quaker City. Philadelphia, smug and satisfied under its age-old political designation of "corrupt and contented," is on the verge of a sensational political upheaval.

supporting a Democrat for President—the hundreds of visitors passing in and out of the building were an earnest omen of what is coming to the staid old Quaker City. Philadelphia, smug and satisfied under its age-old political designation of "corrupt and contented" is on the verge of a sensational political upheaval.

That upheaval will surely come on Election Day when thousands of voters — supposedly carried around in the vest pockets of their job-holding committeemen — will surprise the Vare Organization by marking their ballots for the Democratic candidate for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

When the votes are counted in such wards as the 30th, 14th, 7th, 36th, 4th, 24th, 34th, 44th and 15th, where thousands of Negroes are enrolled and the big count is made for Roosevelt, the Organization will realize that the Negroes of the city are demanding a new deal.

Barber Heading Drive

Dr. J. Max Barber, former magazine editor and a nationally known columnist for The Pittsburgh Courier, is director of the Roosevelt clubs' program in Philadelphia. Samuel Brown, long an Independent and an extremely long thorn in the side of the Organization, is in active charge of the headquarters and is directing the organization work of the group.

One of the first groups to be absorbed by the Roosevelt Club was the United Democratic League, a body which had financed at its own expense the surveying of the city and establishment of skeleton organizations in the heavily populated wards. Last week they came into the club, lock, stock and barrel and turned their records over to Robert L. Vann, state director. Every man in the league renewed his allegiance to Roosevelt and pledged his earnest support to the Vann-Barber program. They had already listed 30,000 voters as Roosevelt supporters or "prospects," Mr. Gavin, the organizer, told this writer.

The permanent officers of the Allied Roosevelt Club here are: Dr. Barber, chairman; Robert Owen Gavin, vice chairman; James B. Banneker, secretary; Fred M. Porter, treasurer. The eastern district executive committee includes Dr. R. Putnam Bradley, Ray H. Pryor Dr. Edwin F. Thompson and Samuel D. Brown.

Organization Uneasy

That the "Organization" has at last awakened to the menace presented to its plans among Negro voters by the Roosevelt Club is indicated by the increased activity by the "payroll" leaders in all of the wards of the city.

John C. Asbury, titular head of the 30th Ward and the real Negro leader here, has his Republican Active Workers Association geared to high speed in an effort to discount the work of the Roosevelt group. They are planning a busy campaign and will try to present arguments why a Democrat in the White House will be fatal to Negro suffrage, etc.

This same group, however, two years ago fashioned a weapon which will kill them, declared Mr. Vann, here, Tuesday.

"They taught the Negro that it was all right to vote for a Democrat when they lined the vote up for Hemphill in an effort to defeat Pinchot for Governor. If it was all right for Negroes to go Democratic in 1930, it is still all right for them to go Democratic in 1932," he asserted.

"They taught the Negro how to split his vote than and the Negro still remembers the lesson."

Newspaper Breaks Story

Vare Organization was the widespread publicity given the invasion of the city by the state director and the formation of the Roosevelt Club plans by The Independent, local tabloid newspaper.

This enterprising journal, living up to its name—Independent — got its staff photographer and reporters on the job and its issue of last week had a front page picture of Mr. Vann, Dr. Barber anr "Sam" Brown greeting its thousands of readers.

A page-wide streamer informed the public that "Pennsylvania Democratic Organization Is Completed" and an exclusive story detailed the actions of the leaders here.

When the editors of the paper were asked as to whether they were going to support Roosevelt, the answer given was: "Such a movement is news. We are after news and so we considered it a good story. Whatever the Roosevelt Club does in the way of news will most certainly find its way to our news columns."

Vann to Speak Here

The Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company is holding a mass meeting in the uptown Pearl Theater on Sunday afternoon.

One of the speakers will be Attorney Vann, who at the special invitation of Major R. R. Wright, the president, will address the audience on topics of the day.

The meeting may turn itself into a political symposium for Mr. Asbury and Magistrate Edward W. Henry are also listed among the speakers.

Mr. Henry, in a desperate effort to get the "Organization" support and be slated by it for Magistrate next year, is throwing his influence behind the Hoover ticket, it is said. He has deserted Pinchot in a desperate effort to be slated for his present post by the Vare Organization. His position is really funny, as well as dangerous. Pinchot for Roosevelt and Henry for Hoover looks funny. Philadelphia Negroes are laughing out loud, but Henry is sweating.

Party Affiliation.

LONG FIGHT ON MORTON REOPENED

McIntosh Asks Mayor to Keep Him From Public Office

A seasoned opponent of Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner and leader of United Colored Democracy, squared his shoulders Monday and launched a scathing attack upon the political underlord, asking Mayor James J. Walker to refuse to reappoint him commissioner, and to deny him any public office.

The onslaught came from Eugene McIntosh, executive member of the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association, who has fought Mr. Morton for fourteen years. His newest attack was occasioned by the fact that the commissioner's term expires next Tuesday.

Mr. McIntosh said in part:

"In the name of social justice or equality of opportunity for the colored people of this city and as a colored Democrat, may I not oppose the reappointment of Mr. Ferdinand Q. Morton as a civil service commissioner, or his appointment to any office if it shall be intended to continue to serve as a recognition of his Jim Crow leadership for colored Democrats?

"For, I beg to submit that the segregated Jim Crow entity for colored Democrats, as exists within the Democratic party in this city in the recognition of Mr. Morton's leadership for the colored Democrats, constitutes a standing insult to the intelligence of colored citizens; is a denial of equal opportunity and challenges the good faith of the Democratic party to uphold the principle of democracy where the colored man is concerned."

Mr. McIntosh described the commissioner's leadership as "a very positive detriment" to the Negro's progress. He made it plain, however, that he is not motivated by personal feeling against Mr. Morton.

The Progressive leader led a primary fight last year against the entire organization Democratic ticket in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly districts. He charged at that time that Morton aided the white Harlem leaders in blocking Negro leadership and full representation in the districts, where the population is preponderantly colored.

KAMP OFFERS PLAN TO KEEP NEGROES FROM TAKING PART IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

Quoting U. S. Supreme Court Ruling, Harris County Party Official Says He Believes State Convention Can Take Action

MAY 17 1932

Texas democrats may meet the objections of the United States Supreme Court to the election laws barring negroes from voting in primaries simply by having the state convention pass such a ban, Secretary Charles Kamp of the Harris County democratic executive committee said Tuesday.

Mr. Kamp's opinion was expressed after he had completed a study of both the majority and minority opinions of the court.

He pointed out that Justice Cardozo in his majority opinion stated specifically that the state convention never had taken any such action barring negroes from voting in democratic primaries, such action having been taken by the state executive committee only.

Violated Amendments

Since the committee was created by an act of the state legislature, Justice Cardozo held that it was acting as an agent of the state and in excluding negroes from the primaries was acting contrary to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

"Apparently Justice Cardozo follows the thought that Article 3107 of the state statues, as amended in 1927, which provides that every political party, through its executive committee, may prescribe the qualifications of its own members, makes such prescription the act of the state itself," Mr. Kamp said, "when it is taken into consideration that the executive committee is itself created by an act of the legislature being Article 3139.

"This reasoning perhaps is correct when it is taken into consideration that Justice Cardozo says: 'Whether a political party in Texas has inherent power today without restraint by any law to determine its own membership, we are not required at this time either to affirm or deny.'

On Authority of Law

"Thereafter in his opinion Justice Cardozo says: ' . . . The statute (3107) lodged the power in a committee, which excluded the petitioner (L. A. Nixon of El Paso) and others of his race, not by any authority delegated by the party, but by virtue of an authority originating or supposed to originate in the mandate of the law.'

"Apparently Justice Cardozo attempts to infer that if the authority to prescribe qualiifcations for membership did not ostensibly originate by a 'mandate of the law,' he would have been forced to take a decidedly different view of the matter.

"So strong does he take this view that he further states: 'Whatever inherent power a state political party has to determine the contents of its membership resides in the state convention. There platforms of principles are announced, and the tests of party allegiance made known to the world.'

No State Convention Action

"Speaking further of Article 3107 he says: 'To this committee the statute here in controversy has attempted to confide authority to determine of its own motion the requisites of party membership, and in so doing to speak for the party as a whole. Never has the state convention made declaration of a will to bar negroes of the state from admission to the party ranks.'

"It will be noted that he lays peculiar stress on the fact that the state executive committee, consisting of a chairman and 31 members, has attempted to prescribe the qualifications of membership, and in view of the fact that the state committee is ostensibly created by an act of the legislature the findings of such committee is the act of the state itself, inferring throughout, however, that it should be the duty of the state convention itself to make known the tests of party allegiance."

Discussed Tom Love

Justice Cardozo further discussed the suit of Tom Love seeking a place on the 1930 official ballot in the governor's race and his suit attacking the party pledge. The justice said there was nothing in these two cases that "brings us to the belief that in the absence of a statute or other express grant it would recognize a mere committee as invested with all the powers of the party assembled in convention."

Justice Cardozo continues: "The most that can be said for the respondents is that the inherent powers of the committee are still unsettled in the local (Texas) courts." His reasoning in the entire case tends to indicate that should the state convention itself act to exclude the negroes from the primaries, such action would be entirely legal, Mr. Kamp said.

McReynolds Differed

Justice McReynolds, in the dissenting opinion, differed with Justice Cardozo on whether the executive committee, as created by Article 3107, was acting without any specific instructions from the state convention in barring negroes.

"We cannot lightly suppose that the executive committee undertook to act without authority of the party," his opinion said.

"Ordinarily, between party conventions the party executive committees have general authority to speak and act in respect to party matters.

"There is no allegation that the questioned resolution failed to express the party will. For present purposes the committee's resolution must be accepted as the voice of the party."

The state executive committee has been called to meet in Houston next Monday to consider new measures to exclude negroes from voting. Chairman W. O. Huggins of Houston said at the time he called the meeting that he hoped some action less sweeping than repeal of all the election statutes would be decided upon.

ENLARGE DEMO DELEGATE GROUP

POST
EL PASO, TEX.

Texas Party Moves to Bar Negroes at Polls

MAY 23 1932

By STUART E. JONES
United Press Staff Correspondent

HOUSTON, Tex.—Texas democracy will send 144 delegates, an equal number of alternates and 40 delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention instead of the customary 46 delegates and 46 alternates, it was decided today by the state Democratic executive committee in a pre-convention meeting.

The motion to make this radical change in the Texas delegation was made by Committeeman John Darrouzet, Galveston, and was adopted as an amendment to the proposed course of procedure to be followed at tomorrow's state convention.

To Bar Negroes

Had the committee adhered to precedent, Texas would have a delegation numbering 92 men and women, including two delegates and two alternates for each of the 18 congressional districts, plus two delegates for each of the two senators and three delegates-at-large.

The committee approved a device by which the Texas party may bar negroes from voting in the July primaries.

Chairman W. O. Huggins called the committee's attention to the U. S. supreme court decision of May 2, in which the state law excluding negroes from voting was held invalid.

He then suggested that the executive committee, by resolution, repeal the resolution formerly passed restricting voting to whites.

"Then," said Huggins, "as far as the executive committee is concerned there will be no ruling at all on the qualifications of voters."

Huggins was made chairman of the sub-committee to prepare a resolution embodying his plan for submission at tomorrow's convention. John Darrouzet, Galveston, and W. M. Cleaves, Houston, were appointed members.

Negroes Ask Vote

Another committee was appointed to determine whether county school superintendents must run for re-election this year. This question arose because one of Huggins' law partners ruled they must run while the attorney-general had ruled to the contrary.

Members of the committee appointed to settle this question are Carl Estes, Tyler publisher; State Sen. George Purl, Dallas, and State Sen. Pink Parrish, Lubbock.

After the committee meeting adjourned three negroes appeared before the newly appointed sub-committee and asked for the right to vote in the Democratic primaries.

They were referred to the Harris county Democratic executive committee.

SEE JIM CROW AT NATIONAL DEM. MEET

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the citizens bi-partisan committee to entertain delegates to the Republican and Democratic Conventions to be held here in June, announced a citizens reception committee composed of 129 persons this week.

No colored people were on the committee, but Mr. Hurley, who is a Democrat and head of the Thor Washing Machine Company, announced that several extra committees to work after entertainment for women, lawyers, and colored delegates would be named later.

It was Mr. Hurley who is making an appeal for the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to come to Chicago said that there were "colored hotels to take care of colored delegates." His speech aroused something of a furore.

It appears that his "Jim Crow" policies will extend to the entertainment to be provided for Negro visitors. It is rumored that Earl B. Dickerson, prominent Democrat, has been named as chairman of the separate committee.

SAY COLORED GET ALL THE PLUMS

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The upshot of a controversy here between Dr. L. B. Rodgers, Democratic leader of the Twelfth Ward Democratic Club, and Charles Becvar, white aspirant for committeeman in Precinct, O, disclosed that there is a feeling that Mayor Ray T. Miller is giving too many jobs to Negroes in the ward and too few to whites.

Charges and counter charges have been made by Dr. Rodgers and Becvar which have won as much space in the daily newspapers as the quadrennium of the A.M.E. Church last week over the existence of vice in certain sections of the ward and the disposition of the present Democratic ward leadership to place a price on vice.

Have Cards

Becvar, the white aspirant, has stated that Dr. Rodgers has offered ladies of easy virtue membership in the ward club at the rate of $5 each with police protection guaranteed. He states that Rodgers had him go around to houses of ill fame and sign the girls up and that later Rodgers had the girls ordered to headquarters where they were directed to "lay it on the wood."

Dr. Rodgers states that membership in the club costs only one dollar and that no one was charged more, nor has anybody been promised police protection. He does not deny the existence of the vice dens in the city.

A month ago Virginia Stewart and Thelma Scott were arrested for plying their trade, but when taken to jail, they flashed membership cards in the 12th ward club. They claimed protection was guaranteed them.

DEMOCRATS OF TENN. NOT TO BAR NEGROES

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6.—(AP)—The democratic state primary board today took no action on a resolution, signed by five of the six candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, which would have barred negroes from the August 4 primary and denominated the democratic party as the "white man's party."

Opposing the resolution, Mitchell Long, of Knoxville, said:

"I can imagine nothing that the American Civil Liberties Union would rather hear than that we have passed this resolution, for they could say 'Tennessee's busted loose again,'" and that "although we are 60 years removed from Appomattox and the passing of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, we still think we can deprive the negro of his vote."

No motion that the resolution be adopted was made and the committee turned to other business, and adjourned shortly thereafter.

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO BAR NEGROES

Party's Primary Board Adjourns Without Voting On Resolution

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 6.—(AP)—An effort to bar negroes from Democratic primaries in Tennessee failed today when the party's State Primary Board adjourned without voting on a resolution seeking to exclude from primaries every one "except white Democrats."

Assailed vigorously by Mitchell Long of Knoxville, the resolution languished and died when no one moved its adoption and, at the suggestion of Chancey Fort, of Clarksville, the board proceeded with other business. Adjournment was voted a few minutes.

Attacking the resolution Long asserted that the board was asked "not only to violate the law but to nullify the very law itself from which the primary system springs."

"I can imagine nothing that the American Civil Liberties Union would rather hear," Long continued, "than that we've passed this resolution; for they could say 'Tennessee's busted loose again.'"

Long added that interests wishing to do so could cast approbrium on Tennessee by charging that "although we are 60 years removed from Appomattox and the passing of the 14th and 15th amendments, we still think we can deprive the negro of his vote."

Citing two Texas cases in which the U. S. Supreme Court has ruled against barring of negroes, Long said the court had "repeatedly spoken" and decided against such exclusion.

Earlier the State legal department had given an opinion asserting that adoption of the proposed resolution would be "entirely inefficacious" in view of the Supreme Court decisions and State primary laws.

Collier Goodlett, a young candidate for the party's gubernatorial nomination, sponsored the resolution but was not present at the meeting. It bore the endorsements of Judge Malcolm R. Patterson, of Memphis, Lewis S. Pope and State Treasurer Hill McAlister, of Nashville, and Judge Pat Quinn, of Maryville, four of Goodlett's five opponents.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER

MAY 25 1932

A DAGGER AT THE HEART

The Democratic party in Raleigh is again being victimized by a few reckless and callous men who claim allegiance to it but who, in the furtherance of their own selfish political ends, have undertaken systematically to register great groups of ignorant Negroes as prospective voters in the approaching Democratic primary.

The Democratic party in North Carolina is a white man's party. It came through blood and fire in allegiance to that principle. It cannot be abandoned now without peril, and small minds bent on immediate satisfactions should not be allowed to repudiate it.

Raleigh, by reason of wholesale Negro registrations for a Democratic primary in recent years, has acquired an undesirable reputation among the voters of the party throughout the State. The only way to wipe away that stain is through a systematic challenge of all those who are unqualified. It will be found that most of them do not even understand the unworthy purpose for which they are being used.

In the 1930 registration for the Democratic primary, when this practice was embraced more or less openly by friends and supporters of certain candidates, *The News and Observer* editorially characterized is as "A Dagger at the Heart."

In an editorial under this title which appeared Tuesday, May 27, and which is now reproduced with emphatic approval, this paper said:

The reports that something like 400 Negroes, 253 in the 16th precinct, have been allowed to register as Democrats in Raleigh, calls for investigation and action. There are no Negro Democrats in Raleigh, and those responsible for registering them are placing a dagger at the heart of the Democratic party. In no Southern State are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming the Democratic nominee. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them, and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina if registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy Party as to permit Negroes to register. Their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side, where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates.

In several instances in local political contests in Raleigh, politicians who care more for jobs than for the good of the Democratic party, have secured Negro registration and Negro support. It is indefensible. But never before have men calling themselves Democrats procured or winked at Negro participation in selecting Democratic State nominees. What has happened in this registration in Raleigh affects the party in the whole State. The votes of the Negroes might determine the next Senatorial nominee. It opens the door to political evils that all voters who lived in 1894-1900 know endanger the peace and security of government in North Carolina.

Negroes who have the required educational qualification are entitled to register and vote in the Republican primary. They should be protected in this right.

Respectable and reputable and educated Negroes have been guaranteed their rights in Raleigh. They do not desire to be guilty of the fraud of posing as Democrats. Their self-respect keeps them from seeking to do this wrong thing. This being true of the better class, those who are so moved, either by their own desire or the connivance of unworthy white politicians, should be denied the opportunity to kill the vote of white Democrats in their own primary.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JUN 3 1932

Colored Democrats to Consider Merger of Units Tonight

Affairs of great moment to local colored Democracy are scheduled for tonight's meeting at 74 Ege Av., of the Lincoln Clark Association and the Jersey City Colored Democratic Club for the purpose of consolidating the two organizations.

Clark, who is considered the likely choice of Mayor Hague as leader of Jersey City's colored Democrats, succeeding the late Gilbert Brown, is desirous of merging the two organizations in order to have a large unit in the Eighth Ward, where there are 3,000 colored votes.

Clark has the endorsement of all bona fide colored Democratic organizations of city and county, it is said, and has the unanimous backing of the Colored Democratic County Committee. His unquestioned strength in the councils of local colored folk is considered certain to result in his appointment as leader.

Clark, who has been on the custodial staff of the Court House many years, has made many friends by his courteous and perennial cheerfulness. He is an orator of no mean ability and in all political campaigns tours the state.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN

NOV 23 1932

Between Columns

AMID the unprecedented Democratic election landslide, there was no upset more revolutionary than the tendency of the Negro vote to draw away from its old place under the Republican banner.

States went Democratic which had been Republican for decades, but the Negro vote had been overwhelmingly Republican since the Civil War. Now it has been split for the first time and politicians do not see how the old tradition of loyalty to Mr. Lincoln's party is going to be restored.

This hapepns to be a factor of considerable political importanee. There are several border states and large northern states where the Republicans always previously were able to start campaigns with a substantial nest egg because they had the Negro vote so securely in hand.

There are some states in which the Negro vote is large enough to cause Negro leaders to claim a theoretical balance of power, including New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio.

In some of the larger states the Negro vote is estimated into the hundreds of thousands. And there are many congressmen and quite a few senators who have to worry about it.

G. O. P. Job Harder

IF the election gave no other indication as to the future political complexion of the larger northern states, the apparent elimination of that Republican "edge" would seem to promise a significantly larger proportion of doubtful states among those heretofore regarded as normally Republican.

As it is, with the Negro vote divided, the Republican task of winning back such of those states as voted for Roosevelt will be just so much harder than if the colored folks had remained loyal to the G. O. P.

Negro leaders were predicting the defection many months before the campaign began, rejoicing in the Negro's "political emancipation."

The Negro vote cannot be counted separately, but reports to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicate that Roosevelt received something approaching an even break. Republican leaders managed to hold the Negroes in line in some districts, but failed conspicuously in others.

Samples of the reports include the following: Estimates that Negroes of Indianapolis and Indiana voted approximately on a 50-50 basis . . . Desertion to the Democrats of an estimated 25 per cent of the hitherto Negro Republican vote in Philadelphia . . . Three largely Negro precincts in a Kansas City ward gave Roosevelt 1050 votes and Hoover 388 . . . Estimate that 40 per cent of 6000 Negroes voting in Virginia went for Roosevelt . . . Almost a 50-50 vote in the chief Negro ward of Pittsburgh . . . Large increase in Democratic Negro vote in Ohio . . . Negro vote held in line by Republicans in some border states.

Hoover Jim Crowed Negroes

GENERAL economic conditions are given as the chief reason for the Negro's new tendency toward political independence in a consensus compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to which are added:

"'Lily-white' policy of the Hoover administration and especially the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the United States Supreme Court; Jim-Crowing of colored gold star mothers on the pilgrimage to graves in France; distribution of the Negro regiments in the army to service detachments; failure to appoint Negroes to public office; general indifference of the Hoover administration to the Negro." B.C.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH
LEADER

NOV 23 1932

THE NEGRO SPLIT

Amid the unprecedented Democratic election landslide, there was no upset more revolutionary than the tendency of the negro vote to draw away from its old place under the Republican banner.

States went Democratic which had been Republican for decades, but the negro vote had been overwhelmingly Republican since the Civil War. Now it has been split for the first time and politicians do not see how the old tradition of loyalty to Mr. Lincoln's party is going to be restored.

This happens to be a factor of considerable political importance. There are several border states and large northern states where the Republicans always previously were able to start campaigns with a substantial nest egg because they had the negro vote so securely in hand.

There are some states in which the negro vote is large enough to cause negro leaders to claim a theoretical balance of power, including New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia, Indiana and Ohio.

In some of the larger states the negro vote is estimated into the hundreds of thousands. And there are many congressmen and quite a few senators who have to worry about it.

If the election gave no other indication as to the future political complexion of the larger northern states, the apparent elimination of that Republican "edge" would seem to promise a significantly larger proportion of doubtful states among those heretofore regarded as normally Republican.

As it is, with the negro vote divided, the Republican task of winning back such of those states as voted for Roosevelt will be just so much harder than if the colored folks had remained loyal to the G. O. P.

Negro leaders were predicting the defection many months before the campaign began. Many of them since have been rejoicing in the negro's "political emancipation."

ST. JOSEPH, MO
NEWS-PRESS

NOV 23 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS.

Time was when a colored Democrat was rara avis. Much is made now of the report that more colored folks voted the Democratic ticket last election than ever before or than were ever expected. The information is released in a statement issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In some cases, it is pointed out, the break from the solid Republican ranks was 50 per cent or greater. The statistics, it appears, were collated from information asked and obtained from prominent colored people in many cities and states and "includes figures and editorial comment from race newspapers and editors and opinions from members of both political parties." Thus the survey was about as significant as it was possible to secure. It was conducted on a calm and dispassionate basis without any attempt at proving conditions one way or other. The facts and nothing else were sought. The reports are from Kansas, Texas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Delaware and other states. Thus it will be noted that the figures quoted are not from results in isolated cases, but are general.

Our guess is that this wholesale switch is due to impulse, pique and a feeling that the G. O. P. hasn't been treating the colored folks right. But the race is more at home with the elephant than with the donkey. The only way for the colored folks to get their due in politics is to be unitedly and steadfastly assertive. The Democrats know that they have no permanent hold on the colored vote and do not waste much time in that direction. But the Republicans will have to be taught to value that vote if they wish it as a continuing asset.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

DEC 13 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO HONOR COLFORD

A stag and beefsteak party in honor of Jostph E. Colford, sheriff of Hudson County, and Patrick J. Donnelly, executive committeeman of the Eighth Ward, Jersey City, will be held tomorrow night by the Progressive Negro Democracy of Hudson County at Eagles Hall, Ocean avenue and Forrest street, Jersey City.

The proceeds of the affair will go toward the Christmas fund for the poor of Hudson County. A program of entertainment which will include a group of girls from a New York club, William Robinson, tap dancer; "Prince Ali" and his team of Hindu magicians, and Reginald Purnell, dancer, will be presented.

The committee supervising the arrangements is composed of Theodore Brighthaupp, general chairman; Charles W. Olston, chairman of reception committee; Richard R. Smith, president, and Jones Randolph, secretary of the organiza-

WASHINGTON, D. C
TIMES

NOV 28 1932

Negro Democrats Reorganize Club

The Negro Democratic Club of the city has been reorganized and will continue its work as a unit of the party. Mack D. Rowe, [illegible] organizer of the District and vicinity during the campaign, has been made chairman of the club and Mrs. Effie E. Pettis is vice chairman.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

DEC 20 1932

Negro Democrats To Meet Tonight

Members of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league meeting at headquarters, 140 Hudson street, tonight, will be addressed by B. H. Williams, of Englewood on hand.

Plans for holiday activities will be completed and the committee, under Mrs. Sadie Griffin and Emanuel Hudson are urged to be on hand.

UNION

Colored Democrats Schedule Meetings

Arrangements have been made by the Albany Colored Democratic club to hold meetings at the club headquarters, 98 Hudson avenue, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, the next meeting being December 22. In making the announcement, officers of the club stated that membership is open to all Negro voters who may desire to join.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER EXPRESS

NOV 28 1932

ACTIVITIES IN FALL CAMPAIGN VICTORY FACTOR

Steady mobilization of feminine power attained by patient leaders

Back in the old days just after women had been granted the suffrage in New York State and the leaders among them were optimistic enough to believe that right away they were going to be given their fair share in directing government. Mrs. Mary A. Morse who had in 1918 been appointed vice-chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee had the inspiration that a woman's Democratic club should be started. In 1919 she started that first club and headed it for two years. When she was made state organizer the club slumped, and nothing much was done. The fact is, women's participation in government wasn't over welcome at that stage. They had, to be sure, projected themselves into the party, but they weren't given any especially enthusiastic welcome. Women were an uncertain element, and the men didn't know whether they could be counted on or not.

But the club urge kept simmering, and in 1919 the first of the ward clubs was formed. In 1920 the Democratic Club of One Thousand Women was formed as a campaign committee and ever since has been alive under three presidents, first Mrs. George L. Moore, who is now vice-chairman of the Erie County Democratic committee, then Mrs. George W. Pfohl and now with Mrs. Edward E. Tanner as its head.

In 1924 Mrs. Alicia D. McGuane organized the Tenth Ward Democratic Club which she still heads.

Then along about 1931 came word from Mrs. Daniel O'Day, associate chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, of the value of Democratic women's organizations, and the effort which Erie County women had been making to assemble the woman power were encouraged and the leaders proceeded with further establishment of clubs along the lines suggested by Mrs. O'Day. In August, 1931, appeared the Eleventh Ward Club, Mrs. John A. San Fleet, president. In October of that year Mrs. Sarah Talbert Keelan organized the Colored Women's Democratic Association of Erie County of which she is president.

This year Mrs. O'Day and her feminine co-workers definitely turned their attention to mobilizing the woman power of the state. The men leaders had by this time come to a realization of the value of the women's co-operation. So from state headquarters James A. Farley, state chairman, sent to each state committeeman and county chairman a letter urging their aid in the women's work of organizing ward clubs. The women, too, received letters telling them of the co-operation to expect and again they were encouraged, with the result that the clubs followed steadily. In August of this year the Twelfth Ward Club was organized with Mrs. Arthur C. Huck as president. The Twenty-Fifth Ward Club was organized with Miss Mildred Nevin as head. In September the Second Ward Club followed, with Mrs. Thomas McHugh president and the 27th Ward Club with Mrs Josephine Rinaldo as president This is a club of the younger element.

About that time also the Fourth Ward Club of Colored Women and the Colored Women's Democratic Club of the Ellicott District were organized, Mrs. Matilda Sing, president of the former, and Miss Lucette Payne, president of the latter. These clubs were considered achievements by the women at headquarters who were organizing, for traditionally the Negro people have been Republicans. But within the last year a noticeable change has been noted, whatever the reasons. "We never thought about it much before. We were just brought up Republicans. But we've been doing some thinking for ourselves lately. And that's why we are Democrats," said one, in reply to a question.

In October the 23d Ward Club was organized and Mrs. Harry L. Lenhard was made president. In quick succession came the organization of the Thirteenth Ward with Mrs. James T. Geddes, president; 24th Ward, Mrs. James W. Dailey, president; Sixth Ward, Mrs. Joseph Wilds, president (this in the Polish section); Twentieth Ward, Mrs. Martin O. Bement, president; 26th Ward, Mrs. Charles F. Leone, president; 22d Ward, Mrs. Timothy J. Murray, president.

At the same time similar work was being carried on in the towns. Amherst's club, formed four years ago, was revived with Mrs. John W. Henry at the head, in Depew the Polish women organized as the Wilson Democratic Women's Club, with Mrs. Julia Kyrszenski as president, and the Concord Club was formed with Mrs. Albert W. Schuler as head.

From last July the organizers at headquarters and the women recruits on the various wards did intensive campaign work, hard work with volunteer service. The idea in starting the ward clubs was to train leadership for the districts. Especially were they getting out the women voters on registration, primary days and election days. And now with the victorious campaign to cheer them, the women Democratic leaders are going straight ahead with their ward organization plan with the intent of having such a club in each ward and throughout town and county as a permanent organization to further the teaching of Democratic principles and to gain members for the party.

In addition to the political work each of the ward clubs has a welfare committee to care for the needy of the ward.

During the period from July throughout the campaign, the ward club presidents met fortnightly with the county committeewomen to further the party plans. They had a program of political education as well as of practical get-out-the-vote work. This political education program will be continued, says Mrs. George L. Moore, vice-chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee, the committee in charge composed of Mrs. Joseph Butler, Mrs. Kittie H. Cameron, Mrs. Harry A. Eickermann, Mrs. James L. Sweeney, Mrs. Edward S. Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Lenhardt, Mrs. Joseph Rinaldo, Miss Ida Gabriel.

Beginning in January meetings will be held the last Friday of each month.

Mrs. George L. Moore

Mrs. Moore is vice-chairman of the Erie County Democratic Committee. The women of the party did effective campaign work through the various ward clubs.

"Did My Damaest

JSPER T. DUNCAN
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Register publication was
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Murray of Oklahoma, "that's

WASHINGTON, D. C
TIMES

DEC 1 3 1932

ed Democratic ader to Be Feted

A testimonial fete in honor of Mack D. Rowe, organizer of the negro Democratic clubs of the District of Columbia and vicinity, will be held Thursday night at the Masonic Temple by a group of Democratic political leaders.

James H. Howard is chairman of the testimonial committee and members include Mrs. Effie Pettis, secretary; C. G. Nicholson, treasurer; Richard Ware and Edward Taylor.

Political -1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

COLORED CITIZENS ROOSEVELT-FOR-PRESIDENT COMMITTEE PREDICTS SMOOTH SAILING

NEGRO VOTES HERETOFORE COUNTED REPUBLICAN TAKE DECIDED LEAN IN FAVOR OF NEW YORK GOVERNOR

Leaders In All Professions Predict Democratic Landslide In November

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 6.—Perhaps nothing so illustrates the political overturn that will be registered next November as the action of the Negro voters. For the first time in the nation's history it is evident that the colored group heretofore counted in advance for every Republican candidate has become an independent element in an election.

The newspapers have recorded sporadic clubs and associations of Negro voters declaring for Governor Roosevelt. These activities have been combined in the National Colored Citizens Roosevelt-for-President Committee. Included in the personnel of this committee are recognized leaders of the race who of their own initiative have undertaken to organize the Negro citizens into an active, efficient political unit. Among them are prelates, principals of schools, owners and editors of newspapers, lawyers, doctors, and business men, representing every branch of industry.

The colored citizens like those of every other race have suffered the consequences of the economic depression. Indeed they feel that they have had more than their fair share of mismortunes, because they contend that in nearly every establishment that has been forced to curtail its activities the colored employes are generally the first victims. They take the position that the present administration in Washington has been remiss in meeting the problems of the economic emergency and is, therefore, responsible for the long duration and acuteness of the depression. Under these circumstances their political trend follows the general tide of public sentiment as illustrated by the numerous trial ballots that are being conducted thru the country.

The leaders of the colored group announce that there is a general turn among their followers to the Democratic party; a realization that the Republican party has regarded them as a fixture that could be ignored without danger of alienating their support. They are voicing their disappointment with Mr. Hoover's administration and hence after seven years of loyalty to the Republican party are seeking a new deal in government. That is the genesis of the National Colored Citizens Roosevelt-for-President Committee. The committee so far announced consists of the following:

Rt. Rev. Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, bishop of the Third Episcopal District, A. M. E. Church, chairman; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary, N. A. A. C. P., Pittsburgh, Pa., first vice chairman; Prof. W. M. Hubbard, president, State Agricultural College, Forsyth, Ga., second vice chairman; Rt. Rev. Bishop E. Thomas Demby, bishop of the Prot. Episcopal Diocese, Little Rock, Ark., third vice chairman; Miss Thelma V. Lucas, secretary Colored Democratic Council, Columbus, Ohio, secretary; Wilson Lovett, treasurer, supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill., treasurer; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, educator, diplomat, publicist, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. A. Mark Harris, president, National Benevolent Brotherhood, Philadelphia, Penna.; Prof. H. M. Tarven, president, National Colored Voters League, San Antonio, Texas; Dr. Ila A. McCown, asst. surgeon, Harlem Hospital, New York City, N. Y.; Mr. H. G. Mudgal, editor of The Negro World, New York City, N. Y.; Dr. F. O. Williston, president of the National Negro Democratic Voter's League, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, New York City, N. Y.; Hon. Robert L. Vann, editor of Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Jas. A. Owen, physician and surgeon, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. H. C. D'Antinac, manufacturer, New York City, N. Y.; Mr. Andrew Stuart, president Nebraska Negro Democratic Ass'n., Omaha, Neb.; Maude F. Butler, secretary National Republican Roosevelt for President League, San Antonio, Texas; Mr. E. W. Martin, National Organizer Army and Navy Union, Washington, D. C.; A. T. Hollingsworth, secretary, New Era Sunday School Ass'n., Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. Henry D. Dolphin, attorney-at-law. Roanoke, Va.; Hon. Lionel A. Harris, president general of U. N. I. A., New York City, N. Y.; Dr. E. M. E. Campbell, general secretary, International Uplift League, Atlantic City, N. J.; Hon. Julian D. Rainey, asst. Corporation counsel, Boston, Mass.; Sam H. Reading, president of the Reading Advertising Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge Charles A. Toney, Judge of the Tenth Municipal District. New York, N. Y.; Hon. Joseph E. Bowman, assistant district attorney, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Mabel R. Worthy, president, Massachusetts Colored Women's Democratic Association, Boston, Mass.; Dr. W. J. Thompkins, editor of the Kansas City American, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. C. P. Branch, former member Board of Education, Camden, N. J.; Earl B. Dickerson, attorney at law, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, former member N. J. General Assembly, Orange, N. J.; Dr. J. Marcus Wheatland, physician and surgeon, Newport, R. I.; Hon. I. J. K. Wells, chairman Negro Democratic Executive Committee, Beckley, W. Va.; James A. Ross, Buffalo, N. Y.; Major W. H. Loving, P. C. retired, Oakland, Calif.; Hon. Fred R. Bailey, President Non-Partisan League, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. C. E. Folks, physician and surgeon, Newport News, Va.; Judge James A. Watson, Judge of Municipal Court, New York City, N. Y.; James A. Strickland, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. John T. Lane, clerk of Boston Juvenile Court, Boston, Mass.; Ormand W. Scott, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. P. O. of Elks of the World, Washington, D. C.; Rev. R. E. Brown, rector Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh Diocese, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rev. Dr. C. F. Jenkins, pastor Rodman Street Baptist church, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Wilbur C. Douglas, Grand Attorney for Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Julia D. Jones, Matrons and Maid's Organization, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Paul Jones, chairman, Roosevelt-for-President Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Arthur Crockett, vice chairman, Roosevelt-for-President Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. W. E. Hance, president, Courier Publishing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. J. Max Barber, founder and editor of The Voice of the Negro, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert O. Gavin, president, Colored Democratic League, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hay H. Pryor, vice president, Colored Democratic League, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. D. Putnam Bradley, vice president, United Democratic League, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fred M. Porter, treasurer of the United Democratic League, Philadelphia Pa.; Dr. E. L. Morales, physician and surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr Robert J. Langston, Philadelphia Pa.; Rev. D. Marshal Shepard Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Henry A Fleming, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rev. Dr. M. A. Talley, pastor First Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred Graves, Michigan City, Ind.; Dr. Ray King, physician and surgeon, Evansville, Ind.; George Wilson, treasurer, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; Daniel Shaw, real estate and insurance, Los Angeles, Calif.; Attorney C. Eubank Tucker, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. William Warley, editor and pubisher, Louisville, Ky.; P. B. Young, editor and publisher of Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Benjamin Moore, Bluefield, W. Va.; E. L. James, Institute, W. Va.; Dr. S. J. Bampfield, Omar, W. Va.; R. M. Gaiters, Charleston, W. Va.; Miss Rasalie Adams, state organizer, Logan, W. Va.; W. H. Houston, Logan, W. Va.; L. G. Smith, Huntington, W. Va.; R. D. Chapman, Beckley, W. Va.; Frank Jackson, Fairmont, W. Va.; I. M. Carper, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Evelyn B. Wells, Beckley, W. Va.; Dave Ware, Fayetteville, W. Va.; E. L. Powell, Charleston, W. Va.; S. Bradley Briggs, Hinton, W. Va.; Rev. Dr. H. N. Bumroy, presiding elder of the Pittsburgh District, A. M. E. church, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Felix H. Payne, broker, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. D. N. Miller, superintendent, General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.; N. C. Bruce, principal of school, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Ethel Bowles, professor of English, St. Louis, Mo.; Meredith Lee, engineer, St. Joseph, Mo.; Rev. McAllister, Hannibal, Mo.; Fred Ferguson, undertaker, Sedalia, Mo.; Harry LeLand, state oil inspector, Omaha, Nebr.; Mrs. Mildred Boone, Columbia, Mo.; W. E. DeBerry, principal of school, Chicago, Ill.; Monroe Butler, city attorney's office Los Angeles, Calif.; Attorney S. E. Carey, Denver, Colo.; Mary A. Reynolds, president Illinois Women's Democratic Club, Chicago, Ill.; Atty. Dorsey Greene, chairman Educational Activities of Kansas, Kansas City, Kans.; Atty. J. L. McLemore, St. Louis Young Men's Democratic Club, St. Louis, Mo.; E. V. Mosee, chairman Young Men's Democratic Club, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. H. Ridgeway, president Boone County Democratic Club, Columbia, Mo.; J. E. Stephens, assemblyman from New York County, New York City; S. B. Mackey, radio broadcaster and president Erie Democratic Club, Erie, Pa.; Benny C. Scales, president, Nashville Democratic Club, Nashville, Tenn.; Attorney Roger Mason, president Dallas Colored Democratic Club, Dallas, Texas; Capt. T. M. Dent, president Ill. Democratic Club, Virginia; Mrs. Lulu Parks Hill, president of Sedrick County, W. D. C. Wichita, Kans.; Mrs. Thelma C Taylor, teacher Kansas Vocational School, Topeka, Kans.: Atty. C. E Kimbrough, National Delegate and president Democratic Club, Charleston, W. Va.

WOMEN'S CLUB ENDORSE GOV. FOR PRESIDENT

Courier 10-8-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By BENJAMIN BOULTE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—The political battlefront in Philadelphia is extending to the length and breadth of this great city.

The Allied Roosevelt Clubs are establishing outposts in Frankford, Southwark, North Penn Village, Germantown, West Philadelphia and other strategic points.

The Republicans, who, in the past, have thought it only necessary to set up some form of organization to resist opposition in the 7th and 30th Wards, are now faced with the necessity of doing something in a big way all over the far-flung city.

Significant of the effect of the Roosevelt propaganda being spread by Dr. Max Barber, local head, and Robert L. Vann, state director, is that two mass meetings in West Philadelphia last week-end, with both bodies voting unanimously to support the Democratic candidate for President.

The Republican die-hards are scoffing and declaring that "it does not mean a thing, because both meetings were attended by those sympathetic with the movement," but who before has ever heard of black Republicans in Pennsylvania espousing the cause of the Democrats without the tacit bidding of the "Organization?"

Mrs. Helen Duckett and Dr. Barber were the principal speakers at the meeting in the Israelite Baptist Church at 53d and Wyalusing avenue. Mrs. Duckett is the head of the West Philadelphia Civic Club, a women's body which has in the past been a strong factor in the success of Republican campaigns in this city. The influence of Mrs. Duckett and her group will sway many thousands of West Philly votes AWAY from the Organization in November.

Mrs. Fauntleroy Joins Up

Another powerful and sincere woman leader of the city has cast her lot with the Allied Roosevelt Club. This is Mrs. Sommerville Fauntleroy, of the 30th Ward.

Mrs. Fauntleroy a year or two since began an effort to cement the women of all factions into a concrete political unit with the purpose of throwing that group's support to any worthwhile cause.

When seen by the writer, Mrs. Fauntleroy said: "It seems to me that now is the time and here is the spot for our group to function along the line of its fashioning.

"Our organization of more than 800 women, represents 25 social, civic, educational, welfare and political clubs. We can make our influence felt in no mean manner. I am in sympathy with the thing which is being done here by the Allied Roosevelt Club and I am now a part of it. From now until the ballots are cast I am in the fight, heart and soul."

The downtown business woman is one of the noted speakers of the city and her hustling and indomitable spirit never admits a task is too hard or that defeat can result. She was one of the most potent factors in the last Pinchot battle here.

Miller, Heard for "F. D."

But it is not only the young and the physically active men and women who are in the ranks of the Allied Roosevelt Club. Two notable additions were made last week when ex-Congressman Thomas E. Miller and Bishop W. F. Heard "signed up" with the Barber crusaders.

Bishop Heard, idol of thousands of Methodist communicants in this city, lives in West Philadelphia—in the 44th Ward, a pivotal point where reside nearly 9,000 Negro voters. He is their neighbor, their friend and he knows most of them by name and station. These people have great confidence in the matured judgment of this churchman, who is 70-odd years old and "as Heard goes, so go hundreds of his 'children'."

To the writer the venerable prelate declared: "All of my life I have been a Republican and I never thought the time would come when I should support a Democrat for the highest office in the country. They say old men do not change, that they are set in their ways but here is one—who is, after all, old only in years—who still reasons and acts for the best interests of his race.

"I believe that the country needs a new President, that we have had enough of Mr. Hoover. I am a Republican working and voting for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The Hon. Thomas E. Miller, a native South Carolinian, one of the oldest living graduates of Lincoln University and a scholar and speaker of national reputation, was just as emphatic in his announcement of Roosevelt support.

"The indictment against President Hoover is too strong to be ignored," he asserted. "His attitude towards the Negro has been too antagonistic to suit me. I came from the South and I know the effect that his lily-white policy is having down there. I cannot honestly support him because such an action on my part would be gross betrayal of my race in the South."

Vann Thrills With Speech

Those who were fortunate enough to hear his speech at the Bethel Baptist Church, Preston street and Haverford avenue, last Thursday night are hailing "Bob" Vann, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier and state director of the Allied Roosevelt Clubs, as one of the leading orators of the race, bracketing him with Joseph C. Price, Fred Douglass and other immortals of the past. So profound was his explanation of conditions and so true a picture did he draw of the Republican Party in its various machinations through the years that Dr. Barber and other local leaders are trying to prevail on him to repeat the talk in two big mass meetings, which are planned for the closing days of the campaign.

In a way which was analytical and concise Mr. Vann traced the history of the Republican Party from its advent to the present.

He declared that the party's origin was not to stamp out slavery but that it took up the cudgels for the blacks for economic and opportunist reasons only.

Swayed by the popularity of the abolitionist movement, a popularity which had been crystallized by Mrs. Stowe, Garrison, John Brown and others, the newly formed Republican Party espoused the cause. They looked at it from an economic angle and solid northern states the idea that industry in the South was using free labor and, therefore, in a position to outstrip the upper tier of states.

After the war the Republicans, in order to create their party in the rebel territories, put Negroes into office at a time when the literacy of the race was only 10 per cent.

He outlined the Reconstruction Period and the betrayal of the Negroes by that same Republican Party AFTER it had pioneered the West, created new states and felt that it no longer needed the votes of the Negroes in the South.

"Now," he concluded, "with the literacy of the race 90 per cent we are given no jobs and little consideration by the Republicans."

New Groups Added

The eastern state headquarters at 17th and Lombard streets is a hive of seething activity. Men and women are daily coming into the building to declare their allegiance to "the new idea in politics." Singly and in organized groups they come and are made welcome by Dr. Barber, Dr. Bradley, Sam Brown and other leaders there.

The battle is on and the job-holding committeemen of the Organization are not any too pleased at the task which lies ahead.

Before the Allied Roosevelt Club swung into action it looked like "the usual majority" for them, but now many of them have been told curtly—"carry your division or lose your job" and it is not a bright prospect for the winter months which are just ahead.

Political-1932 Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

Postmaster Johnson Writes

Black Dispatch

"Now since you have gone Democratic, why not have Bill (Murray) put these salaries on par with those paid at white institutions?" writes W. G. Johnson, postmaster at Oklahoma City, and a good Republican friend of the writer. Postmaster Johnson then sends a list of the employes at the Negro Training school at Boley, which includes the salaries paid at that institution.

The list submitted by Postmaster Johnson follows:

9-29-32 Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Twenty persons are on the pay roll of the state training school for Negro boys at Boley.

The pay roll for August is as follows:

Superintendent, J. H. Lilley	$250
Asst. superintendent and chief clerk, Toby A. Owen	125
Stenographer and bookkeeper, Shelby Richard	75
Mechanic and manual training teacher, George Douglass	90
Engineer, Roscoe Young	100
Head teacher, Wade Ellis	100
Teacher, B. J. McDaniel	75
Farmer-stockman, Fred Chiles	75
Matron, A. G. Owen	75
Asst, engineer and night watchman, C. C. McGuirt	75
Attendant, W. L. Young	65
Attendant, Albert McGuirt	65
Attendant, L. V. Goldsby	65
Attendant, Isom Brooks	65
Physician, W. A. Paxton	50
Instructor of music, G. L. Buford	85
Mechanic, James Patton	90
Cook, Delia Asberry	60
Seamstress, F. M. Marshall	50
Chaplain, R. M. Hardiman	25

The Black Dispatch is assured that the salaries paid employes of the state at the Boley Training school are not on par with the salaries paid in like institutions of the state, but operated for whites, and where the employes are white. We want to thank Postmaster Johnson for calling our attention to this, and we shall from time to time get back to this question of equality in salaries for white and Negro employes of state controlled institutions.

Aside from calling our attention to a quite evident discrimination in salary schedules at Negro institutions, Postmaster Johnson's note causes us to advert to a question which rankles in our mind regarding the Oklahoma City postoffice. We are wondering why Negroes can climb no higher in this government owned institution than the labor department.

It will be noted in the list of employes at the state training school, even though they are paid inadequate salaries, that the Democratic state of Oklahoma believes enough in the integrity and honor of Negroes sufficiently to employ Negroes as superintendents. It will be noted in the list that Negro clerks, stenographers, mechanics and engineers are found competent enough by the Democratic party in Oklahoma to be intrusted with important key positions in these state owned institutions.

To our notion and way of thinking, the Democratic party in Oklahoma, by providing a method by which the Negro of this state can give practical demonstration of his ability to do technical and highly difficult tasks in state owned institutions is doing inestimably more than Mr. Johnson, a Republican postmaster, whose rules at the post office at Oklahoma City will not allow a Negro to rise above the position of a common laborer.

Why, Mr. Johnson, are Negroes not permitted to become clerks and carriers in the Oklahoma City post office? We know the age old argument that Negroes are not now on the eligible list. The Black Dispatch knows that for years Negroes did stay on the eligible list. They passed the examination and after waiting years to secure such positions finally had to drift into other classes of inferior labor. Sometime ago a colored man near Idabel wrote to the Black Dispatch and said he had been on the eligible list as a carrier at the Oklahoma City post office for years, but had never been notified to report for service. The man wrote the letter after he read in our columns that city post office officials said there were no Negroes eligible for such service.

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Negro National Democratic Campaign Committeeman

August 1-30-32 Pittsburgh Courier

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are Robert L. Vann of Pittsb[urgh], Julian D. Rainey of Boston, [and] Dr. William J. Tompkins of Kan[sas] City. All four members of [the] committee have equal authority [in] directing the Democratic work among Negroes.

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At this meeting, Lloyd G. Smith, Huntington, said:

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TRIBUNE
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Political-1932 Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

Postmaster Johnson Writes

Black Dispatch

"Now since you have gone Democratic, why not have Bill (Murray) put these salaries on par with those paid at white institutions?" writes W. G. Johnson, postmaster at Oklahoma City, and a good Republican friend of the writer. Postmaster Johnson then sends a list of the employes at the Negro Training school at Boley, which includes the salaries paid at that institution.

The list submitted by Postmaster Johnson follows:

9-29-32 Oklahoma City Oklahoma

Twenty persons are on the pay roll of the state training school for Negro boys at Boley.

The pay roll for August is as follows:

Superintendent, J. H. Lilley	$250
Asst. superintendent and chief clerk, Toby A. Owen	125
Stenographer and bookkeeper, Shelby Richard	75
Mechanic and manual training teacher, George Douglass	90
Engineer, Roscoe Young	100
Head teacher, Wade Ellis	100
Teacher, B. J. McDaniel	75
Farmer-stockman, Fred Chiles	75
Matron, A. G. Owen	75
Asst, engineer and night watchman, C. C. McGuirt	75
Attendant, W. L. Young	65
Attendant, Albert McGuirt	65
Attendant, L. V. Goldsby	65
Attendant, Isom Brooks	65
Physician, W. A. Paxton	50
Instructor of music, G. L. Buford	85
Mechanic, James Patton	90
Cook, Delia Asberry	60
Seamstress, F. M. Marshall	50
Chaplain, R. M. Hardiman	25

The Black Dispatch is assured that the salaries paid employes of the state at the Boley Training school are not on par with the salaries paid in like institutions of the state, but operated for whites, and where the employes are white. We want to thank Postmaster Johnson for calling our attention to this, and we shall from time to time get back to this question of equality in salaries for white and Negro employes of state controlled institutions.

Aside from calling our attention to a quite evident discrimination in salary schedules at Negro institutions, Postmaster Johnson's note causes us to advert to a question which rankles in our mind regarding the Oklahoma City postoffice. We are wondering why Negroes can climb no higher in this government owned institution than the labor department.

It will be noted in the list of employes at the state training school, even though they are paid inadequate salaries, that the Democratic state of Oklahoma believes enough in the integrity and honor of Negroes sufficiently to employ Negroes as superintendents. It will be noted in the list that Negro clerks, stenographers, mechanics and engineers are found competent enough by the Democratic party in Oklahoma to be intrusted with important key positions in these state owned institutions.

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Political — 1932

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Democratic.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE NAMED

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Colored Democratic Leaders Are Named

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The group will work directly under Chairman James Farley of the National Committee.

The announcement was made Monday.

Las Vegas, Nev.

SEP 6 1932

COLORED DEMOS HOLD MEETING

The Roosevelt Democratic club, colored, of Las Vegas gathered for its second meeting at the headquarters of the group, 20 Stewart street, last night. W. H. Christian, chairman, called the meeting to order, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced several of the Democratic candidates for county and state office. Those present included: Bob Moore, James H. Down, George E. Perkins, A. R. (Tommy) Thompson, Earl F. Davison, Harry C. Gravelle, Fred Alward, Frank M. Ryan, C. E. Baker, A. Mitchell, P. A. (Pat) McCarran and Harley A. Harmon.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

SEP 10 1932

Madison Club Democrats Aid Love Campaign

Cadley Captain Also Joins Move Pledging Support of Negroes of 17th A.D.

Conceding nothing to the McCooey machine, State Senator William Lathrop Love's campaign directors today launched a whirlwind drive to wrest the Democratic nomination away from McCooey's candidate in the 8th Senatorial District.

The machinery for a primary drive that will tap every one of the 219 election districts in the Senatorial district was set in motion last night at an enthusiastic meeting of campaign workers for Love at Oetjen's Restaurant, Church Ave., near Flatbush Ave.

100 Democrats Attend

More than 100 enrolled Democrats from the 17th 18th and 21st A. D.'s, comprising the Senatorial district, attended the meeting and volunteered their services in the campaign to put Love over the top in the primary election on Sept. 20.

Among those who lined up in the drive were several members of the Madison Club, McCooey's own organization in the 18th A. D. Democracy, and one county committeeman from the 17th A. D. where Assistant Sanitation Commissioner Edward F. Cadley is the district boss.

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Tennessean

NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE

SEP 8 1932

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Resolution Pledges Support to Roosevelt and Garner.

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Pope made a fiery keynote speech which was interpreted as the actual firing of the first gun in his campaign for the November election.

Assembled by the call of Mr. Pope's supporters, the meeting exceeded even the optimsitic hopes of Pope's leaders here when the 375 chairs available were filled a half hour before the meeting was called to order, and the hall in he Maxwell House was packed to capacity when Sam W. Carmack's gave fell at 2 p. m.

Militant Crowd

The crowd proved a strange political crowd in that it was filled with faces not heretofore familiar in political gatherinsgs in Tennessee. Only a few "veterans" of other political battles were evident in the big crowd, but the militancy of the crowd lent to Pope an enthusiasm and a fire which he did not attain even in the heat of the primary campaign, in which his followers claim he received a 27,000 plurality except for the frauds in Shelby and Davidson counties.

The resolutions adopted by the convention carried largely the platform upon which Mr. Pope is basing his candidacy as the nominee of the white Democracy of Tennessee as opposed to the "domination of the party by the Crump-Church machine of Memphis and the McConnico-Howse machine of Nashville."

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"I believe in Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, of Andrew Jackson, of Woodrow Wilson—and of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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And he queried "Can more than 10,000 illegal negro votes place the word "regular" before the name of a nominee in Tennessee?" with the answering shout of "No" from corner of the room.

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"If any member of the present administration—be he powerful or a minor office-holder—chooses to say that of the Democratic ticket in November that he did not support me on the same basis as will the cotton picker of Gibson county, "No man in Tennessee has picked up his pen and written in a newspaper rumors of such a trade that it was a damnable lie," Pope charged.

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speeches were made by W. R. Meeker, Jr., Sam R. Turner of Leoanon, John E. Garner of Springfield, and Judge M. R. Patterson of Memphis, the convention had unanimously selected W. R. Caniel Jr., of Nashville as the permanent chairman of the convention.

Prior to the Pope address

Political — 1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE NAMED

Kansas City and

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Dr. William J. Thompson, of Kansas City, Mo., D. C. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, Julian Rainey, of Boston and Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been appointed members of the advisory committee.

This group of workers will be under the direction of Jim Farley, chairman of the national committee.

Colored Democratic Leaders Are Named

Courier

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Julian Rainey of Boston, Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Mo., D. C. Johnson of Columbus, Ohio, and Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh have been appointed members of the Advisory Committee of the National Democratic Committee.

The group will work directly under Chairman James Farley of the National Committee.

The announcement was made Monday.

Age

Las Vegas, Nev.

SEP 6 1932

COLORED DEMOS HOLD MEETING

The Roosevelt Democratic club, colored, of Las Vegas gathered for its second meeting at the headquarters of the group, 20 Stewart street, last night. W. H. Christian, chairman, called the meeting to order, and after a few appropriate remarks, introduced several of the Democratic candidates for county and state office. Those present included: Bob Moore, James H. Down, George E. Perkins, A. R. (Tommy) Thompson, Earl F. Davison, Harry C. Gravelle, Fred Alward, Frank M. Ryan, C. E. Baker, A. Mitchell, P. A. (Pat) McCarran and Harley A. Harmon.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

SEP 10 1932

Madison Club Democrats Aid Love Campaign

Cadley Captain Also Joins Move Pledging Support of Negroes of 17th A.D.

Conceding nothing to the McCooey machine, State Senator William Lathrop Love's campaign directors today launched a whirlwind drive to wrest the Democratic nomination away from McCooey's candidate in the 8th Senatorial District.

The machinery for a primary drive that will tap every one of the 219 election districts in the Senatorial district was set in motion last night at an enthusiastic meeting of campaign workers for Love at Oetjen's Restaurant, Church Ave., near Flatbush Ave.

100 Democrats Attend

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the Pope address

...McAlister's would have come from Nashville and Memphis; the resolution of the state primary board condemning the illegal voting of negroes in Memphis; the undisputed proof of more than 10,000 negro votes for McAlister in Shelby county alone; the corruption and pre-judging by the state primary board on August 24.

The resolution cited in closing that:

"The Democrats of Tennessee cannot permit the Crump-Church machine of Memphis, nor the McConnico-Howse machine of Nashville, to destroy the Democratic party, nor allow the party nominations to be controlled with the corrupt votes of negroes herded to the polls by these machines, nor permit the beneficiary of such political machines to become the governor of Tennessee. Something must be done by the Straight Democrats of Tennessee to prevent the crooked city machines from controlling the Democratic party and the politics of the state.

"Accordingly, we, the representatives of the Straight Democrats of every county in Tennessee, assembled in State wide conference, do formally declare that Mr. Hill McAlister is not the regular nominee for Governor of the Democrats of Tennessee, except in the sense that he is the beneficiary of the frauds which year after year are regularly perpetrated by the Crump-Church machine of Memphis and the McConnico-Howse machine of Nashville; and we do declare that the convention, which was likewise embodied in the resolution adopted to declare the "straight" Democratic nominees: Franklin D. Roosevelt for president; John Nance Garner for vice-president and Lewis S. Pope for Governor.

Sam Turner, young lawyer of Lebanon, in an eloquent address urged the banding of the white Democracy of Tennessee' for the "perpetuation and protection of the white Democracy of Tennessee for the future. His address proved one of the highlights of the gathering.

Declared Nominee.

W. P. McClure of Lewisburg, former state committeeman, as chairman of the resolutions committee, fostered the resolution declaring Pope the nominee, which in substance paraphrased the nation "Declaration of Independence".

The grounds included the "deep laid conspiracy to get control of the state government," by "certain power interests and certain public utilities. certain big banking interests, a big newspaper organ, certain officeholders and office-seekers, and the political bosses of two of our city machines." Other grounds briefly included the refusal of the conspiring parties to allow representation by election officials in Davidson or Shelby counties; Mr. Pope's plurality in 7[illegible] counties as compared with McAlister's 24 and the 27,000 plurality for Pope outside of Davidson and Shelby; that in Democratic convention ranks Pope would have received 906 delegates; McAlister 512, and Patterson 155. of which 215

...olemnly declare that the Hon. Lewis S. Pope is the Straight Democratic nominee for governor of the Straight Democrats of Tennessee; and we hereby endorse his candidacy and his platform; and we endorse, and call on all friends of good government in Tennessee to support the Straight Democratic nominees:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
for President
JOHN NANCE GARNER,
for Vice-President.
LEWIS S. POPE.
for Governor.

Hold Conferences.

Conferences throughout the morning between Pope managers and the leaders from the various counties largely worked out the organization of the Pope campaign, with the mass meeting following largely as a "pep gathering" for the actual launching of the campaig

Pope indicated that his next move would be the challenging of McAlister to meet him on the stump through the campaign, which he knew full well would never be done, he hinted. Thereafter he will launch into his formal campaign before the people.

The mass gathering Wednesday largely represented the nucleus of the organization that will conduct

TEXAN REVEALS A SANE OUTLOOK ON THE NEGRO

Because John Garner, Democratic candidate for the vice-presidency, comes from a part of Texas which contains practically no Negroes, and because not as much is known of him as of his running mate and the two Republican candidates, The Call considers this intimate portrait timely. This paper sent one of its reporters to Topeka to interview both Democratic candidates. We believe this is the first time any Negro paper has interviewed Mr. Garner since he was selected as a candidate.

—The Editor

By E. W. WILKINS

TOPEKA — Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for the presidency, includes the Negro when he speaks about his now famous "forgotten man." He said so and he didn't stutter about it.

The declaration was made in the reception room of Gov. Harry Woodring's executive mansion late Wednesday afternoon.

And John N. Garner, candidate for the vice-presidency, may be from Texas and all that, but he sat down and talked with cordiality to a colored newspaper man about his personal attitude towards Negroes.

A Long Wait

I had trailed Governor Roosevelt from 9:15 in the morning until 5:15 in the afternoon before I got my story. I had seen him arrive at the state house in the morning. I had heard him deliver his speech on farm relief to thousands in the glare of a frizzing noonday sun. I had watched him greet the crowds who gave him an ovation at the race track.

At 4:50 in the afternoon when about two dozen newspapermen had grunted questions at him in the governor's mansion, I had been a part of the throng of questioners.

It was just after this when the bulk of the newspapermen had gone that I was introduced to him and was given a chance to ask one or two pertinent questions.

Roosevelt Looks Well

The governor was sitting back comfortably in a large chair. He is a handsome man with a fine intelligent face and a smile that begins at the forehead and ends at the chin. His face was faintly red from the heat of the noonday sun which had baked him while he made his speech.

He looks even stronger and healthier than the average man. After a long and busy day in which he had delivered a lengthy address, had met a reception committee had greeted hundreds of rabid followers, had made an appearance at the fair grounds, and had faced newspaper men and camera men all during the day, he still appeared fresh and vigorous.

Plan Includes Negro

"Your 'forgotten man' has become a famous symbol, Governor Roosevelt. Is the Negro included in the plan you have to aid the plight of that mass of people?"

"Absolutely and impartially," he stated with vigor. His voice carried plainly to the circle of white people surrounding us.

Speaker Garner sat at the right of Roosevelt within two feet of him. He was easily within the range of my voice. I glanced at Garner and said, "Colored people are a little fearful of voting the Democratic ticket, governor, because your running mate, Mr. Garner, is from Texas. What can you say to clear up that situation?"

"I think that perhaps the man can speak better for himself than I can for him," he responded with one of his ready smiles. "And here he is at my elbow. Suppose you ask him what his views are."

Men and women, anxious to meet both men continued to be presented as I stood aside to await my chance to chat with Garner.

And while I was waiting, I was introduced to the efficient, the dapper, the jovial Charles Hand. Now Charlie Hand is not running for anything. As members of the party went, he was not in the limelight but he is distinctly worth meeting.

Affable Charles Hand

Hand is Garner's aide and publicity man, sent from New York to give personal assistance in handling Garner's campaign. He is an ex-secretary of ex-mayor Jimmy Walker of New York and a former writer for the New York World. Campaigning may be his business, but making friends is his metier.

He first informed Garner that I was waiting to see him and then we both withdrew to another reception room across the hall where a number of other people stood about waiting for one thing or another. We sat down, smoked, chatted.

He regaled me with some stories about the resplendent Jimmy. He asked me if I knew Lester Walton also a former New York World man. He told me what a swell fellow Garner was. He assured me that the Democratic vice-presidential nominee had no more prejudice than he had, "And you ought to know," he added dropping one friendly hand on my knee, "that color doesn't mean anything to me."

The people in the main reception room had been almost completely cleared out and Garner, Roosevelt, Woodring and a few others were down to the serious business of discussing politics. Finally Garner tore himself away and came walking briskly into the room where we sat.

Garner Is Cordial

He is a smaller man than his pictures indicate. His hair and bushy eyebrows are white and his face is a vivid red. He walks briskly, talks briskly and thinks briskly.

In his entrance he swept away all my preconceived ideas of what he would be like.

"How do you do?" he said firmly as he shook hands. "What can I do for you?"

His manner was cordial.

"I'd like to have you tell me a little about yourself if you don't mind. The readers of the paper I represent would be interested in what you have to say."

"Fine. Let's sit down and talk."

He regarded me intently with his steady blue eyes while I told him that Negroes were afraid of the Democratic national ticket because he, a Texan, was slated for vice president.

"I know, I know," he nodded. "But let me tell you something. I live 500 miles west of Chicago. Get the direction—west!

What Garner Stands For

"My record will show that I have always stood for the common man—the working man. I am one myself. (I thought of Hand's story about Garner, how when he married he and his wife lived on practically nothing).

"I believe in a fair deal for the submerged part of the population and you know that the Negro belongs to that class.

"I am for absolute equality for all men before the law.

"I am not in favor of specific legislation for the Negro. No intelligent Negro wants that and it would be wrong."

That's what they had to say. Mr. Roosevelt, product of Harvard, man of wealth and family, the Democratic standard bearer. Jack Garner, product of his own toil and sweat, a poor man who worked hard and overcame obstacles, the running mate on the ticket. One suave, the other terse. Both forthright. They carry the hopes of the Democrats of the country in the fall election.

FT. WAYNE, IND.
NEWS SENTINEL
SEP 16 1932

Aides Appointed

Democratic Leaders Among Colored Voters Are Chosen.

Nathaniel W. Hudson has been named chairman and Mrs. Naomi Phillip, vice-chairman, of the Democratic Colored Headquarters, according to announcement by Roland Schulz, secretary of the Democratic county central committee. The headquarters will be opened soon.

The Women's Jefferson Club will hold a public card party at 8:30 o'clock tonight at Democratic headquarters, 215 West Wayne Street. Bridge, pedro, pinochle and bunco will be played, according to a statement by Miss Bessie Mannix, chairman of the publicity committee.

A meeting of Fourth District Democrats at an ox roast sponsored by the Steuben and Dekalb County organizations Wednesday afternoon at Circle Park, Hamilton Lake, has been announced. Speakers will be: Clarence Manion, of Notre Dame; Cliff Townsend, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; James I. Farley, of Auburn, candidate for Congress, and Mrs. Hazel Luckey, Wolf Lake, district vice-chairman.

Political-1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
TRIBUNE

OCT 4 - 1932

COLORED CITIZENS HEAR CANDIDATES

Large Rally Monday Evening At Friendship Church—Lenhardt Bauer Principal Speaker.

Colored democrats promoted Monday evening a large rally at the Friendship church, Twentieth and Linden streets.

Rev. Alex Wright presided at the session and all democratic candidates on the Vigo county ticket, George Evelo, Vigo county democratic chairman, and several other workers were introduced.

Lenhardt Bauer, one of the three candidates for Vigo county representative, made the address for the democratic candidates and his discussion of the national, state and county issues brought prolonged applause from the capacity audience.

Gus Russell, Harry Short and Dr. Hoover were other speakers and they also received ovations as they presented their reasons for supporting the democratic ticket.

Precinct workers of E of the Seventh ward will hold a meeting at the Edgerton garage, Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue, Tuesday evening.

A chicken supper at the Rose Hill M. E. church, one mile east of stop 16 on the Clinton line, will be attended by democratic candidates Tuesday evening.

Thursday evening is to be a busy one for democratic candidates and workers. A supper is to be held at the St. Margaret Mary's church; precincts A and B of the Seventh ward are to hold a meeting at Fifteenth and Locust streets with all candidates present and a speaker and the Jackson club is promoting a rally at the K. of P. temple with John Riddle and Frank McCarthy as speakers.

For the Jackson club rally President Leonard Kincade and J. Nelson Boyle, secretary, have notified all Jackson club members that are now enrolled and have stressed the fact that the rally is not only for Jackson club members, but for all voters and that everyone is welcome to attend.

Friday night will bring a fish supper at the Liberty Avenue M. E church and a meeting promoted by colored democrats at the Barbee hall, Thirteenth and Washington streets.

Saturday night will bring a democratic rally at Pimento with all Vigo county democratic candidates to attend.

The Vigo County Democratic Colored Women's club will hold a meeting at Thirteenth and Cruft streets Wednesday evening and group four of the colored democratic women will hold a meeting at 602 Harding avenue. All democratic candidates will attend both meetings.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 6 - 193.

Negro Democratic Workers Meet

New Members Enrolled — Riverside Club to Open Oct. 21.

The headquarters of the Negro Democratic league, located at 140 Governor street, was filled with members and district captains last evening. President Garland L. Hogans expressed himself as being greatly encouraged with the new membership drive. Rev. George B Riley, the standard bearer, took personal charge of the registration and with the assistance of Mrs. Sallie Griffin and Hughie Cox succeeded in registering a large amount o Negroes. Mr. Riley stated he wil be on the jo bpersonally until Oct 11. He also requested that every member join the canvassing campaign and whenever a new note o transfer is found to call Sherwood 2-9219 and advise Mrs. Riley.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Clifford M. Gordon, a trustee of the league, and Rev. Filmore Smith. The entertainment committee headed by Oscar Keyes announced a tap dance contest to be given Saturday evening, Oct 22 at the headquarters. The participants will be Montclair versus Paterson.

Rev. Riley before the close of the meeting distributed copies of the Democratic platform and requested that the straight ticket be voted on election day. All arrangements are complete, reported Mr. Riley for the opening of the Riverside Democratic club, at 174 Water street, and Friday evening, Oct. 21 will be the first regular meeting when the officers will be elected and the opening date fixed. Talbert Piper, at 240 Water street, is directing all activities in that section and is meeting with wonderful success under Mr. Riley's personal supervision.

New York Evening Journal

OCT 12 1932

DEMOCRATS TO RETURN COOLIDGE BLAST

Lehman Fires 1st Gun Today as G. O. P. Waits Reaction

(Pictures on Page 12.)

The heaviest artillery of New York's Democracy was lined up today to return the fire directed at the party last night by ex-President Calvin Coolidge in the opening drive of the Republican campaign.

The G. O. P. leaders, meanwhile, settled back to await the nation's recation to Coolidge's speech, delivered at a great rally in Madison Square Garden.

Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman fires the first shot for the Democrats this afternoon when he opens his campaign for the Governorship before a Columbus Day rally in Croton-Ossining Park, near his home in Purchase, Westchester County.

Lehman will come to this city tonight and deliver two addresses, one at the Columbia League dinner in the Elks Club at 9:30 o'clock, the other at the Holy Trinity Negro Church in Oxford St.

SMITH SPEAKS TOMORROW.

The big guns of Democracy will begin blazing away tomorrow in the formal opening of the campaign for the National and State tickets.

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith will deliver the principal address at a luncheon in the Hotel Commodore.

Among the notables who will be guests are Lieutenant-Governor Lehman, United States Senator Robert F. Wagner and M. William Bray, of Utica, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Lehman and the rest of the State candidates will be notified formally of their nominations at ceremonies in the National Democratic Club Tuesday night. Former Justice Victor J. Dowling will deliver the Lehman notification address.

AS COOLIDGE SEES IT.

The tempo, as sounded by Coolidge in his first political speech since leaving the White House, appears to be:

Continued from Page 1.

That President Hoover has led the country safely through the depression crisis and thus is entitled to a re-election.

That Governor Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee, in failing to immediately reject the bonus proposal missed a golden opportunity to encourage business, reduce unemployment and guarantee the integrity of the national credit.

18,000 IN GARDEN.

Throughout the entire hour that he spoke, Colidge did not once mention prohibition, and political students as a result freely predicted today that the subject will receive but scant attention from the G. O. P. during the campaign in the East.

A crowd of approximately 18,000 was in the Garden.

The words of the ex-President were carried to the people of the nation by fifty-one radio stations.

President Hoover, in the White House at Washington, was one of the many thousands who listened in from distant points on the proceedings.

DEFENDS G. O. P.

He refuted in no uncertain terms the charge that the G. O. P. ignores the common people, holding fast to the theory that by helping business and industry, the welfare of all persons is improved.

He defended vigorously the high tariff and accused the Democratic members of Congress of failing to present any constructive program for the revival of business or financial relief during the last session.

He said that the bonus, which Governor Roosevelt refused to reject immediately, would increase the national debt by $2,300,000,000

He emphasized that it is the aim of the Republicans to eliminate unemployment with all possible speed.

"If initiating proposals and securing their adoption constitutes leadership, President Hoover is a leader," Mr. Coolidge went on.

"I present my opinion of him to my fellow countrymen for such consideration as they may believe it merits. The more this campaign has progressed, the more I am convinced the public welfare requires that he should be re-elected."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

OCT 11 1932

McCooey to Reveal 'Back Room' Secrets

Democratic Boss of Brooklyn Promises Negro Followers of the Rev. Dr. Harten to Tell 'Inside Story' of Convention at Rally Tomorrow

The inside story of what goes on in the "smoke-filled back room" at political conventions is to be unfolded to the members of the Roosevelt-for-President Club tomorrow night by Democratic National Committeeman John H. McCooey.

McCooey promised the explanation yesterday afternoon when 400 Negro members of the club called on him at Brooklyn Democratic headquarters, 4-5 Court Square.

They demanded that he explain the failure of the Brooklyn delegation to present the name of the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Negro pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, to the recent State convention as a candidate for Congressman-at-large.

The Brooklyn leader gave one explanation to the delegation yesterday afternoon and volunteered to repeat it Wednesday night, set by Dr. Harten as the time to make a reply to McCooey.

'Name Was Presented'

McCooey told the delegation yesterday that Dr. Harten's name was presented to the backroom conference of leaders which decided upon the slate finally nominated at Albany.

"Mr. Theofel, the Democratic leader of Queens," McCooey explained, "argued that Brooklyn has eight Congressmen for a population of 2,600,000 while Queens has only one for a population of 1,100,000 and that therefore Queens was entitled to one extra Congressman.

"It had previously been agreed by the leaders that one of the two places would go up State and one down State.

'Contest Hopeless'

"His argument was almost unanswerable but I presented Dr. Harten's name to the conference in the hope that the other leaders could see things my way. But they didn't do it and it would have been hopeless to make a contest from the floor."

The demand for an explanation was made by Frank T. David, friend and ally of Dr. Harten.

"We are both disappointed and dissatisfied by the fact that Dr. Harten's name was not presented to the convention," he told McCooey.

Bolt Hinted

He hinted very broadly that Dr. Harten's Negro friends would bolt the Democratic ticket unless a satisfactory explanation were forthcoming. The hint was later repeated by Dr. Harten himself.

"I have brought more black voters into the Democratic party than any other dozen men in Brooklyn and if I want to take them out there is no Negro who can keep them in," he told McCooey.

The applause which greeted this assertion indicated that he was not exaggerating his hold on the Negro vote.

Decision Wednesday

After listening to McCooey's explanation, Dr. Harten refused to say whether or not it is satisfactory. His decision is to be made public at the club's meeting Wednesday night.

The place for the meeting hasn't been set but it probably will be held in the Trinity Baptist Church, De Kalb and Franklin Aves., it was said.

TRYING TO EXPLAIN A BACK-ROOM BOOM PUNCTURE

County Leader McCooey and the Rev. Thomas S. Harten (righgt) shaking hands at Democratic Headquarters, 4-5 Court Square, when the Negro pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church and as delegation of his followers appeared to demand an explanation of just what went on in back room Democratic confabs where Harten's candidacy for nomination as Congressman-at-large was scuttled at the Albany convention. Above is a view of the crowd as it assembled in front of Borough Hall preparatory to the march on the Jefferson Building

Political-1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

Roosevelt and Garner Dismisses Negro With Flourish Of The Hand

Kansas City Call 10-7-32 Plain Dealer

9.30.32 Kansas City, Kans.

Released by the Republican National Committee, Chicago, Illinois.

—o—

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—What is the attitude of Democratic Presidential Candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt and his running mate, "Texas" Jack Garner toward full citizenship rights for the Negro throughout the United States and her possessions, towards lynching, toward the misuse of federal and state educational funds in southern states for Negro schools and toward injustice in the courts of the south for the Negro?

An attempt to get inside the minds of the Democratic candidates was made last week in an interview obtained by Earl Wilkins, a reporter for the Kansas City Call. Mr. Wilkins' impressions, obtained from these two Democrats who would set the country right if voted into the high offices which they seek, are contained in a syndicated article released to the Co-operative Publishers' Association.

Mr. Wilkins' article consumed a column and a half of space, but the statements of both the Democratic candidates would rattle around in a two-inch paragraph.

"Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner," commented Atty. Cornelius Richardson, of Richmond, Indiana, after reading the Wilkins article at the Republican headquarters in this city, "seem to be saying to the colored voters of the country, "By omissions shall you know us."

"There is not a single word in the statement of either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Garner," continued Mr. Richardson, "which bears directly upon any of the evils from which the Negro suffers. They dismiss the question with a flourish of the hand, Mr. Roosevelt saying suavely and Mr. Garner briskly, 'I believe in treating all citizens fairly."

"They are like a rich woman who would agree that all children should be clothed, fed, sheltered, entertained and educated. But when it came to performing those services for the poor children should would give these children cast-off clothing, inferior food, a house above the garage in the back, scant entertainment and education which would fit them to work for her. In Texas, where Mr. Garner hails from, the Negro is granted the right to live, as are cattle, horses, dogs and the fowl of the air. But in the things that go to make living worth while, the Negro has 'a place' which ranks him as a second-class human being."

Although Mr. Wilknis was among the reporters who questioned the candidates at the Kansas City on general issues, he had to arrange to see them after the general conference to ask some "Negro" questions. He and Mr. Garner went into a private room.

The questions and answers developed by the interview were: "Your 'forgotten man' has become a famous symbol, Governor Roosevelt," Mr. Wilkins informed the candidate. "Is the Negro included in the plan you have to aid the plight of the mass of the people?"

"Absolutely and impartially, Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have replied yith vigor.

Mr. Garner sat close to Mr. Roosevelt as the reporter glanced at him and continued:

"Colored people are a little fearful of voting the Democratic ticket, Governor, because your running mate, Mr Garner, is from Texas. What can you say to clear up that situation?"

"I think that perhaps the man can speak better for himself than I can for him," the candidate is reported to have smilnigly replied. Continuing; "Here he is at my elbow. Suppose you ask him what his views are?"

For these important views, Mr. Wilkins withdrew to a reception room where he waited for Mr. Garner to join him. As Mr. Garner entered the room and greeted him, Mr. Wilkins said:

"I'd like to have you tell me a little about yourself, if you don't mind. The readers of the paper I represent would be interested in what you have to say."

"Fine. Let's sit down and have a talk," replied the Texan.

Reminded by the reporter that Negroes were afraid to vote for him because he is a Texan, Garner is reported to have replied:

"I know; I know. I live 500 miles west of Chicago. Get the direction—west.

"My record will show I have always stood for the common man—the working man. I am one myself.

"I believe in a fair deal for the submerged part of thepopulation and you know that the Negro belongs to that class.

"I am for absolute equality for all men before the law.

"I am not in favor of specific legislation for the Negro. No intelligent Negro wants that and it would be wrong."

That concluded Garner's statement.

"From both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr Garner," commented Mr. Richardson, in analyzing the statements, "you receive a slap on the back and hearty generalities. Both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Garner know that the bane of the Negro's existence in the United States is the mob law and disfranchisement in the south. Even if the reporter had failed to question them specifically on these points, if they have paid any attention to the Negro's plight they purport to have paid to that of the farmer, the railroads and to the people's interest in the public utilities, they would have known that my people want to know how they feel about lynching and disfranchisement. Mr. Garner says that he believes in equality before the law, but the supreme court of Texas has twice ruled that Mr. Garner's fellow Texans in the white Democratic party of Texas were violating the law in preventing the Negro from voting for Mr. Garner. Mr. Garner did not take advantage of that opportunity to clarify the minds of Negroes in respect to him.

'He either could not or neglected to state: 'I have many colored friends down at my home in Texas. They know that I believe in according them all the fruits of citizenship. I see that the streets in their districts are kept in repair, and the sewers. I see that their schools are equipped just like schools for white pupils and that their teachers are equally paid. Because I do these things, all my colored friends in Texas have told me that they are going to vote for me.

"Mr. Garner did not say that and coud not say it because it would not have been true. His colored friends down home in Texas cannot vote for him and Mr. Garner does not do anything about it. However, when he comes before the people as a candidate for high office, he tells Negroes in the north whose vote can injure him: 'I believe in a fair deal for the submerged part of the population*** I am for absolute equality for all men before the law.' And after ducking the issue, he comes up smiling."

"BIG THREE" OF DEMOCRACY

Left to right: Samuel Brown, Dr. J. Max Barber and Robert L. Vann, prominent Pennsylvanians who are outstanding Roosevelt-for-President campaigners. Mr. Brown is well known in Philadelphia independent political circles; Dr. Barber is a nationally-known columnist, and Editor Vann is State director of the work among Negroes in Pennsylvania. The photo was snapped in front of the Philadelphia Independent office in the Quaker City recently shortly after Dr. Barber had been appointed by Attorney Vann to take charge of the organization work in Philly.

Courier Philadelphia 10-1-32

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR BOTH RACES, SAYS KAN. GOV.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 29——Governor Harry H. Woodring, Democratic candidate, makes himself very clear on the Negro question with the following statement:

Courier 10-1-32

"The Republican platform follows its usual custom of making a meaningless gesture toward the colored race in an effort to continue their political slavery to the

Republican party. They continue to treat them as a separate race insofar as the State government is concerned.

"The Democratic party recognizes no distinction of color, race or creed. Everything that is said in the Democratic party platform about political reform applies equally to the white and colored races."

Negro Democrats Mobilized In N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29—Prof. S. R. Williams of New York City, one of the best known Negro orators in the east, accompanied by R. S. Freeman, secretary of the Erie County Colored Democratic organizations, called at the Frank J. Offerman-for-sheriff headquarters, 11 Niagara street, Mr. Freeman stated that the object of Prof. Williams' visit to Buffalo was to look over the situation in Erie County in reference to campaign meetings for Negro voters. Four years ago, Prof. Williams stumped the east and middlewest in behalf of the Presidential candidacy of Alfred E. Smith, and he expects to do the same in behalf of the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt this year. He is a member of the national speakers' bureau, Negro branch, and his mission here is to address the Negro voters of Buffalo on the many vital questions of the day insofar as they affect the national, state and county political situation.

Arranging Meetings

I am here to arrange for a number of mass meetings for the Negro voters; said Prof. Williams, "in order to present to them the issues that are important to every citizen this year, I expect to have Judge Toney and Judge Watson, municipal court judges of the metropolis, visit Buffalo during the campaign to address the colored voters of Buffalo and Erie County. There will be many mass meetings in behalf of Frank J. Offermann, your Democratic candidate for sheriff.

"There is a pronounced sentiment in favor of the Democratic ticket throughout the entire state, New York City will give Governor Roosevelt a tremendous vote. I look for him to carry Buffalo and Erie County by handsome returns and the election of your candidate Democratic Congressional and Senatorial candidates seems a positive certainty."

To Honor Justice Toney

At a meeting of the Erie County Colored Democratic Association in the headquarters at 232 William street, last week, plans were made for a banquet and rally in honor of Justice James Toney of the New York Municipal court, to be held on Thursday, October 6. Prof. S. R. Williams of the National Speakers Bureau, New York City, spoke.

The banquet will be held in the Michigan Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. Many notables are expected to attend. The committee on arrangements includes R. S. Freeman, chairman; Thomas H. Martin, Edward V. Bennett, Wilstated that the object of Prof. Williams Campbell, Mack Thomas, Curliams' visit to Buffalo was to look tis Monks and Mrs. Lucetta A. Payne.

SEDALIA, MO.
CAPITAL
SEP 2 1 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB ORGANIZED

A negro Democratic club was organized Monday night at the Carl Abbott Smoke Shop, 119 East Main street, at which time fifty-six negroes proposed membership into the organization.

The club was organized for the purpose of sponsoring Democracy among the negroes of Pettis county. They are planning on holding an extensive campaign and deliver a big Democratic vote this fall, according to the president of the club, Carl Abbott.

Election of officers was held and committees were appointed, after which several interesting talks were made. They decided to hold their next regular meeting on Monday night.

Officers elected were Carl Abbott, president; Dude Hubbard, vice president; George Umbles, vice president and Dora Mitchell, vice president; R. F. Martin, secretary; F. D. Ferguson, treasurer, and Vivian Holt, assistant secretary.

Segregated Group To Help Roosevelt

National Negro Federation Announced by Democratic Headquarters—Ransom Gets Nominal Leadership of Committee

Recent emphatic declarations made at Topeka, Kan., by Roosevelt and Garner, Democratic standard bearers, that they stood for equality for all men, including the "forgotten" Negro, were followed here Friday afternoon by the announcement by their disciples at national Democratic headquarters of a Jim-Crow plan for handling the Negro voters in the current campaign.

The lineup, admittedly "organized" through the mails, was issued under the title of the "National Colored Roosevelt for President Committee," and consists of the names of 103 persons of sundry politcal faiths.

Wants Servants' Votes.

This followed a suggestion advanced by Major William D. Harris, white, at a luncheon the same day at the Hotel Roosevelt. Mr. Harris, addressing sixty members of the Roosevelt Southern Club of New York, of which he is an executive officer, implied that all Negroes were servants in his estimation.

"Get out your Negro servants to vote Democratic," he told his hearers. "Ordinarily, we are not enthusiastic about Negro voting, but up here they'll vote anyway."

Representative John McDuffie of Alabama, another speaker at the luncheon, offered his opinion that Negroes in the South are going to vote the Democratic ticket this year. He failed, however, to enlighten his listeners as to the exact parts of the South in which they will be allowed to vote the Democratic ticket.

Ransom Figurehead.

The segregated roster released at Democratic headquarters has as its chairman the Rt. Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, A. M. E. prelate, who was revealed as a figurehead by the explanation of Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Ohio, who announced himself as the "executive chairman" of the Roosevelt for President committee. He further disclosed that he was "in charge of things" at the Prudence building, 331 Madison avenue, where a two-room suite has been reserved for Negro Democrats.

Confirmation of Dr. Johnson's claim was had yesterday from Louis Howe, Democratic spokesman, who announced a committee of four to act as a liaison between the Jim-Crow committee and the national Democratic organization.

The makeup of this committee, which excludes Harlem's Democrats, consists of Dr. Johnson, who was Minister to Liberia during the Wilson administration; Julian D. Rainey, assistant corporation counsel of Boston; Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, and Dr. William J. Thompkins, editor of the Kansas City American.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE
SEP 22 1932

Southerners Here Seek To Muster Negroes' Vote

'Urge Your Servants to Go Democratic,' Club Advised

Native Southerners residing in New York launched a drive yesterday to get out the Democratic vote, not only of their friends but of their Negro servants, at a luncheon of the Roosevelt Southern Club of New York in the Hotel Roosevelt.

"Get out your Negro servants to vote Democratic," said Major William D. Harris, executive director of the Southern Club and executive vice-president of the Roosevelt Motor Club. "Ordinarily, we are not enthusiastic about Negro voting, but up here they'll vote anyway."

Following up Mr. Harris's remarks, Robert Jackson, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, quoted Dr. W. J. Tompkins, Negro publisher of Kansas City, to the effect that "if Negroes all voted Democratic, it would do more than anything else to eliminate the racial question."

George Gordon Battle, president of the club, presided at the luncheon, which was attended by about sixty persons. Representative John McDuffie of Alabama, also spoke. Commenting later on the other speeches, he said that "the Negroes in the South are going to vote the Democratic ticket this year."

New York Evening Journal
SEP 23 1932

Form Roosevelt Voters' Club

The organization of scores of prelates, educators, doctors, lawyers and business men into the National Colored Citizens' Roosevelt for President Committee is announced by Democratic national headquarters.

An aggressive campaign is to be made in Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, where the negro vote is considered a decisive factor.

PRESS
Bloomfield, N. J.
SEP 16 1932

Colored Voters Form Democratic Association Here

Assistant Prosecutor of Essex County Addresses New Group; Will Meet Again Tonight.

Last Thursday evening, an organization meeting of colored Democratic voters was held at 384 Broughton avenue. Granville Johnson of Broughton avenue presided and introduced the speakers of the evening.

George W. West, candidate for Councilman from the Second ward, was the first speaker, and in concluding his remarks, he pledged his own support and that of the Second Ward Democratic Club, to help the new club in getting under way, and functioning as an independent body.

The highlight of the evening was the speech made by J. Bernard Johnson, assistant prosecutor of Essex county, the first colored man to hold that responsible position, who interspersed his talk with many witty and appropriate anecdotes. He was followed in turn by Alfred C. Cradduck and George Shaw, both of whom stressed the necessity of a colored voters' association to obtain material benefits for members of their race.

Granville Johnson was unanimously elected president of the club, followed by the unanimous election of Mrs. Smith as vice-president and Mrs. Ganns as secretary.

The nominations for treasurer and sergeant-at-arms were left open until the next meeting, at Democratic Headquarters, 608 Bloomfield avenue, tonight, at 8:30 o'clock, at which all the colored voters of Bloomfield are urged to be present. J. Bernard Johnson will give the main address again.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

NASHVILLE DAILY GIVES STATUS OF NEGRO DEMO ORGANIZATION

East Tennessee News

Dr. L. A Bowman. Local Dentist, Listed as Both National Committeeman and State Chairman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Nashville Banner, in its last Sunday edition carried a short news story dealing with the local branch of a purported National Democratic Negro Voters' League of Tennessee, which it is claimed has headquarters in Washington. but whose movements in Nashville have been shrouded somewhat in mystery. 9-1-32

About a month ago this organization rented an office at 424 4th avenue, north, almost directly across the city, there appears to have been very little activity manifested at the "headquarters" since the sign was erected. Non of the leading white Democrat here seem to have given the club their blessing and likewise the seasoned Negro Democratic leaders like the well known Ben Carr appear to be giving the new club the run-around. Carr has not been seen in the place since the "headquarters" have been opened.

Newspaper men who have tried to get Mr. Carr to give the club his personal endorsement have found that he views the contemplated activities of this new group of Democratic leaders with amused tolerance.

The Nashville Banner story says that the club had a meeting recently and "took a firm stand for good government and against lawlessness and misleading manipulations." The story also credited Dr. L. A. Bowman, well known 8th avenue dentist with being "National Democratic Committeeman and chairman of the state Executive Committee of the National Democratic Negro Voters League."

Rumors are afloat that several leading Baptist pastors have signed up with the new Democratic organization, as well as some of the leading club women of the city, but the Independent could not verify these rumors at the time of going to press.

ATTENTION, MR. GARNER

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

John Nance Garner, candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket with Governor Franklin Roosevelt, is quoted as follows: "I believe that all citizens should have the right of franchise. I believe that all of the citizens of this great nation, regardless of station in life, should participate in politics so that they might contribute to the civic welfare and betterment of the nation." 9-3-32

Upon reading the above statement, diligent search was made to see if there were two John Nance Garners, and finding that there is only one, we are going to deal with the one at bar." This one has been in congress for 25 years. A careful scrutiny of his record does not sustain what has been quoted above.

True, Mr. Garner while on his way to "Damascus" could have seen the light shine round and about him, and, like the Saul of old, be now ready to do "works meet for repentance," but when a Negro was taken from the courthouse in his home state and burned to death in the courthouse yard we heard no words of condemnation from the new candidate for vice president.

It may be that we have misinterpreted the intended implication of Mr. Garner's quoted statement. It is just hardly possible that, in keeping with the spirit of his state, he did not have the Negro in mind when he used the word "citizen." The candidate happens to live in a town known as Uvalde and in this town there can be found signs which read, "Nigger, don't let the sun go down on you here." Mr. Garner, of course, will not try to deny this. He will, no doubt, point to the fact that his time has been so taken up at Washington that he has not had time to read the signs in his home town.

But he represents the thought, ideas and ideals of those who are responsible for the signs. If he did not they would not have kept him in congress for 25 years. Men are sent to congress to represent the senders, and if he was not in harmony with the senders the senders would not send him.

He may plead that lynching in Texas is only a playful act on the part of a Texan; just to see how much he would miss you in your absence; we have no desire to be absent in the manner and form as is here implied.

We cannot believe that Mr. Garner's conception of human rights as he has learned them in his home state are sufficient to justify us in burdening him with great responsibility of having to interpret the rights of the citizens of 48 different states.

While we laud his ambition to be the vice president with the possibility of some day being the president, yet before we sanction the desire we must consult our own best interests and those of our country. We do not believe that the candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket possesses requisite qualifications to carry on the great responsibilities incident to the running of the American government.

We doubt his death bed repentance on the question of human rights. We believe he thinks in channels of Texas, and not in terms o America.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

SEP 3 1932

GRO DEMOCRAT PLAN FETE TONI

The newly-organized Roose Garner Democratic Club, 595 Communipaw avenue, Jersey City, at a recent meeting completed plans for a supper to be held this evening at the home of Mrs. Clara P. Porter and her sister, Mrs. Francis C. Wooten, 61 Newark avenue.

The supper is to be held under the auspices of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, of which Rev. J. Albert Carter is pastor, and the St. James Methodist Church, of which Rev. F. E. Bell is the pastor.

It was also decided that Thursday, at the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 98 Montgomery street, a get-together meeting will be held at which Rev. J. Albert Carter will preside. A committee was appointed to invite Mayor Frank S. Hague and other city notables to address the organization.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

SEP 1 1932

DEMOCRATIC CLUB FORMED

A colored Democratic club was organized this week at the home of R. L. Kidd, 102 Brickel street. J. E. Watkins was elected president.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

AUG 31 1932

Negro Democrats to Meet.

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club will hold its regular meeting at 8 o'clock tonight at 2018 North Twenty-fourth street.

SEATTLE, WASH.
POST-INTELLIGENCER

AUG 25 1932

Colored Democrats

Joseph Barnett and O. M. Cook, respectively Democratic candidates for county commissioner and state insurance commissioner, are to be speakers at a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club at 8:30 tomorrow night, at its headquarters, 2032 E. Madison St.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 3 1932

Colored Folk to Have 'Democratic Supper'

The Roosevelt-Garner Club at a recent meeting, held in its headquarters, 595 Communipaw Av., voted to have a Democratic club supper under the auspices of the Mount Calvary Baptist Church, of which J. Albert Carter is pastor, and of St. James' C. M. E. Church, the Rev. F. E. Bell, pastor. The supper will be held tonight at the two churches and at the home of Mrs. Clara P. Porter and her sister, Mrs. Francis C. Wooten, 61 Newark Av. The club leaders anticipate a great swing of colored votes to the Democratic candidates this year and urge all the members of their race to enroll. Rev. J. Albert Carter will head a committee of pastors which will work for the success of the party by having Democratic leaders in city, county and state address the meetings which will be arranged.

The club is headed by Rev. J. Albert Carter, president; Rev. R. T. Gillerson, vice-president; Miss Iness Williams, secretary, and Miss Hettie Gillerso[illegible] secretary.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 4 1932

PLAQUE OF ROOSEVELT TO RAISE PARTY FUNDS

Borglum Medallion of Governor and Garner to Be Given to Democratic Contributors.

A movement to raise funds for the Democratic National Committee through the sale of Roosevelt and Garner medallions by a new organization called Shareholders of America will be started this week in Philadelphia, it was announced yesterday. The organization will be directed by R. H. Gore of Chicago, and each contributor of one dollar or more will receive a bronze medallion designed by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor.

Governor Roosevelt will purchase the first medallion at his home at Hyde Park, when Mr. Borglum will present the original plaque to him. The movement will be started in Philadelphia in Independence Hall.

A prediction that the Democratic party would poll the biggest vote in Pennsylvania in its history was made by Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, sister of Joseph A. Guffey, Roosevelt leader in that State.

"I never have seen Pennsylvania so thoroughly aroused since I have been in politics," Mrs. Miller said. "The people are thinking out the issues and are very much dissatisfied with the evasive stand of Mr. Hoover on prohibition and his unfulfilled promises of prosperity. They are just as doubtful about what his most recent proposals are going to bring. They feel, since it took him three years even to begin a reconstruction program, it is very dubious as to whether the average man will be benefited."

Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper, reported to Democratic national headquarters that, although a large majority of Pennsylvania Negroes are Republican, 80 per cent of them would vote for Governor Roosevelt. Mr. Vann said there were at least 30,000 unemployed Negroes in Pittsburgh and 60,000 in Philadelphia.

OMAHA, NEB.
EVE. BEE NEWS

AUG 31 1932

egroes Organize to Support Democrats

Organization of the Negro Democratic club to win support of Democratic candidates was effected Tuesday night. C. J. Coleman was elected chairman; Harry Leland, president; Madely Stearling, secretary; J. D. Woods, vice president, and B. F. Austin, treasurer.

Coleman read a letter he had received from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President, in which Roosevelt expressed his pleasure at hearing that Omaha Negroes were supporting the Democratic ticket.

Francis P. Matthews, county chairman, told the club there were at least 2,000 unregistered Negroes in Omaha and urged the club to make a registration drive. He said a drive for the Negro vote would be made.

...SBURGH, PA.
PRESS
AUG 31 1932

NEGRO VOTERS FORM ROOSEVELT CLUB

Officers Elected by Organization in Fifth Ward

An organization of Negro voters has been formed in the Fifth Ward to support Roosevelt for President, J. C. Taylor announced. It has been named the Fifth Ward Democratic Club and has headquarters at 610 Duff Street.

The officers are: Taylor, president; William Jay, vice president; Edna Young, secretary; Thurston McDowell, chairman of the executive committee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1—(ANP)—Members of the State executive committee of the Democratic party of Tennessee resolved themselves into a State primary board Wednesday, heard the contest of Lewis E. Pope, defeated gubernatorial candidate, against Hill McAlister, the winner by 9,500 votes. and voted 31 to 7 that Pope's contest was without merit and that McAlister be supported as the nominee.

The Negro vote was the issue between the two men.

Negro participation in the affairs of the Democratic party in Tennessee has become so extensive that white candidates who have no record of fairness toward black citizens or who are so immersed in prejudices that they wish to ignore the Negro as a citizen and voter, are, as a rule, beaten before they start.

The political bogey of the prejudiced white Southerner is Negro domination.

White factions within the Democratic party in Tennessee are now so evenly divided that the vote of the Negro in the primary can determine the party nominee. The Negro vote is cast for the candidate who gives them the greatest assurance, positive or negative, that he will be fair toward black citizens. Thus the candidate with the fairest record is nominated.

In the recent primary campaign it was early apparent that McAlister had attracted the interest of the colored citizens. None of the candidates, including McAlister, publicly besought the Negro to vote for him. But whereas McAlister did not ask for the Negro vote, or defend it, he refused to attack it as his two principal opponents Lewis E. Pope and former Governor Malcolm R. Patterson did.

Pope and Patterson, throughout the primary campaign, with the newspapers which were supporting them, conducted a slanderous campaign against illegal voting of Negroes and accused McAlister of being the beneficiary of such voting. They took a violent stnad aganist admitting the Negro to the Democratic party. McAlister fought his campaign along the broad grounds of refusing to accept illegal votes by whomever they might be cast, white or black.

On the basis of this stand, he received the bulk of the Negro vote in both Shelby and Davidson counties, the two largest counties in the State. In other counties there was Negro support for Pope and Patterson and some work was done for both the anti-Negro candidates by Negro leaders affianced to the State machine.

McAlister won with a narrow margin of less than 10,000 votes. There are 31,500 Negroes registered in the Democratic party in Shelby County. It is therefore easy to assume that their votes were the positive deciding factor in making McAlister the nominee.

In his contest presentation Wednesday and in the arguments Pope's counsel sought to have the primary board condemn the voting of Negroes in the Democratic primary as illegal. Scores of affidavits, collected from prejudiced whites in Shelby and Davidson counties, were submitted attesting to the illegality of procedure in the voting of Negroes and hundreds of pictures obtained by newspapers, purporting to show what undue influence was used to get the Negro to the polls, and that many registered Negroes were non-existent were placed on exhibition.

McAlister's counsel, chief of whom was Charles Bryan of Memphis, presented preponderant evidence to show that each point raised by Pope's adherents was technical and that wherever there was the slightest virtue in any point, the same defect might be pointed out in districts which were almost solid for Pope. He disproved clearly that the Negro vote was any more tainted than that of the same class of whites.

He also submitted figures to disprove the charge that Negroes enter the Democratic primary to decide the Democratic nominee and then vote Republican in the general election. He showed that Memphis precincts supporting Al Smith in 1928 were Negro precincts and that the Hoover precincts were white, even though Bob Church, powerful colored leader, was one of the Hoover leaders.

Only seven of the 38 members of the primary board present could be prevailed upon to uphold the prejudiced plea of Pope. Three of these were men and four were women.

After the decision of the board, Pope announced that he was going to run anyhow, because he was the nominee of the "white" Democrats of Tennessee. It was also stated that he would receive the support of the disgruntled followers of Patterson, the other against-the-race candidate who was defeated. A combination of Patterson and Pope would probably defeat McAlister and insure the election of a Republican governor for Tennessee.

BISBEE, ARIZ.
REVIEW
SEP 3 1932

Colored League to Hold Meet Tonight

The local unit of the Colored Jeffersonian Democratic League will hold a session tonight at the Pythian Castle on O. K. Street, it was announced yesterday.

All local Democratic candidates have been extended a cordial invitation to attend this meeting.

SO. NORWALK, CONN.
SENTINAL
SEP 2 1932

Colored Democrats Will Meet Tonight

The Colored Democratic club will meet at Paterson's Inn, Day st., tonight.

Officers will be elected. Plans for the campaign will be discussed. President John Jeffersor will preside.

NEW YORK MIRROR
SEP 6 1932

The Political Gridiron

By FRANK FARLEY.
Copyright, 1932, by Daily Mirror, Inc.

Democratic State Chairman James A. Farley and Republican State Chairman W. Kingsland Macy both have their jobs threatened at the same time. Farley is scheduled to be ousted as State chairman this week, and Macy will take another slap in a few days when Kings County joins hands with Boss Bill Ward of Westchester by coming out for William J. Donovan for Governor.

Macy, gentle-voiced, high-brow politician, who was much embarrassed when questioned publicly by Seabury regarding the Kings-Queens counties judgeship deal, and who, apparently, has lost his "in" at Washington, is too young in politics to have learned that it does not pay to buck the "machine." President Hoover favors Donovan.

Joseph Wolf, Democratic National Committeeman of Minnesota, the only State in the Union known as a three-party State—Democrat, Republican and Farm Labor—has brought some good news to the national headquarters. Wolf says that out of a vote of 1,100,000 the Farm Labor Party has a membership of 250,000. They have no candidate for President this year, and some go so far as to estimate that Roosevelt and Garner will poll 85 per cent of the non-candidate party's vote.

Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate John N. Garner will start a speaking tour of New England States, Sept. 10. Former Assemblyman Phelps Phelps, Republican candidate for Congressman at-Large from Staten Island, says his party will carry his old district, the 10th Assembly, even if Assemblyman Langdon Post runs independently. Tammany denied Post a redesignation.

Garner, feeling confident of the election of Gov. Roosevelt, as President, as well as himself, says 'Nothing can happen between now and election to make a change.' The Speaker of the House of Representatives feels the people have made up their minds.

If President Hoover is as unpopular as estimated, and the aged theory that the people vote against rather than for a candidate, holds good, the prospects are bright for the Democrats this year.

At Republican National Headquarters in the Waldorf Astoria, when questioned about admitted inactivity, it was said: "We are letting the Democrats elect their ticket in August and September, and we will elect ours in October and November."

It is estimated that, if the wealth of Andrew Mellon, Ambassador to England, and former Secretary of the Treasury, and all his living relatives were equally divided among the inhabitants of the U. S. every man, woman and child would receive five dollars.

Dr. William K. Tompkins, colored publisher in Kansas City, Mo., and colored Democratic leader of the middle-west, who has been doing some missionary work in the South, says the Democratic ticket will poll the largest colored vote in Presidential election history this year.

DEMOCRATS DENY NAMING ADVISORS

Reporters Find Thompkins, Vann and Rainey at Headquarters

Persistent reports that the Democratic National campaign committee had appointed a Negro advisory committee, completely ignoring Harlem's Democratic big-wigs, were denied late yesterday afternoon at a press conference at Roosevelt's headquarters. Amsterdam News reporters, however, discovered at the Biltmore Hotel four aspirants for posts on the proposed committee who have been mentioned repeatedly. They have temporary offices there, but Chairman James A. Farley's spokesman said that the four have no official titles and that announcement of the committee would not be made for several days.

The four are Dr. William J. Thompkins, Kansas City, Mo., physician, newspaper publisher and president of the National Colored Democratic Association; Dr. D. C. Johnson of Columbus, Ohio; Julian D. Rainey of Boston, and Robert L. Vann, editor and publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Rainey, an attorney, headed the Negro Democratic committee in 1928. Vann, known for years as a devout G. O. P. communicant, is a new figure on the Democratic bandwagon.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

McLEMORE IS ELATED OVER NEGRO VOTE

Call

Says One-third of Negro Voters in State Will Vote Democratic Ticket

Kansas City

Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis, director of the Negro division of the Missouri Democratic State Committee and twice a candidate for United States congressman, is confident that the state Democratic ticket will be supported by one-third of the Negro voters of Missouri, according to a statement made to The Call on Sunday, October 23, when he was in Kansas City to confer with Democratic leaders here.

"We feel it not extravagant to say," the 36-year-old attorney said in a clear, steady voice, "that in view of the general dissatisfaction among Negroes our campaign efforts will bring between one-third and one-half of the Negro vote.

Garner Friendly

"Many things have happened to encourage us," he continued. "Speaker Garner, Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency, has spoken twice in no uncertain terms expressing friendliness for the Negro. His last utterance was in the form of a telegram, sent to our organization in which he said:

'May I congratulate your association upon the intense interest that you are manifesting in the campaign for the election of Governor Roosevelt and myself. Both of us appreciate the loyal manner in which you are supporting the ticket. I need hardly remind you that the standard bearers of democracy believe in equality for every man, irrespective of race, creed, or color.'

Politically Unsound

"It is politically unsound," Mr. McLemore said emphatically, "for an entire group to belong to one party. I am working in the interest of securing the political independence of the Negro and once having secured that freedom, the vote of the race will be sought by both parties."

The Democratic party offers more than the Republican to the Negro in this campaign, the St. Louis attorney believes. Speaking of Judge Guy B. Park, Democratic nominee for governor of Missouri, he said:

"Judge Park was in St. Louis Friday and the first audience that he addressed was a Negro audience assembled in the auditorium of the Peoples' building. Any question as to his attitude toward the Negro was immediately set at rest, for he insisted upon equal opportunity for the Negro and stated that he intended that the Negro citizenry should stand on the same footing as the rest of Missouri's population.

To Improve Lincoln U.

"Specifically he mentioned a desire to improve our institutions and stated he was going to make Lincoln university a school of higher standing and greater usefulness by increasing its course of study and by improving its faculty."

With a smile Mr. McLemore continued, "Judge Park not only spoke his mind before the Negro audience, but speaking on the platform with Roosevelt at the Coliseum before thousands of white persons he said that he was sick of seeing the effectiveness of Lincoln university and Missouri university impaired by cheap politicians.

"Such a statement is most unusual to make concerning a Negro school to a huge white audience," the attorney commented, before he added:

Brilliant Leadership

"It is significant that as the Democrats go in power in the state and nation, they do so with a substantial and brilliant Negro leadership in Missouri and elsewhere as part of their forces. The rights of Negroes will be protected and those things done for the welfare of the Negro because of the calibre of Negro men and women within the party counsels of Democracy."

Mr. McLemore mentioned the fact that the calibre of the persons who compose his staff is so high that they do not work in the interest of the Democratic party for personal renumeration.

Asked how long he had been active in politics, Mr. McLemore said, "For only five years. When I first embarked upon my career in law, I did not enter politics because at that time I could not do so without accepting money. I did not want to do that so I waited until it was not necessary to do so."

Republicans Worried

At the present time, Attorney McLemore has three lawyers to assist him in his attorney's office.

Mr. McLemore condemned the Republicans for taking the Negro vote for granted, and he chided the Negro for his devotion to the party regardless of issues or platforms. That the Republicans are worried over the number of Negroes, heretofore regarded as their property, who are turning away from their ranks he illustrated by saying:

"In St. Louis the Republicans are more disturbed than they have been in 25 years. Last week they called together the Negro ministry and plead with that group to deliver for the Republican ticket. The following day they attempted to call together the business and professional men. At the meeting of those who accepted the call and were present, they plead for a delivery of the Negro vote, admitting that a crisis exists.

Thanks Kansas Citians

"Heretofore they have never assumed the attitude toward Negro leadership, 'What shall we do to be saved?' but rather, 'You do as you are told or we will read you out of the party,' and the poor dumb things have always regarded being read out of the party next to being read out of Heaven," the attorney added with a chuckle.

It is against this full-fledged allegiance to the Grand Old Party that he is working. One of his pet condemnatory phrases is "The Republicans are pointing backward to Lincoln instead of forward to the next generation."

In regard to his campaign for congressman, Mr. McLemore said 'I want to thank the people of Kansas City and the state for the support which I received." It has been estimated that he received 5,000 votes in Kansas City. He stated that he was not discouraged because of his failure to secure the nomination, but that he had thrown the energy that had been expended in his own campaign into working for the party ticket. The voters of St. Louis stood solidly behind him and had he not run on a state-wide ticket it has been said by students of the election, he would have been nominated.

Civic Leader

Attorney McLemore is a short dapper young man with a dynamic personality. He speaks well, choosing his words very carefully. He is not only a prominent lawyer in St Louis, but is active in social organizations of his city, being chairman of the race relations committee for a second term, a member of the community chest, a member of the advisory boards of the Provident association, the Urban league and the Y. M. C. A.

The high regard in which the citizens of St. Louis hold him is shown in the fact that the stockholders of the Peoples' Finance corporation demanded his appointment as one of the directors of the receivership of that organization. He is the only one of the three men in charge of that corporation who was not politically appointed.

The members of McLemore's staff are:

William A. Swanson, assistant director; Elmer A. Mosee, assistant director; Mrs. E. O. Boone, director of women's activities; Attorney David M. Grant, director of publicity; W. H. Holloman, director of speakers' bureau; Fred Ferguson, chairman of state citizens' committee Thomas J. R. Wilson, director of organization and Dr. W. R. Williams, assistant director of organization.

EXERCISE CARE

It is generally understood that some Negro supporters of the Democratic ticket on the last election are to be given jobs at the State House. The Democrats realize that in order to make any lasting inroads on the Negro voters they must pass the pie plate around to them. It is good logic.

The Bystander supported the Republican ticket from Hoover down, has not changed its stand and therefore does not attempt to make any demands upon the Democratic organization except as any other patriotic institution interested in good government. As an institution interested in good government, the Bystander feels it important that in placing Negroes on these jobs people ought to be selected with the idea that they not only supported the Democratic ticket, but also that they measure up to those appointed by the Republicans and who have done credit to the job and themselves.

In the past we have lost some jobs because the appointing officer found the most inefficient rather than the most efficient for the place. Let this not be the case with this Democratic administration.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S CHANCES

Indianapolis Recorder

Jan. 21-32

Now that Franklin D. Roosevelt has been elected President of the United States, members of the group, especially those who helped to effect the Democratic party success are awaiting developments at Washington. Of much natural concern, also, is the potential attitude toward all citizens that will be manifested by the new White House incombent to be. That is because Democratic adherents throughout the nation are being asked what they are expecting at the hands of Mr. Hoover's successor. Any intelligent reply to the querry must naturally be held in obeyance until it is procurable. And that will not be possible before Roosevelt begins to funtion as President. Negro Democrats are relying upon Mr. Roosevelt's promises made during the campaign to do the right toward all citizens alike, if elected."

In the meantime there are a number of definitely vital things which Mr. Roosevelt is expected to do when he assumes his high office. And to fail to do them would be much out of keeping with what is expected of the President-elect as a man of his word.

Confidence in Mr. Roosevelt as an embodiment of the qualities of a square shooting executive not only was propagated all over the land during the campaign; it netted for the next President of the United States the mightiest honor in the people's gift. That he was taken to be the best man for the place was demonstrated in the land-slide victory registered by the party of which Mr. Roosevelt is the head. And so, members of the group who cast their lot with the Democratic party in the last campaign and helped in no small way to push it over the top are awaiting promised recompense.

When Mr. Roosevelt becomes President of the United States he will be expected among other things to effect the following adjustments in interest of colored Americans:

Put an end to discrimination against Negroes in the civil service.

End segregation of Negro and white workers in governmental departments.

End the flagrant and long-standing violations of the jim-crow laws in the South in inter-state travel.

Urge Congress to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments and to do so himself in his capacity as Chief Executive.

Definitely recognize the support given to him by Negro voters and party workers by increasing the number of appointments in the diplomatic service and all other government appointive jobs.

Adopt immediately a hands-off, friendly-neighbor policy toward Haiti and Liberia.

Generally take special recognition of the fact that Negroes have serious problems due to color prejudice and that it is necessary and desirable that he take immediate steps to impress upon the nation the fact that he is opposed to its treatment of the Negro, and wishes to improve the status of our people.

Definitely end the breaking up of Negro regiments and their exile to Georgia and the Mexican border, open up technical branches of the army and navy to Negroes and end the segregation and discrimination practiced in the Citizens' Training Camps.

Mr. Roosevelt will have a chance to do these things and cement a friendship for the Democratic party now regarded as impossible.

What Part Does The Negro Play During A Democratic Regime?

Courier 12-29-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By THEODORE S. BOTTS, Pres.
The Progressive Democratic Club,
925 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The unprecedented landslide witnessed in the election of the two friends of the masses of people—Gov. Roosvelt and Speaker Garner—served notice of intolerance of greedy, deceptive and selfish leadership in American politics.

The candidates all over the country who were elected, whether they were Jewish or Gentile, rich or poor, northrners or southerners, white or black, can truthfully attribute their success to the faith and confidence that the large majority of voters have in them to do their part to effect "a new and fair deal" to all people at home and abroad.

Heretofore, the greed for money or the single desire to secure a political plum muffled and stagnated our so-called eadership in politics. This type of leadership gave little thought to men and measures, and to playing politics in the interest of obtaining the greatest good for the largest number of people in the race and country. They willfully gave self priority over race. They took pride in being narrow minded instead of racial minded. They prized highly deceptionism over Americanism. Little did it disturb the mto have an equal opportunity to make a livelihood and a chicken in their own pot, while the masses of their race and country suffered from injustices and starvation.

Just as the nation has sounded the death toll of selfish, greedy and deceptive political leadership, so are all progressive thinking Negroes determined to bury this type of political leaders before they are even dead. Fat pocketbooks from selling out the race and muffling political plums are the two main diseases which have caused our leaders in politics to be politically buried before they are dead.

Those of us who are believers and supporters of Democracy in the District of Columbia can be of great service to its citizenry. In spite of the district being constitutionally disfranchised our participation in political activities, clubs and organizations are not mere suckers of valuable energy and time.

If we were to stop to realize that the District government is run by both houses of Congress, and the President is the chief executive of the district as well as the nation, and that it takes both money and service, as well as votes, to bring a party or its representatives into power, we would not speak disparagingly about being active in politics in the voteless district.

Regardless of the inability of most of us to deliver the votes, we can still express our choice for leaders of the nation and fortify our convictions with our money and service to help to get the votes to elect the proper persons or party. This kind of support would effect a strong moral obligation of the leaders or party to the citizenry of the district. This in turn would create greater consideration and support in materializing adequate appropriations and facilities for our schools; appointment of men of the citizens choice as commissioners, heads of the police and fire departments, and directors of education; adequate funds to efficiently operate our district government, and give birth to more congressional champions for district franchise.

Active affiliations with a political party in the district would not only serve as a wedge to break our way through the conduction of our city government, but it would help us to obtain more positions and jobs for our people in the district government in proportion to the population and the amount of taxes we pay.

To those who are progressive citizens and have discontinued wearing civic and political blinders, it is obvious that politics in an indirect way can be, and is, played in the district. Let us then prove our ability to play our part in the reincarnation of the spirit and principles of Jeffersonian Democracy under the "new deal" administration.

SIGN YOUR NAMES!

All contributors for this page are urged to SIGN THEIR NAMES to be assured that their letters and replies will appear.

On Trial

To the Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier

By an overwhelming mandate of the voters the affairs of government, both state and national, have been entrusted into the hands of the Democratic Party. The 48 or 24 months, as the case may be, seem comparatively short periods for a demonstration of fitness to cope with the situation by rescuing the country from the confusion which the outgoing officials bequeath to their successors.

President Roosevelt will need the strength and hardihood of a superman if he is to bear up under the physical burdens of the next quadrennium. In the days which precede his inauguration his friends and all well-wishers of humanity will pray earnestly that he may create, in the way which he has discovered for himself, a large surplus of vitality from which to draw when the burdens and cares of office descend upon his shoulders. The history of the United States seems to reveal a certain divinity shaping the ends of government. Historically not once or twice in times of grave national peril, leadership has been developed or discovered which, even in retrospect, can be understood or explained only in the light of heavenly inspiration,—and now, it seems that the captain of the water-logged Ship of State must be guided by the stars.

The difficulties of state and municipal officers, hold-overs and newly elected alike, differ from those of the president-elect only in portional endowment of mental and degree and, by the same token, will require for their solution a prospiritual qualities. For decades it has been the custom for patriotic observers to warn the nation of corruption and failure in conspicuous instances of municipal and state governments in order to prove that national progress and the stability of civil processes can only be secured through the more perfect articulation of the smaller units of administration.

If the leadership of the Democratic Party is adequate or wise, the revolutionary aspects of the recent election will not fall on barren ground. As the voters both north and south turned in their fury against the Hoover administration and the failure which to them it implied, so also must the winners of last November 8th submit almost too soon it now appears, to a solemn referendum on its deeds and accomplishments.

For the first time the Negro vote has shown signs of a healthy mobility nationally, and to an even more marked degree in the state of Colorado. Freed from the chains which hoary myth and unfounded legend forged to bind them to Republicanism for more than two generations, the Negro voter will never again make the mistake of wholesale, unthinking and premature committment to a political system which consistently ignores his rights, disregards his support and fails to show the proper appreciation of his allegiance.

As in personal relations, so in the wider field and broader contacts of politics and public life, threats are never in order and seldom accomplish their purpose. A friendly warning may be resorted to where there is understanding and a common purpose,—and to the truly wise, a hint is always sufficient.

FRITZ CANSLER.
Denver, Colo.

Political - 1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

SEP 13 1932

STATE DEMOCRATIC KEYNOTER ASSAILS BOSSES OF G. O. P.

Declares Winter Made Seven Trips to St. Louis to Consult Leaders.

By a Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 13. — With primary wounds forgotten, Missouri Democrats turned enthusiastically to the task of approving a state platform at their convention here today.

John H. Taylor of Chillicothe, delivering the keynote speech, assailed the bosses of the Republican party and described the victory of Francis M. Wilson, Democratic nominee for governor, as guaranteed without a single vote of the Kansas City machine.

"Ed Winter, the Republican choice, is branded with K-K-C, that stands for Kiel, Koeln and Clements," Taylor said. "He made seven trips to St. Louis in his automobile to find out from Koeln whether he was in the race or not.

"Winter has a ring in his nose, and a string from the ring connects him to the St. Louis machine. Every postmaster in Missouri was commanded to vote for Winter against Becker or look out for his job.

"All the members of the State Game and Fish Department let the fish alone this summer and spent their time catching votes for Winter.

Says Autos Were Used.

"Every state employe in the Industrial Home for Girls was solicited for the Winter fund. State automobiles bought to carry girls to that home were busy getting Winter votes into the ballot box.

"There was a Becker club in my town among the Negroes. It had 171 members. A Negro from Kansas City and another from St. Louis came down and talked to them. Becker got only 71 votes in the ward where the club was, and the two gentlemen who came from Kansas City and St. Louis are now working for the secretary of agriculture at a salary of $5,000 a year distributing seed.

"I have no flowers to throw at Mr. Becker, but I believe if ever a man was beaten out of an office it was the secretary of state. Yet with all of the bosses behind him, Winter was elected by a bare 7,000 votes. Francis Wilson, unlike Winter, is not a minority candidate.

Refers to Clark.

"He carried this state independent of the organized vote, and Charles Howell, who also had the organized vote, went down to defeat before that splendid young Democrat, who made the most aggressive campaign in the state. That son of noble lineage, who has in him the making of a statesman, and is a worthy follower of Senator Vest, Francis Cockrell, and our own senator, Jim Reed."

Here Taylor was interrupted for a minute while the crowd applauded. They broke in again when he said:

"I refer to Bennett Champ Clark."

Taylor did not neglect the national administration.

"In 1924 they had a slogan, 'Keep up the good times of the Harding administration.' In 1928 it was 'Two automobiles in every garage and two chickens in every pot.'

"Now that the automobiles are in the hands of the sheriff, the garage foreclosed, the chickens gone, even the pot gone, we hear, 'he kept us out of communism.'

"When 5,000 ghosts of heroes walked down Pennsylvania avenue he turned the federal troops upon them with bombs, tanks, bayonet and tear gas to drive them out.

"'The communism of combined wealth is far more dangerous to our country than the communism of the oppressed poor.' That is quoted from a man three times nominated by this party and twice elected as President of the United States, Grover Cleveland.

"It is against this communism of combined wealth that the guns of the Democrats are aimed.

"The farmers of Iowa are in open revolt. The farmers of Nebraska are talking of it. Farm conditions are intolerable. Yet they have only themselves to blame. They voted for Hoover.

"The Kansas City Star in an editorial says that the tariff is the most serious of our present difficulties but that Mr. Hoover is not yet convinced of this. He will be convinced when it becomes apparent to him on this issue as it did on the liquor issue that the most votes will attend his conversion.

"Gov. Caulfield has shown himself oblivious to the needs of the people of this state. His failure to redistrict this state is a standing shame. I have it on good authority the reason he failed to do so was that the plan offered to him would have retired from congress a good friend of the governor.

"There are more relatives and close political associates on the payroll under his administration than under any previous one."

The state chairman, elected this morning, is Ruby Hulen of Columbia. He succeeds Charles W. Greenwade of Springfield.

Cheers echoed against the pastel walls of the senate chamber when Chairman Hulen read the report of the election in Maine. Former Senator James A. Reed sat near the carved walnut rostrum. Not far away sat Charles M. Hay, defeated candidate for the senatorial nomination. He headed the parade of defeated candidates who spoke principally of harmony in the party.

Not Too Dry to Follow.

Hay said, "I am happy to be able to hear recited my allegiance to Bennett Clark. I may be too dry to lead the forces of Democracy in Missouri but I am not too dry to follow them."

Russell L. Dearmont, defeated candidate for the nomination for gvernor, said: "I want you to know that I lit on my feet and that I want now to be a good common Missouri Democrat ready to do my part as a private in this army.

"Your choice is my choice. Francis Wilson will be the next governor, and I think he will be one of the great governors of Missouri. I am anxious to get back into politics for Maine, I know, has already written that it is in the cards this year."

Congressman Jacob L. (Tuck) Milligan presided as permanent chairman of the convention. Charles M. Howell of Kansas City, defeated senatorial aspirant, sent the convention a telegram regretting his inability to be present.

It appeared that the discordant note over who might be executive chairman of the committee had been eliminated when Hulen announced that the state committee had authorized him to have sole charge of the campaign and that he would supervise all campaign expenditures.

This power had previously been allowed only to the executive chairman, and it is believed that Hulen will have most of the authority although it is expected that an executive chairman will be appointed tomorrow in St. Louis with the opening of state headquarters in the Marquette Hotel.

A tentative platform which will not exceed 500 words has been drafted for the approval of the state committee and the more than 200 candidates here assembled. A committee selected by Richard Nacy, candidate for state treasurer, has approved a platform which steers deftly around the dangerous issues of the state bone dry law and seems to please everyone.

The first paragraph of the tentative platform indorses the national platform and provides for repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the modification of the Volstead act.

Recommends Economy.

The platform approves in general terms economy measures which will reduce the cost of state, county and city governments in Missouri.

With the general economy approval is included an indorsement of two referendum proposals, now listed as Nos. 2 and 3. No. 2 provides for a state budget. No. 3 provides for the limiting of clerks in the legislature to seventy-five for the house of representatives and the same number for the senate.

It is expected that some reference to education, particularly rural schools, may be added before the completed draft is brought before the resolutions committee this afternoon.

As originally drafted, the platform made no mention of the state bone dry law. Early today, however, a short plank was drafted providing for the repeal of the state bone dry law when and if congress takes action on the national laws. The plank also provides for a special session of the legislature for this purpose if congressional action is delayed until after the regular legislative session.

Mrs. Mary Edna Cruzen of Gallatin was elected vice chairman to succeed Mrs. Blanche Lewis of Mountain Grove. Mrs. Ralph P. Swofford of Kansas City was re-elected secretary, and Bernard Dickmann of St Louis was again named treasurer.

Congressman Henry T. Rainey, Democratic floor leader of the house, came to Jefferson City from his home at Carrollton, Ill., to meet Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt when he stops here tonight and assure him that Illinois will be safely in the Democratic column in November.

Democrats Name Negro National Campaign Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C. (C&S)—News has reached here that the high command of the Negro Democratic forces in the presidential campaign has been selected. The report was to the effect that the actual managers of the campaign would be Attorney Julian D. Rainey of Boston, Editor Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh and Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, Missouri, and Dr. F. C. Williston of North Carolina, were also mentioned as possible members of a national advisory committee. No authentic announcement of a complete Democratic line-up has been made, however.

Attorney Rainey, now an asistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, was the leader of the Negro Democrats in the last presidential campaign, serving as national director of the Smith campaign among colored voters. Editor Vann was in 1928, chairman of the publicity bureau of the colored voters division of the Republican National Committee. In a recent speech at Cleveland, Ohio, which has already been widely circulated he plainly indicated that he had bolted the Republican Party. The third member of the "high command," Dr. Johnson, was Minister to Liberia under the Wilson administration and has taken an active part in Demorcatic politics in Ohio.

OMAHA, NEB.
EVE. BEE-NEWS

SEP 13 1932

DEMOCRAT CLUB MEETS

The executive committee of the Nebraska Negro Democratic club met Monday night at 2208 Ohio St., to map out an intensive campaign. A speakers' bureau was established. C. J. Coleman presided at the meeting.

NEGROES FORM NEW DEMOCRATIC CLU

White Democrats Len Them Helping Hand

9-15-32

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30 CPA— Sheppard's Park was the setting for the formation of the Roosevelt Garner Club near Nokesville, Va. which is not very far from Washington. Through the assistance of the National Democratic committee, this colored Democratic organization was formulated with much enthusiasm. Mack D. Rowe, district organizer for the national colored democratic association addressed the assembly.

White democrats of Washington have not been reluctant to lend a helping hand to Negroes of that Party. Dailies of the city carry prominent stories relative to the same.

Along with representatives of the Progressive Democratic Club of Washington, Frank S. Easby-Smith (white), staunch democrat, witnessed the organization of the Roosevelt-Garner Club. Officers of that organization are John M. Sheppard, president; Vivian Sheppard, vice president; Edward Sheppard, secretary, all are colored and owners of the park in which the assembly was held.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

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OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS

PATERSON, N. J
CALL

SEP 15 1932

Negro Democratic Club Holds Big Meeting

Reports From Committees Read and Membership Drive Started.

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league held their regular meeting at their headquarters, 140 Governor street, last evening, Garland Hogan presided. The various committees made splendid reports. The district captains appointed before the summer vacation resumed their activities during the past week, by the instruction of Rev. G. B. Riley and made very encouraging reports. The captains are as follows: Fourth ward, First district: Miss Dorothy Rochelle, Mrs. Richard Wright and Lois Johnson; Second district: Hughie Cox, Oscar Keyes and Churchill Borhea; Third district: Mrs. Sarah Smith, William De Groat and Talbot Piper; Fifth district: Mrs. Lula B. Riley, Mrs. Sally Griffin, and Mrs. Laura Hide.

Five new members were presented to the organization by Mrs. Sally Griffin, chairman of the registration committee. Fifteen names were turned over to Mrs. Griffin for immediate registration. The new membership drive continues, vigorously.

Many speakers commented on the Democratic victory in Maine. The standard bearer said "that the victory should serve to stir us to greater activities, especially because the Negroes of Paterson in Democratic ranks is a new experiment, which he is sure will work out to our advantage."

Twenty women present voted unanimously against the organizing of a Ladies' auxiliary, but accepted in preference places on committees with the men and pledged their support to make the league the largest political group in the county. The league urgently requested that the standard bearer bring to its next meeting Recorder Harry Joelson, congressional candidate, and Edward H. Saltzman, aldermanic candidate for the Fourth ward.

A real social time is planned for Saturday evening, and a dance has been arranged for Friday evening, Sept. 23, to be given at 91 Broadway.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Riley announced that a new Democratic club is in formation and will be located on Water street. Talbot Piper, of 240 Water street, is temporarily in charge.

SAN DIEGO, CAL
UNION

SEP 13 1932

JEMOCRAT AIRS VIEW ON SESSION

S. H. Leley, negro, is not a Communist, he informed the city council yesterday during its weekly audition of complaints on El Capitan dam and other labor matters.

Instead, Leley said, he is a Democrat and wanted this distinctly understood. Leley's ire was aroused, he said, because of reports that a meeting he attended last week was of a Communistic nature. Councilman Dan Rossi had announced he refused to attend the meeting because it was of a Communistic nature and passed the lie to some in the audience who held otherwise.

He gained unexpected support from a man who said his name was Howard. Howard held that much of the agitation on the labor question is being fomented by four or five persons, directed from Los Angeles, and that strong medicine probably was the best thing to prescribe.

City Manager Goeddel told the council that food and housing conditions at El Capitan dam are above the average. Prices, he said, are high, but added that wages there also are high in comparison with the city's minimum wage. El Capitan's minimum wage is $5 a day while the municipal minimum now is $4.

INDEPENDENT

Bloomfield, N. J.

SEP 16 1932

Colored Voters Form Democratic Association Here

Assistant Prosecutor of Essex County Addresses New Group; Will Meet Again Tonight.

Last Thursday evening, an organization meeting of colored Democratic voters was held at 384 Broughton avenue. Granville Johnson of Broughton avenue presided and introduced the speakers of the evening.

George W. West, candidate for Councilman from the Second ward, was the first speaker, and in concluding his remarks, he pledged his own support and that of the Second Ward Democratic Club, to help the new club in getting under way and functioning as an independent body.

The highlight of the evening was the speech made by J. Bernard Johnson, assistant prosecutor of Essex county, the first colored man to hold that responsible position, who interspersed his talk with many witty and appropriate anecdotes. He was followed in turn by Alfred C. Cradduck and George Shaw, both of whom stressed the necessity of a colored voters' association to obtain material benefits for members of their race.

Granville Johnson was unanimously elected president of the club, followed by the unanimous election of Mrs. Smith as vice-president and Mrs. Ganns as secretary.

The nominations for treasurer and sergeant-at-arms were left open until the next meeting, at Democratic Headquarters, 608 Bloomfield avenue, tonight, at 8:30 o'clock, at which all the colored voters of Bloomfield are urged to be present. J Bernard Johnson will give the main address again.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 15 1932

Negro Democrats In League Meeting

Reject Proposal for Auxiliary--Resume Social Activities

Committee reports, presentation of new members, and rejection of the proposal to organize a ladies' auxiliary featured the proceedings at the regular meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, held last night in headquarters, 140 Governor street.

Garland Hogan presided. District captains resumed their activities during the past week, under the instruction of the Rev. G. B. Riley. They include: Fourth ward, First district: Miss Dorothy Rochelle, Mrs. Richard Wright and Lois Johnson; Second district: Hughie Cox, Oscar Keyes and Churchill Borhea; Third district: Mrs. Sarah Smith, William De Groat and Talbot Piper; Fifth district: Mrs. Lula B. Riley, Mrs. Sally Griffin and Mrs. Laura Hide.

Five new members were presented by Mrs. Sally Griffin, chairman of the registration committee, and fifteen new names were turned over to her for registration.

Plans have been made for a social Saturday night and a dance on Friday night, September 23, to be held at 91 Broadway.

The Rev. Riley announced that a new Democratic club, temporarily in charge of Talbot Piper, of 240 Water street, is now in formation on that street.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH

SEP 15 1932

VOTE FOR DEMOCRATS

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I wish to say a few words about the Negro voting at the national election. As I see it, every Negro in the South ought to vote for the Democratic party at the coming election in November. I am 58 years old and have voted a Republican ticket every national election since I became 21, but I have come to the conclusion that it is not wrong to vote for issues and principles, regardless of parties. The leaders of the Republican party, that is (whites) in the South, believe that they can do the Negro any way—give him no consideration—just kick him out for white leadership, and he will vote the Republican ticket regardless.

Up to now it has been true. It is being said what the Republican party has done for us, and the question comes, "what have the Democrats done for us?" It is not a matter of "have done," but what they "are doing" now. My answer is practically nothing. So since neither one is doing anything, let us vote for the Democrats this time, if for nothing else, only to let the Republican administration know that we can vote the Democratic ticket in the South at the national election.

I want to call our race's attention to one thing and that is this: the Republican party has not done anything for the race any more than giving a small per cent a few government jobs, and they are quitting that gradually, and very little good that has done the Southern Negro. On the other hand, all the Southern Negro has got, he got by working and dealing with the Southern Democrat. It is just as right for the Southern Negro to vote for the Democrats as for the Northern Negro, and more so when it is necessary to do so.

Fitzgerald, Ga. REV. W. A. TUCKER.

ALBANY, N. Y.
KNICKERBOCKER PRESS

SEP 11 1932

MEETING IS CALLED BY NEGRO DEMOCRATS

The Colored Democratic Association of Albany County will meet again Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock at 30 North Swan Street, the temporary headquarters. Several city officials will make addresses. The organization now embraces 50 members and "hopes to get all the colored citizens of voting age to unite in one body," according to H. Howland, president.

Other officers besides Mr. Howland are H. C. Murray, L. Bowlin F. Simpson, C. Thomas, Lee Stephens and B. Robouin.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
NEWS

SEP 12 1932

NEGRO CLUB TO WORK FOR ROOSEVELT-OLSON

A committee to organize a Roosevelt-Olson club, as a part of the Negro Nonpartisan league of St. Paul was named Sunday.

The committee was named by the executive committee of the league in a meeting at Pioneer hall, 57 Rondo st. The new club will work jointly with the Northside Civic and Political league of Minneapolis to combine the Negro vote of the state.

Those on the committee to organize the club are: J. W. Walton chairman; A. McFarand, Mrs. Annie Foster, Turner J. Starks, William Utley, Mrs. A. J. McGavock, P Shacelford, A. J. Todd, Samuel Foster, E. O. Pearce and W. G. Blackburn.

PASADENA, CAL.
STAR-NEWS

SEP 12 1932

VOTE UNIT FORMED BY COLORED WOMEN

Roosevelt-Garner Club Is Organized Here

A meeting for the purpose of organizing the colored women of Pasadena into a Roosevelt-Garner Club was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Cordelia West, 394 North Orange Grove avenue.

Mrs. Jessie Terry, from the organization committee under Miss Theodora Jones, Los Angeles, presided. Henry J. Smith, president of the Pasadena Democratic Club for Colored Men, spoke of the increase in the Democratic registration among the colored people and the noticeable increase in the colored Democratic vote at the recent primary election.

Thursday night, September 15, was the date chosen for the next meeting at which officers for the organization will be elected. This meeting will be held at the Roosevelt-Garner Headquarters, 473 East Colorado street, at 7:30 o'clock.

Sponsoring the organization were the following members of the Women's Roosevelt-Garner Club: Mrs. Edith Cherrington, Mrs. Alice Kraft, Mrs. Herbert Beckwith, Mrs. Virginia Moss Sizer, Miss Alice Robertson, Mrs. A. E. Schultz, Mrs Margaret FitzGerald and Mrs. Joseph Paulson.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliations

GARNER URGES SUPPORT OF CALIFORNIANS

Afro-American

Says He's Never Discriminated Against Any Colored Person

11-5-32

CHISUM SPEAKS AT BIG RALLY

Baltimore, Md.

Democrat Till G.O.P. Changes, He Says.

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (WS) — John Garner, white, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, wired Ellsworth Courtney, colored Democratic candidate for assembly, endorsing his candidacy last week.

The telegram read:

"During the thirty-eight years I have been in public life I have never discriminated against any man because of race, creed or color. My vote and influence have supported every project designed to improve conditions of Negro race. I send you best wishes coupled with hope for your success in your campaign for assembly.

JOHN N. GARNER."

The telegram was received with applause at a Democratic rally here at Central Avenue headquarters.

The big address of the evening was made by Melvin J. Chisum veteran newspaperman of Washington, D.C. He disagreed with one of the speakers about the photographic system being instituted during the Wilson administration. He informed the audience that this system was placed in effect at the time that President Taft was in office. Mr. Chisum told those present that this is the first time that he has ever worked in the interest of the Democratic party but he is just as earnest this time as he ever was. His reason for the change of his voting affiliations is the treatment that Hoover and the remainder of the Republicans in the nation's capital has meted out to colored people.

Gold Star Mothers

He then touched upon the Gold Star Mothers' fiasco. When the bill was passed by Congress it did not state that they were to sail on separate boats. When it was learned from a paper there were some white mothers to sail on a definite day and there had been no preparations for colored mothers a committee visited the War Department to ascertain if there were to be any discrimination. There was no light thrown on the matter at that time. Later a delegation with five of the women in question presented itself at the White House. When the women were asked about their desires about the sailing on separate ships they did not reply. The President then stated that if the women did not care then the rest of the people should not complain.

Southern G.O.P.

"Hoover is against colored people," declared the easterner, "and I'm against the Republican party in South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana. It was organized by Negroes who have bled and died for his party. Mr. Hoover has threatened by saying 'As long as I'm President of the Republican party, the South will not be controlled by Negroes.' By his orders, Negroes have been cast out and grafters have been given their places. The Republican party has been lying to people all over the country and Hoover's predictions of business conditions have always proved false." He further claimed that as soon as this group of Republicans have been returned to private life by the party he would again fight for that party.

DePriest Attacked

A sensational two-fisted attack upon Oscar DePriest, who spoke here recently for Hoover, was launched by Mrs. Consuelo Martinez, a former Chicagoan, who heads a club of 3,000 Spanish-speaking Negroes.

Mrs. Martinez claimed that DePriest was elected four years ago by colored Democrats. She said: "While speaking at Wendell Phillips High School during that campaign he openly stated that the only person on the Republican ticket that the colored people of Chicago should vote for in that city was Oscar DePriest. And now he tells us to vote the straight Republican ticket. He is afraid to ask the colored people of the state of Illinois to vote for Hoover because he would be lynched.

"This man," she shrieked, "is a handkerchief-headed person and is a detriment to the group. All the insults of the Republican administration may be forgiven but the insult upon the heads of the Gold Star Mothers cannot be overlooked."

Democratic.

Vote For Democrats Suicidal New Jersey Voters Are Warned

Sunday Tribune 11-3-32

(Special to the Tribune)

Trenton, N. J.—The Headquarters of the Colored Republican Advisory Committee of New Jersey is a bee hive of activity as the campaign draws to a close. Stenographers, clerks and assistants, with rapid fire precision radiate optimism in their greeting to the crowds that call at their headquarters, and their efficiency is readily recognized by all who confer with those in charge.

Philadelphia Inquirer 11-6-32

Four Members in Charge

Hon. Oliver Randolph, Orange, chairman, Mrs. Wilda Robinson-Townsend, Camden, vice-chairman, Mrs. Bessie B. Mention, Princeton, secretary, and Mr. George E. Bates, East Orange, treasurer, make up the Advisory Committee and have control of the headquarters.

Mr. Randolph sits at the main desk smoking on a long cigar as he gives out sane advice and instructions.

Randolph's Statement

"It is inconceivable in my opinion that any appreciable number of thoughtful colored persons will seriously consider voting for the National Democratic ticket in the coming election. Even if there are any grievances, whether real or fanciful, on the part of colored people against the Republican party, the truth is in the final analysis that no relief for such grievances is afforded by the Democratic party," said Mr. Randolph.

"In New Jersey, I am confident the sober thought of the colored voters will cause them to vote for Hoover and Curtis for President and Vice-president; for W. Warren Barbour for United States Senator; and for all the other Congress candidates in each Congress district.

Votes for Democrats Suicidal

"For the colored voter to vote for Democrats for these positions would be suicidal. Democratic United States Senators and Congressmen would align themselves with Southern Negro-haters in the Senate and House of Representatives to humiliate the colored people. This is largely a campaign of education, a campaign to break down propaganda of misrepresentation and falsehoods on the part of Democrats. They think that the colored people are simple and unintelligent, and the campaign to secure the Negro vote is based on such assumption. It is up to the self-respecting Negro man and woman in the State of New Jersey to rise up in his might and to do all within his power to rebuke the Democrats by voting for Barbour for United States Senator, and all the other Republican Congress candidates as well as Republican County candidates."

"The colored vote is becoming more and more consolidated every day in the interest of the Republican ticket. I believe we shall win this election; for Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket last fall have seen what folly it was. We will be victorious."

Colored Women Loyal

Mrs. Townsend, who is also a member of the Women's State Advisory Committee, representing the colored women of the State on that important committee, smiles as she talks, but behind that smile is grim determination. In this manner she expressed what she declared to be the sentiment of the Negro women of New Jersey. "I have conferred with many of the leading Republican colored women of our state and find that the very fine recognition given our women under the leadership of the Vice-Chairman of the State Committee, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Verga, and our National Committeewoman, Mrs. Edna B. Colman, has brought about a fine feeling, and a united effort on the part of Negro women to put over the entire Republican ticket. Whatever the outcome in this election the loyalty of the colored women of this state will not warrant a question mark."

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This committee forms the New Jersey National Advisory Committee, with the addition of Mr. Thomas Hope of Camden City. Every night these five persons appear as principal speakers at large Colored Mass Meetings in interest of the ticket. Mr. Randolph and Mrs. Townsend are the New Jersey representatives of the Republican National Planning Board.

NASHVILLE, TENN.
BANNER

OCT 30 1932

THE TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN

The present generation of Tennesseans has not faced an election involving more—perhaps as much—of vital moment to the government of the State, to its present and future welfare than that of November 8. Every citizen, whether Democrat or Republican, man or woman, is under an obligation which all must now perceive, even if all may not heed, to deposit a ballot dictated by consideration for the highest interests of community, Commonwealth, and country.

There should be much serious, quiet thought around the firesides of the people of city and town, village and countryside, these few days ahead.

Government is not an abstraction; it has a direct, personal relationship to every individual, to every family, to every branch of business, to every locality. This fact is striking home to the people of the nation, to the citizens of Tennessee. Taxation is an intensely personal matter. It is of vital moment to the family what proportion of its income and earnings is appropriated by the resistless hand of government. Public debts in the truest sense are private debts.

Tennessee's public debt of $120,000,000—$100,000,000 of which has been accumulated in the last six or seven years—constitutes a mortgage upon the property and productive energies of its entire population. It is a matter of manifest moment to every family, whether it cast Democratic or Republican votes—or, perchance, independent—that, even if the State should not go in debt $1 further and should set aside $5,000,000 of taxes every year to discharge this indebtedness, a quarter of a century would pass, and every young man and young woman who will in a few days cast his or her first vote would be of middle age before this mortgage is retired.

The political dynasty which is responsible, in the main, for the policies and practices that precipitated this tremendous burden on Tennessee, for the shadow of a bankrupt public treasury, with millions of dollars of unpaid claims confronting the State Comptroller, is making a desperate effort in these closing weeks of the gubernatorial campaign to retain its stranglehold upon the administration of the government of the State. This is a development of the campaign beyond concealment.

Is it or is it not to the interest of every citizen, whatever his or her political creed, to resist the election to the governorship of any candidate which that dangerous and destructive confederacy that for years has been fortified on Capitol Hill may be supporting? To ask the question is to answer it.

This is a question that presents itself at the bar of the judgment and conscience of every Democrat in Tennessee.

There are certain features of the campaign that have become clarified and so distinct that they are beyond debate. If there be one preeminent above all others, it is the fear and animosity of this State machine for Hill McAlister.

Every Tennessean knows this to be a fact, and the reason for it. It is a matter of universal knowledge that Hill McAlister for years has fought the political confederacy that has ruled and ravished Tennessee, hilt to hilt, asking no quarter and giving none. He was pointing out the dangers of the reorganization bill, under which the powerful machine that has exploited and oppressed the State, and which is now seeking a longer lease of power, was built up, when Mr. Pope, the independent candidate for Governor of today, was holding an important administrative office created by that measure.

The record of the Lea-Horton machine in the primary ending in August and in the subsequent campaign for Governor now nearing its end stands clearly revealed before the public vision. Its essential facts and features are

The supreme purpose which dominated its course in the primary caused it in the final hours to change its tactics. Becoming convinced with him. That many thousands of votes were that Mr. Patterson, the man of its first choice, thus hurriedly shifted was conceded, but the could not defeat McAlister for the nomination, strategy did not avail. Mr. McAlister won with a beyond concealment. it swiftly and secretly on the eve of the election, of nearly 10,000

Political - 1932

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There should be much serious, quiet thought around the firesides of the people of city and town, village and countryside, these few days ahead.

Government is not an abstraction; it has a direct, personal relationship to every individual, to every family, to every branch of business, to every locality. This fact is striking home to the people of the nation, to the citizens of Tennessee. Taxation is an intensely personal matter. It is of vital moment to the family what proportion of its income and earnings is appropriated by the resistless hand of government. Public debts in the truest sense are private debts.

Tennessee's public debt of $120,000,000—$100,000,000 of which has been accumulated in the last six or seven years—constitutes a mortgage upon the property and productive energies of its entire population. It is a matter of manifest moment to every family, whether it cast Democratic or Republican votes—or, perchance, independent—that, even if the State should not go in debt $1 further and should set aside $5,000,000 of taxes every year to discharge this indebtedness, a quarter of a century would pass, and every young man and young woman who will in a few days cast his or her first vote would be of middle age before this mortgage is retired.

The political dynasty which is responsible, in the main, for the policies and practices that precipitated this tremendous burden on Tennessee; for the shadow of a bankrupt public treasury, with millions of dollars of unpaid claims confronting the State Comptroller, is making a desperate effort in these closing weeks of the gubernatorial campaign to retain its stranglehold upon the administration of the government of the State. This is a development of the campaign beyond concealment.

Is it or is it not to the interest of every citizen, whatever his or her political creed, to resist the election to the governorship of any candidate which that dangerous and destructive confederacy that for years has been fortified on Capitol Hill may be supporting? To ask the question is to answer it.

This is a question that presents itself at the bar of the judgment and conscience of every Democrat in Tennessee.

There are certain features of the campaign that have become clarified and so distinct that they are beyond debate. If there be one preeminent above all others, it is the fear and animosity of this State machine for Hill McAlister.

Every Tennessean knows this to be a fact, and the reason for it. It is a matter of universal knowledge that Hill McAlister for years has fought the political confederacy that has ruled and ravished Tennessee, hilt to hilt, asking no quarter and giving none. He was pointing out the dangers of the reorganization bill, under which the powerful machine that has exploited and oppressed the State, and which is now seeking a longer lease of power, was built up, when Mr. Pope, the independent candidate for Governor of today, was holding an important administrative office created by that measure.

The record of the Lea-Horton machine in the primary ending in August and in the subsequent campaign for Governor now nearing its end stands clearly revealed before the public vision. Its essential facts and features are

dominated its course in the primary caused it to threw its forces as rapidly and as fully as could be consummated behind Mr. Pope and it in the final made a desperate struggle to defeat McAlister coming convinced with him. That many thousands of votes were its first choice, thus hurriedly shifted was conceded, but the the nomination, strategy did not avail. Mr. McAlister won with a eve of the elec- margin of nearly 10,000.

The supreme purpose which dominated the primary and beyond concealment. hours to change its tactics. Becoming that Mr. Patterson, the man of its first could not defeat McAlister for the

But the machine did not surrender at this reverse, nor has it surrendered. The appeal which Mr. Patterson made to Mr. Pope within twenty-four hours after the primary to contest the result was the clear prophecy of the vigorous support which the machine was to render him during the campaign, and which all the State now sees.

Relentlessly holding to its purpose to prevent the nomination and then the election of Hill McAlister by every agency at its control, it first sought, by the eleventh-hour shift from Patterson, to secure the nomination for Mr. Pope; then to give momentum to his contest before the primary board; and, failing there, is massing its forces in the campaign to deepen and widen differences in the Democratic Party and to win the election for Mr. Pope. The defeat of McAlister by any means, by Pope or McCall, is the supreme, the unconcealed objective.

Every Democratic ballot necessarily will be an answer to the question, is it to the interest of Tennessee, of the Democratic Party, to elect a man Governor whom this machine which has brought such distress and humiliation to Tennessee, has always fought, and is today fighting, or to elect a man whom this desperate and discredited confederacy is supporting?

The Democratic Party owes it to the State and to itself to concentrate its power and energies to the accomplishment of two purposes: one to restore Tennessee to the sisterhood of the Solid South, giving its electoral vote to Roosevelt, and to prevent the election of a Republican Governor; and, at the same time, to make certain the annihilation of the Lea-Horton machine. The defeat of both McCall and Pope is an imperative demand for the welfare of the State and the party.

Surveying the campaign, it is seen that the basic claim upon which Mr. Pope presents his independent candidacy was the charge of wholesale frauds in Shelby and Davidson Counties, allegedly sufficient to wipe out Mr. McAlister's nearly 10,000 majority in the primary; and the collateral and intensely pressed, charge that the primary board was, in substance, corrupted, coerced, or otherwise wrongfully induced to render its verdict, which by 31 to 7 vote, declared that he had failed to present proof to sustain his charges and recognized Mr. McAlister as the rightful nominee.

The whole case is now before the people. Mr. Pope has reiterated his charges, but he has not presented the proof that sustains them. The primary board showed that under the evidence laid before it, the allegation that 4,000 Negroes had been voted for McAlister in Davidson and 10,000 for him in Shelby had collapsed; that only 1,058 Negroes altogether had voted in Davidson and that Mr. Pope's proof showed only 5,165 in Shelby; and that, if the entire 6,000 Negroes in these two counties had voted for McAlister, which, of course, had not been the case, he would still be the nominee, with a margin of several thousand votes.

But the thirty-one members of the primary board who had voted to dismiss Mr. Pope's contest made another statement of highly significant character. They said that the proof showed that in many of the large rural counties carried overwhelmingly by Pope scarcely any attention had been paid to the poll tax provisions of the law in the primary election.

Was that statement true or erroneous? Let the record speak.

In West Tennessee, for illustration, there are twenty-one counties, embraced in three congressional districts—the Seventh, with eleven counties; the Eighth, with nine counties, and the Ninth, composed of Shelby County. Mr. McAlister carried three of these counties, Shelby, Benton, and Lake; Pope, twelve, and Patterson, six. The Seventh and Eighth Districts were overwhelmingly Pope-Patterson territory.

In the Seventh District 25,075 votes were cast in the primary. Notwithstanding the citizens had an opportunity to pay poll taxes for a month following the August election in order to qualify for November, the total number of polls now paid, including Democrats, Republicans, and people of no party affiliation, in the entire district is 18,154. This, undoubtedly, includes thousands of Republicans. And, yet, in these eleven counties, ten of which were carried by Mr. Pope or Mr. Patterson, there were cast in the primary of August 4, 7,000 more votes than are today qualified by the members of all parties.

Turning to the Eighth, it is seen that in the August Democratic primary 31,407 ballots were cast, Mr. McAlister carrying only one county; yet today only 14,357 poll taxes have been paid, including Democrats, Republicans, and all others.

In other words, the percentage of poll taxes, including members of all parties, now paid today in both of these Pope-Patterson congressional districts is only 57 per cent of the number of ballots that were cast in the Democratic primary alone on August 4.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that thousands of persons voted in the Democratic primary in this Pope-Patterson territory who had not paid their poll taxes, in addition to that class of citizens who were exempt from the payment of poll tax because of recently becoming of age or having passed fifty years.

How was it in the Ninth Congressional District, in the same grand division, which went heavily for McAlister?

The proof showed that the number of poll taxes that had been paid in Shelby County (about 30,000) represented 81 per cent of the entire number of votes cast in Shelby County in the primary, leaving only 19 per cent to cover those exempt from the poll tax as new voters or over age.

In the Pope-Patterson Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts 56,482 votes were cast in the primary, with only 32,511 poll taxes, of members of all parties now paid; while in the Ninth Congressional District which cast about 41,000 votes in the primary, over 30,000 poll taxes had been paid in August.

How is it with Davidson, the other large county against which Mr. Pope has levelled bitter denunciation and wholesale charge of fraud?

The number of poll taxes that had been paid in Davidson County represented 88 per cent of the entire number of votes that were cast in Davidson in the primary.

How was it in the neighboring county of DeKalb? The vote in that county in the primary stood: Pope, 1,919; Patterson, 971; McAlister, 470; a total of 3,360 votes, and yet, only 696 poll taxes had been paid. That the poll tax law must have been violated by wholesale when the number of votes cast was nearly five times the number of persons qualified to vote, is manifest.

How was it in Mr. Pope's home county of Bledsoe? In the August primary Mr. Pope received 1,583; Patterson, 124; McAlister, 116, a total of 1,823.

The primary board illumined the situation in that county with the reminder that, according to sworn proof before them, 500 Republicans voted for Mr. Pope in the primary. That county gave to Mr. Smith, the Democratic nominee for President, 585 votes, to Hoover 571, a total of 1,156; and, yet, Mr. Pope received in the party primary over 400 more votes than both candidates for President had in a stubbornly contested election and over two and a half times as many as the Democratic nominee four years ago received.

In the gubernatorial primary of 1930 the combined Horton-Gwinn vote in Bledsoe was 1,099; and, yet, Mr. Pope in the primary of August 4, this year, had about 500 more votes than both of the candidates in the party primary of only two years ago.

When all the evidence in the case bearing upon Mr. Pope's candidacy is analyzed and considered in all of its bearings it collapses at the bar of the judgment of the individual citizen who deliberately and dispassionately weighs it, just as it did at that of the supreme court of his party, which rendered a verdict under oath, by an overwhelming vote, that Mr. McAlister, and not he, was the rightful lawful nominee.

Brunswick, Ga. News
Thursday, October 27, 1932

HOOVER CONDEMNED BY LOCAL NEGRO CLUB

REPORTED MEMBERS OF ORGANIZATION WILL VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT

President Hoover was strongly condemned at a meeting last night of the Good Citizens Club, composed of many of Brunswick's best known negroes, and while the meeting did not formally endorse Governor Roosevelt, the members not being pledged by any action of the club, it was stated that a great majority of those present and members of the organization will vote the Democratic ticket in November.

The Good Citizens Club was organized some time ago by prominent Brunswick negro business and professional men, and a majority of its membership, it is stated, is made up of registered voters. While not strictly a political organization, it does take an active interest in politics when the occasion warrants, and at the meeting last night the discussion centered around the two presidential candidates, and one or two of the leaders in strong language condemned the present Republican president. Under his administration, it was said, the negro, especially in the south, has been practically barred from participating in Republican organizations, it being alleged that the party is r controlled by white office holders, w have taken charge of county, state and national Republican organizations.

An unusually large number of negroes in Glynn county are registered and qualified to vote in the general election on November 8, and members of the well known colored club, of which Dr. J. W. Buggs is president and Joe du Bignon secretary, predict that a great majority of the colored voters of the county will vote for Governor Roosevelt.

In this connection it is understood that negro organizations throughout the south and in other sections of the country are endorsing the Democratic candidate for president this year. Many of the national negro leaders are taking an active part in the campaign and are speaking in various sections of the country.

Letters have recently been received in Brunswick from Dr. Frederick Mullins, of Chattanooga, Tenn., one of the best known negro leaders in the south, in which he urges the members of his race to support Governor Roosevelt. The letter, a rather lengthy document, says the real friend of the negro is the Democratic party. "We have no envy in our hearts against the Republican party," he says, "but we owe our support to the Democrats because through this party we have received a great amount of wealth."

Copies of the letter were mailed to leading negro organizations throughout the country.

NO COLOR-LINE AT 'F. D.' RECEPTION

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS

NOV 21 1932

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt did not draw the color line in sending out the beautifully printed invitations to their reception to workers in the recent Democratic campaign at the Biltmore Hotel on this Friday evening. Lester A. Walton, director of publicity for the Colored Advisory Committee and Stanley E. Grain, a speaker in the campaign under the labor division, have received invitations, and it is probable that all workers, colored as well as white, have received the invitations.

The Biltmore is one of the finest hotels in New York City, being located adjacent to Grand Central Terminal in 43rd street, between Vanderbilt and Madison avenues. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith once made his home there.

YOUNG NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO BE PERMANENT

The Young Negro Democratic club met Sunday afternoon at the home of Harry Leland, 2824 No. 26th St., and voted to maintain a permanent organization, such as that the Nebraska Negro Democratic club voted recently to maintain. The senior organization will meet Wednesday at 8:30 p. m. at its headquarters, 2018 No. 24th St.

Political-1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation

Roosevelt Is Making Gains In The West

Philadelphia Inquirer

Eastern States Must Insure Hoover's Election

9-29-32

Philadelphia, Pa.

Pennsylvania Ignored

Philadelphia Plans to Give Hoover Huge Vote

By EDGAR W. ROSTER

Mahatma Gandhi forces Great Britain to accept his terms by the fasting process. You may think this has nothing to do with politics, but I think Gandhi is the greatest politician living. Imagine winning a great victory by simply refusing to eat food.

It is a long jump from India to Philadelphia politics, but here we are. The Philadelphia Organization is out to put Hoover over with a big majority. Many politicians are frankly alarmed over the deflection of the Negro vote. State Leader William S. Vare has no love for the President, but he is forgetting his personal feeling because he knows that the Victory of the Republican Party is essential to the favorable upturn of business.

He is placing country above everything else. That is a mighty splendid position for the former Senator to take in view of what he suffered.

The Party is the Thing

Many Negroes who do not like Hoover personally are going to fight for his election. They understand that regardless of anything else, if Roosevelt is elected, the South will be in the saddle, and even admitting that things are bad under Hoover it would be Hell with Garner of Texas riding in the saddle drawing more blood from the sides of suffering Negroes.

The majority of Negroes in Pennsylvania would receive no benefit from a Democratic victory regardless of Roosevelt's personal attitude for the reason that in Pennsylvania all the machinery of government is in the hands of the Republican party. Concede if you will that Negroes do not get all they should in Philadelphia, the Democrats are not in a position to give them anything for the reason that they have nothing to give. Negroes have nothing to gain by voting the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania. Perhaps this would be different if there were a strong Democratic organization in Pennsylvania.

Favors and jobs in Pennsylvania are in the hands of Republicans. Then, too, at the present time Negroes are beginning to get real breaks in politics. Attest John C. Asbury as a real Ward leader sanctioned by the greatest power in Pennsylvania politics. Then there are Marquess and Fuller and John Harris all showing the sudden and rapid rise of Negroes in politics.

The Republican party is bigger than Hoover and the solid-South is bigger than Roosevelt. That is the real point in any argument concerning the present election.

Democratic Money Flowing

Democratic money is flowing into Philadelphia. Headquarters have been opened at 17th and Lombard streets with pictures of Roosevelt profusely placed. But the most careful search fails to turn up one of his running mate, Garner.

Republicans Must Get Busy

With the appointment of Walter Walker (Democrat) to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Charles W. Waterman (Republican) the Democrats now have a majority of one in the Senate.

West of the Mississippi the Republican hopes don't look so good. Democratic "Forgotten Man" Roosevelt is whooping it up in a big way. The conservative East should strengthen its fences in order to assure Hoover's reelection.

Figures may or may not lie—at least these are interesting: The Democratic primary vote in Colorado rose from 47,000 in 1930 to 122,000 in 1931, whereas the Republican primary vote declined from 112,000 to 105,000. Democrats listed their primary vote in two years from 16,000 to 154,000 whereas Republicans let theirs fall from 297,000 to 170,000.

In Michigan the Democratic primary vote jumped from 19,000 to 300,000; the Republican vote slumped from 834,000 to 676,000.

Of couse this does not mean that all registered Democrats will vote for Roosevelt or all registered Republicans will vote for Hoover. It simply shows a tremendous shift and dissatisfaction. Almost anything can happen. Those who are sincerely interested in the Republican party had better get busy and get their case before the public.

Pennsylvania Ignored

The National planning Board for Colored Voters as officially announced by Chairman Sanders consisted of 29 persons. Not a single Pennsylvania Negro is on that Board. The District of Columbia has the highest representation. This group has planned a luncheon for Saturday, October 1st, 1932. It is all right to hold banquets and hold conferences and spend money for railroad fare, but the money could be put to better use.

The Eastern Division with headquarters in New York under the direction of Francis Rivers is functioning.

The Active Workers Association and the Citizens Republican Club are planning a tremendous Hoover Rally. Ernest Wright is the general chairman and a monster meeting will be pulled off. The local boys are out to give the normal Republican majority to the entire Republican ticket.

Swift denials followed the publication of an article last week that Congressman DePriest had spoken slightingly of the Negro press. Roy Benjamin, Assistant to Chairman Sanders, stated: "We hear a good deal about the place of radio in campaigns these days. Radio serves its purpose; but, to my mind, the printed word which gives an opportunity for study is far superior."

STUART, FLA.
NEWS
OCT 28 1932

DEMANDS NEGRO BE KEPT OUT OF POLITICS HERE

Judge Angus Sumner Bitterly Condemns Their Use

RECALLS OLD DAYS

Democratic Club Hears Frequent Reference to Negroes

Protest against the entrance of the negro question into Martin county politics was strongly voiced by Judge Angus Sumner of Fort Pierce in an address before the Democratic club at the court house last night.

Declaring that his stand was not a matter of racial prejudice, nor one which disputed the constitutional right of qualified negroes to exercise the franchise, he bitterly condemned use of the negro as a balance of power between two political factions.

Judge Sumner recited cases of abuse of power when the negro was active in Southern politics in carpet-bagger days. He said that his grandfather had been a member of the Florida legislature when that body had consisted almost entirely of negroes, containing only three white men. His own father, he declared, went to school in what is now Volusia county under a negro superintendent of public instruction.

He said that when a two party government exists in a state with a large negro population, sooner or later one party or the other caters to the negro vote, which is for the most part uneducated and, as yet, unable to use the power so granted it, and closed his remarks with the statement:

"Every white person in Martin county should go to the polls on Nov. 8 and by their votes let the negro know that this is a white man's county and intends to remain a white man's county."

E. M. Fulton of Palm City expressed himself as strongly opposed to bringing the negro into politics, and C. E. Christensen, candidate for sheriff, expressed like sentiments.

W. B. Tilton of Jensen, candidate for county commissioner, spoke on the prospects for Democratic success, and urged all present to vote the straight Democratic ticket. Party loyalty was stressed in a brief talk by J. J. Moore of Salerno.

Evans Crary, president of the Young Democratic club, was introduced by M. R. Cartwright, acting chairman. Mr. Crary spoke on the aims and purposes of the young voters organization and invited Democratic club members to attend the next meeting of the junior group.

Dummy ballots for the approaching general election were distributed and explained to members by Jim Kennedy, who later urged all to assist in raising funds to meet expenses necessary for the rally in city park on Nov. 7.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Wednesday, October 26, 1932

IN TEXAS.

Perhaps Colonel Pete Molineaux did not have ime in the last issue of his Texas Weekly to nake comment on the Bullington proposition o come down if Ma. Ferguson would do the same, or perhaps he had arrived at the same conclusion that The Observer voiced, that Bullington didn't realize that he was dealing with a woman. At any rate, the Colonel is discussing the prospect as if no such offer had been made. The Weekly finds that the Bullington movement has continued to grow at such a rate that it is now plain that the next two weeks will witness one of the most hotly contested campaigns in the history of Texas, and that it might easily result in the election of Orville Bullington, Republican, to the governorship. Events came thick and fast during the past week. On Tuesday morning the newspapers carried a formal statement by former Attorney General M. M. Crane that he will not support the Fergusons, because Mrs. Ferguson is not the legal nominee of the Democratic party. It has since been announced that General Crane will make speeches for Bullington. On Tuesday afternoon an entirely new organization, composed of Democrats who supported Al. Smith four years ago, to be known as the Roosevelt-Garner-Bullington Club of Texas, was launched at Fort Worth. Thursday, Governor Sterling appeared at the Capitol wearing a Bullington button, and it was announced that he will issue an appeal to all his friends on Sunday morning, urging them to support Bullington. It is understood that this appeal will set forth that he regards himself as the legal nominee of the Democratic party, and would have proved it if the courts had afforded him the opportunity, but that there is a higher court, the people themselves, which can settle the matter effectively on November 8.

Then the negro question has been injected. The negroes are organizing Ferguson-for-Governor clubs and the negro papers promise 150,000 negro votes for Ma. This move is said to be fostered by the Democratic State Committee and this circumstance injects another rucus into the Texas political situation. This new angle is dismissed by The Weekly with the pointed remark that "it need hardly be said that the very circumstance that the Ferguson leaders and the Democratic State Committee should be willing to go to such lengths as to attempt such a manipulation of the negro vote is new evidence of the desperation in which they view the rising tide of the movement toward Bullington. It demonstrates completely that they do not care what injury they do to the

Democratic party, in Texas and in the Nation so long as they further the cause of the Fergusons."

ROOSEVELT'S "FORGOTTEN MAN"

LAST week some one finally cornered the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, and asked him his official intentions concerning the twelve millions Negroes in the territory over which he hopes someday to have power.

"Oh!" said the continental tourist, "when I say the forgotten man, I mean the Negro as much as anybody else."

For pure logic, that is all right, but it takes no bearded philosopher to see that the Democratic nominee is being really Democratic in the full sense of the word. He expects to get a hip-pocket full of votes from the Negro-hating South. His running mate, and if successful, his right bower in the Senate, is from Texas, and Mr. Roosevelt just isn't going to take a chance to alienate his white Southern friends among whom he has spent so much of his time.

This brings back an argument which thoughtful Republicans should have to offer when those who would rule assail the present administration and heap upon its shoulders responsibilities for things that no human could have foreseen.

Even the staunchest Negro Republicans do not agree entirely with the racial policies which have been effected at Washington. There have been scores and scores of times when President Hoover might, and should have, been more courteous to Negroes and their wishes. There have been times when the mere sound of his voice would have prevented humiliation and suffering to millions of the citizenry he is sworn to protect.

Thoughtful Negroes recognize, deplore and concede these facts; **but few could be so foolish as to expect any improvement from Texas.**

One has only to remember to be assured that it was during the now-famous Woodrow Wilson administration, when Mr. Roosevelt himself was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that racial proscription in the very machinery of the Federal Government began. Negro government workers at Washington were herded into enclosures, segregated from their white fellow-workers and designated certain toilet facilities. Some of this went on in the very department over which Mr. Roosevelt was virtual head.

Moreover, during this same administration the number of Negro workers in Federal employ diminished to an absurdity, and every position of real prestige was practically lost.

Mr. Roosevelt makes no definite statement about Negroes. He isn't going to make any of any real worth; and when he refers to the "forgotten man," he might easily mean the Negro during every Democratic administration that good memories recall.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD
NOV 7 1932

Negroes Urged To Vote Full Demo Ticket

Dallas negroes have been asked to go to the polls in Tuesday's general election and vote for Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, the Democratic candidate for governor, in a letter which has been placed in the mails by the Dallas County Negro Ferguson-for-Governor club. The letter is signed by Charles T. Brackins and thirty other negro citizens here.

"As a self-respecting negro, you cannot afford to vote for Orville Bullington, the Republican nominee," the letter said. "He has openly said that he is opposed to negroes having the right to vote, and stands for and advocates repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States constitution, which make negroes citizens and voters. If he is elected governor he will be in a position to impede the best interests of our race.

"For fear you may make a mistake, we advise you to vote the entire Democratic ticket from president to constable. We have many friends in the Democratic party who believe in giving the negro a square deal. By no means ought you to vote for Mr. Bullington."

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

NOV 4 - 1932

NEGRO LEADER TO TALK HERE AT CITY HALL

Bryant Haymond, Chicago Negro leader, will address a mass meeting in the city hall auditorium here Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the interest of the Democratic state and national tickets. The rally is being sponsored by Democratic Negro precinct committeemen.

Another visiting Negro orator will be the Rev. A. J. Bowling of Chicago, who has made several stirring appeals here in the past in behalf of the Democratic party.

Brief talks will be given during the rally by local colored leaders, including N. W. Parden, former assistant state's attorney of St. Clair county, and Frank Summers, young Negro lawyer. Parden, formerly a Republican, has been a staunch supporter of Democratic principles since the campaign of 1928.

Steve Eskridge will be chairman of the meeting.

PEORIA, ILL.
JOURNAL
NOV 2 - 1932

THRONGS ATTEND DEMO GATHERING

Blaine - Sumner Rally To Be Tonight

The largest crowd which has attended any ward rally in the city during this campaign was that of more than 1,000 men and women who Tuesday night packed the auditorium at the Webster school at the democratic mass meeting under auspices of the Sixth Ward men's and women's democratic organizations.

Another capacity crowd is expected at the rally at 8 o'clock Wednesday night at the Blaine-Sumner school under auspices of the Eighth and Ninth ward democratic clubs.

The Seventh Ward democratic clubs will hold a mass meeting at 8 o'clock Wednesday night at Lincoln school.

A business meeting will be held by the First Ward men's and women's organizations at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night at their headquarters, Cornhill street and Perry avenue.

The mass meeting which had been announced for Wednesday night at Irving school in the Third ward will be held there at 8 o'clock Thursday night.

Speakers at the meeting at Blaine-Sumner school will be Allen T. Lucas of Carlinville, Attorney John E. Cassidy, and Miss Mary Orral Conver, state central committeewoman. Thomas J. Lavin will be chairman.

Former Mayor Thomas O'Connor and Attorney John E. Dougherty will be speakers at the meeting at Lincoln school.

Candidates who will address the meetings will include Rev. E. S. Carr for congressman; State Representative Dave H. McClugage for re-election; City Attorney Carl Behrman for state senator, and Edwin V. Champion for states attorney.

Principal speakers at the meeting Tuesday night at Webster school were Attorney John Dougherty on national issues and Representative Frank W. McClure of Abingdon on state issues. Candidates talked briefly.

A meeting of the Seventh ward democratic club was held Tuesday night at the Ray hotel for arrangements for getting out the vote and completing the canvass.

A democratic meeting for Negro voters will be held at the Zion Baptist church, Fourth avenue and Spencer street at 8 o'clock Friday night at which speakers will be Rev. Alonzo Bowling, H. R. Toomes, Dr. E. P. Bouldin, and Dr. S. A. Askew. District and county candidates will speak.

REGISTER
Red Bank, N. J.
NOV 2 1932

Negro Leaders Go Democratic

Charles Reilly of Eatontown and Arnold Rock, Jr., of Red Bank Former Republicans, Declare for the Democratic Ticket.

Charles Reilly of Eatontown, organizer of several Republican clubs in this vicinity, and Arnold Rock, Jr., of Red Bank, former president of the Red Bank Colored Republican club, at a meeting last Friday night at Pine Brook announced their support of the Democratic ticket and urged the colored voters to follow their lead.

Mr. Reilly in his talk stated that he had always been a Republican and had always worked hard for their party. He said that the Republicans, however, had failed to give proper recognition to the colored race, and for this reason he could no longer support them. He said that he had announced his intention some time ago but had been urged by Mayor Van R. Halsey of Rumson, county leader, to stick to the party. This, he averred, he could not conscientiously do, adding that he hoped that the colored voters would give the Republican party the "spanking" that it deserved.

Mr. Rock urged the colored voters to get out and work against "the Tumen crowd." He particularily advocated the election of Howard Height, Democrat, as sheriff and the defeat of his opponent, Charles Tate, whom he accused of being one of the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan in Monmouth county.

Mr. Rock cited the meeting held recently by the Ku Klux Klan at the Harmony country club at which a Klan speaker advocated the re-election of President Hoover. He accused the Republicans of profiting from vice in the county and named an employment agency at Asbury Park as headquarters for several shady enterprises controlled by the politicians.

The meeting was addressed by Joseph Donahay, candidate for surrogate; Fred Schock, candidate for the assembly; Fred Reichey, candidate for freeholder, Mr. Height, Jack Harris of Asbury Park, William Snipes of the Monmouth County Progressive Democratic association, Justice George Hughes of Shrewsbury and Joseph Schwark of Long Branch.

SEATTLE, WASH.
POST-INTELLIGENCER
OCT 31 1932

Negro Citizens Back Roosevelt And Bone

Franklin D. Roosevelt for President and Homer T. Bone for United States senator, head a list of indorsements made public yesterday by the South End Civic and Progressive Club, comprising 900 negro citizens. No indorsements were made for governor, congress and attorney general. For other partisan offices Republican candidates were indorsed, except for state insurance commissioner, where the Democratic candidate was favored.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
NOV 6 - 1932

LAUDS HUSSION.

To The Houston Post:

SAN MARCOS, Texas.—I was pleased to see the following editorial in the Austin Dispatch of November 1, 1932:

"Now there is a Democrat in Texas who is ready to back the right of the negro vote. He is Ed Hussion, secretary of the Democratic State executive committee. He says the negro is better qualified than is the Mexican. There is much seed of truth in the argument. Why allow an illiterate Mexican to vote as a Democrat when the right is denied to an educated negro? Surely it is a problem in the South where anti-negro prejudice has ruled for many a day."

I heartily concur in the above expression. The negroes of Texas have the best opportunity ever presented them to become identified with the Democratic party of Texas.

JOHN J. ALLISON.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic

CALIFORNIA POLITICS

California Is United In Roosevelt Drive

Courier 1-24-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 22 — With William Gibbs McAdoo in command of all activities, the Democrats of Southern California got into united action this week in their final drive to elect Roosevelt and Garner on the national ticket and to send McAdoo to the United States Senate.

All the official organizations connected with the party in the lower half of the state—executive committees, women's division, young Democrats and the like—established headquarters in a new location, 612 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, and from there McAdoo and his aides will direct their battle maneuvers.

In every Assembly district south of the Tehachapi — and in every precinct of some of them — local campaigning units have been formed, and Democracy, according to the leaders, is ready to fight even more effectively than it did in 1916, when it elected Woodrow Wilson.

"Prospects for carrying California for the whole ticket are much brighter than they were 16 years ago," declares a statement issued by J. F. T. O'Connor, McAdoo's campaign chairman, and Peirson M. Hall, his campaign manager. "We feel safe now in predicting that the state's 22 electoral votes will go for Roosevelt and Garner and that Mr. McAdoo will be overwhelmingly victorious."

They pointed jubilantly to the latest registration figures for the city and county of Los Angeles. On some days, especially in the city, there have been five times as many Democratics as Republicans enrolling themselves. Registrar of Voters William M. Kerr stated in an interview that the new Democratic registrants vastly outnumbered those of the opposite political faith.

The greatest assemblage of Democrats that Southern California ever knew is expected when Gov. Franklin Roosevelt pays his visit to Los Angeles on September 24. While plans are not yet completed for his reception and his activities on that day, it is certain that he will appear at one outdoor affair in which at least 100,000 persons will be able to see him.

Gov. Roosevelt's campaign managers have given Mc McAdoo complete charge of taking care of the presidential candidate while he is in Southern California.

A gathering of women Democrats which may include as many as 1,000 is expected next Monday when a luncheon in honor of McAdoo will be given at the Biltmore Hotel. Women representing every group within the party, including those who supported other Senatorial candidates before the primaries, have united to conduct this affair.

Harmony prevails in all ranks of the party, according to the leaders.

HARLEM IN DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE

St. Louis

11-14-32

Largest Negro Metropolis In World Deserted Ranks of Republicans In Election.

St. Louis, Mo.

NEW YORK—Harlem and all of those election districts in Manhattan which contain a substantial proportion of colored voters, went strongly Democratic at last Tuesday's election. Negro voters, judging from the election returns, appeared to have stood almost solidly behind the entire Democratic ticket. 11-18-32

The most significant non-Democratic vote cast by the Harlemites was that for Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for Congress against Representative Gavagan, Democrat, in the 21st district. Crosswaith received 7,187 votes.

Gave Staunch Support

In the Nineteenth Assembly district, James E. Stephens, Democrat, was re-elected to the state legislature by a plurality of 4,539 over his Republican and Socialist opponents.

In the Twenty-first Assembly district, David Paris, white Democrat, won a plurality of 3,290 over his Republican and Socialist opponents.

Crosswaith, the Socialist, was one of those opposing Stephens in the Nineteenth district, but received only 539 votes for that office.

For the first time in history, a Negro, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, was elected a Democratic Presidetial elector.

In spite of the great zeal and activity displayed by Communists in the election campaign, that party's candidates polled very few votes in proportion to the number gained by other candidates, although the Communist party showing represented an improvement over past elections.

In Brooklyn, Lewis S. Flagg, an independent candidate for the General Assembly from the 17th district was able to get only slightly in excess of 1,000 votes.

Although the Negro voters of Harlem showed by their ballots that thy are and intend to be a power in the Democratic party, the campaign just closed was notable for the lack of action displayed by the traditional Democratic leader, Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton.

ST. LOUIS NEGRO GOES DEMOCRATIC

Courier

11-10-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17—(ANP)—Crittendon Clark, Republican campaign manager, announced Thursday that the Negro Democratic vote in St. Louis in last Tuesday's election exceeded 20,000 and that only 25 per cent of the total number of registered Negro voters voted the Republican ticket.

The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and 23d wards containing more Negro voters than any others in the city, were carried by a majority of less than two per cent, an average of 40 per cent of the Negro vote power in each ward going to the Democrats.

The Democratic city committee (white) is said to have been so elated by the Democratic showing in the colored wards, that a decision was adopted to retain the present headquarters and personnel intact until after the city election in the spring. Republican headquarters were closed immediately after the election.

Brooklyn, Ill., a small suburb of Negroes just out from East St. Louis, gave the Democratic Party 300 out of 350 votes. Normally this community has mastered not more than 30 Democratic votes.

Less than 11,000 Negroes are reported to have voted the straight Republican ticket in St. Louis.

Attorney Mitchell Home After Tour

Courier

11-19-32

Attorney Arthur W. Mitchell, local barrister, who covered several thousand miles on a speaking tour for the National Democratic Committee during the recent campaign returned to the city this week.

Attorney Mitchell traveled over the Middle West and West and spoke in a number of California cities. Part of the speaker's trip was over by airplane. Attorney Mitchell's name does not appear on the paid list of speakers, it being explained he bore his expenses from his personal funds.

DEMOCRATS OWE NEGRO CREDIT FOR MANY STATES

Journal

Washington D.C.

11-19-32

Several Colored Were Elected to State Legislatures on Democratic Tickets

By J. A. G. LuVALLE

While the Democrats made a clean sweep at the polls on November 8, they are truly indebted to the Negro for several of their state victories.

In states like Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Illinois, and Missouri, where there are large numbers of Negroes and where the majorities are small, the Negro was a big factor.

The fight on Senator Watson in Indiana by Negroes in retaliation for his support of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court was the outstanding object of the Negroes in that state. The narrow margin of the state majority is significant that the Democrats owe their victory in Indiana to the Negro voters of that state.

The best evidence of the effective Negro vote in the Hoosier state is the fact that Henry J. Richardson, Jr., of Marion county, and Dr. Robert L. Stanton, of Lake county, were elected Democratic members of the state legislature.

Senator Allen, of Kansas can testify to the effect of an aroused Negro vote. That vote was a factor on November 8, in carrying the Democratic ticket to success in the Sun Flower State.

Kentucky is always an in-and-out state in presidential years. This year the Democrats aided by the Negro vote ran up more than 100,000 majority in the Blue Grass State.

Any number of Negroes in Maryland stamped their ballots under the Rooster and made it straight Democratic in Maryland.

The Negroes in Massachusetts organized Democratic clubs and their votes helped to place the Bay State in the Democratic column as in 1928.

The large number of Negroes in Michigan certainly figured in the Democratic majority in this state.

The Negro vote in New York has been a Democratic help for many years. James E. Stephens, of New York City, was re-elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket.

The small majority in New Jersey may be attributed to the Negro vote. J. Mercer Burrell was elected to the New Jersey Assembly on the Democratic ticket. Senator Baird will tell you that the aroused Negro vote helped to snow him under because of his stand for Judge Parker against their demand. The Democrats can credit New Jersey to the Negro vote.

Ohio is another state the Democrats may give the Negro much credit for carrying.

The Negroes of Rhode Island figured in the Democratic margin in that state.

Tennessee, like Kentucky, has a large number of Negro voters who have learned to think and vote for themselves. The Democrats should not forget the Negroes in Tennessee.

The Old Dominion swung back into the Democratic column, November 8, by the assistance of many Negro voters of Virginia.

The Negroes of West Virginia have been a big factor in the elections in that state for many years. The Democrats can thank many Negro voters in West Virginia for carrying that state.

Negro Vote Not 'On Sale', Pride Was The Price, As Roosevelt Won Out

Simply because the Negroes of Allegheny County and Pennsylvania in general broke away from a blind tradition last Tuesday and voted the Democratic ticket, the hide-bound Republicans are seeking some explanation which will satisfy their boasts and at the same time cause a reflection upon the Negro voter.

All along before the election, one of the cheap political tricks of the Republicans was to slur the Negro and try to brow-beat him because it was feared that the Negro would desert the Republican Party. Some Republicans went so far as to say that there was no need to worry about the Negro; that he might talk about voting a Democratic ticket. but it was only talk because he would walk right into the polls and vote the Republican ticket. These politicians put out the propaganda that any money spent among Negroes was wasted because they were Republicans anyhow.

Well, the Negroes of Pennsylvania fooled the politicians. And one of the cleanest elections known to Western Pennsylvania, at least, was held last Tuesday. Not a dime was spent among Negro voters for a single vote. Not a drop of whisky was offered any voter. The campaign among Negroes was in the hands of Negroes themselves and for anybody to say that Negroes were paid to vote a Democratic ticket is simply another attempt to discount independence among Negroes as well as their respect.

There was one instance where Republicans were accused of trying to buy a Negro vote, but not a single instance occurred where a penny was offered any Negro voter to support Mr. Roosevelt. The Republicans are just a little peeved because the Negro voters carried Allegheny County and they are merely trying to discredit the work that was done by Negroes for Negroes on behalf of the Democratic ticket. The G. O. P. could not buy the Negro this year, and they decided that the Democrats did. The truth of the matter is: the Negro was not on sale this year. He voted his convictions like millions of white American citizens in behalf of the Crispus Attucks Post No. 30, of the American Legion. I invite all service men to come out and parade on Armistice Day. The parade forms at Fifth Ave. High School at 10 o'clock. Commander Phillips said

OPPORTUNITY & Mr. ROOSEVELT

It is seldom that opportunity opens so wide its doors to any mortal man as it did November eighth to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Nominated for the Presidency by a Democratic convention at Chicago, he was overwhelmingly elected by the combined votes of men of all parties and from all of the diverse elements of our cosmopolitan population. This will afford the President-elect, who will take upon himself the responsibilities of office next March, the amplest opportunity to administer the affairs of government as the President of all parties, and representing all the people.

As the opportunities of the new President will be great, so will his responsibilities measure up to the same degree. He will have all the various elements of his supporters to satisfy in the carrying out of his policies. There will be different factions of his own party both North and South, to say nothing of Dry and Wet. There will be the Catholics who supported Al Smith four years ago and the Methodists and Baptists who opposed a Catholic candidate. There will be the Progressives of the Western states, led by LaFollette in Wisconsin, Senator Norris in Nebraska and Johnson of California, on one hand with the followers of such Conservatives as Owen D. Young, Baruch and Baker, on the other. There will even be a respectable number of Negroes, as well as a strong Jewish group. All of these elements will have their special interests to serve, with a special plea for recognition.

It is well that Mr. Roosevelt's majority was so great that no single one of these divergent groups can claim the sole credit for his victory. This will leave him free to formulate such policies as will best serve the entire country, without being shaped by special interests.

So far as the South is concerned, this man chosen for President will have the best opportunity afforded any President to bring about an amicable adjustment of race relations in that section. Regarded by the South as one of their own, he can show them the wisdom of improving existing conditions on a basis of justice and enlightened self-interest better than any Republican could do.

As his pre-convention and pre-election campaign was based on the liberal policies advocated and pursued by Chairman Farley and Louis McHenry Howe, there is hope that the same sort of tactics will bring about a harmonious cooperation of the diverse elements brought together under the Roosevelt standard, so that they may be welded into one common cause that will serve the welfare of the whole people, rather than one section or one preferred class.

Before leaving the subject of the election results, acknowledgment should be made of the great service rendered the Negro as a voter and a citizen by President Hoover. This service may have been unintended but it was nonetheless effectual. Mr. Hoover convinced the Negros that the time had come for the race to spilt its vote. Harding and Coolidge had both advised the race to take that course in the South, but Mr. Hoover forced the issue, so that many of them had to leave the Republican ship and take the deep sea of politics. President Hoover should go down into history as the political emancipator of the race, although he tried at the last minute to undo the work of his first three years in office.

Senator Borah pronounced the result of the election a political revolution. If it is to be accepted as such, it may bring a decided change in the progress of the nation. Let us hope for the better.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

NOV 3 - 1932

TWO DEMO MEETINGS ARE HELD IN CITY PRECINCTS

Two Democratic colored precinct meetings were held Wednesday evening, one at the home of Mrs. Emma Johnson, 602 East Madison street, and the other at the home of Mrs. Beatrice Brown, 303 Elmwood avenue. County candidates made talks at each gathering.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Tried and victorious **AOIP**

THE silver lining within the clouds of the just passed election is the colored voters of Philadelphia supporting Negro leadership.

The election which swept the Democratic Party into power came amid the most trying period in American history. It was the first test of a Negro ward leader. No other leader has been so tested. While powerful and influential ward leaders were snowed under with an avalanche of votes casted by a disgruntled electorate, the Thirtieth Ward under the direction of John Asbury and his committeemen remained steadfast and unmoved.

The Organization leaders must surely now understand that their power and strength rest with Negro voters. Realizing this fact they must reach out and give representatives of these voters a real and substantial part in the council of the Grand Old Party in Philadelphia.

It is as clear as anything can be that the Republican Organization will crack and break on the rocks of dissatisfaction unless Negroes are given a square deal.

And the TRIBUNE desires to urge Negro leadership to function wisely. It must set its objective high and its guiding principle must of necessity be absolute equality for colored citizens in every phase of life. Unless these things grow out of a new found leadership it too will go down under defeat. For believe it or not, the Negro is wide awake. He is tired of broken promises and discrimination. And his every action proves that he will not stand for any more foolishness. Wise men observe conditions and take notice. Fools close their eyes and are smashed.

Political—1932

Democrats.

Party Affiliation.

The Democratic Party Appeals to the Negro

By KELLY MILLER

I ATTENDED a national movement among colored voters of the Democratic persuasion last Sunday. The meeting and the movement derived great significance from the fact that Jouett Shouse, the executive secretary of the National Democratic Committee, was to make the principal address. I believe that this was the first time in the history of American politics that the National Democratic party, through its accredited mouthpiece, had publicly appealed to the race to join its fortune with that of this great political organization.

Kelly Miller.

I was profoundly interested to hear what Mr. Shouse had to say and to gather as far as I could the deep-seated plan and purpose that lay back of his utterance. He seemed to be entirely sincere and genuine. His manner of approach was simple and direct.

Mr. Shouse expressly declared that he would indulge in no extravagant promises which might not be fulfilled. But on the basis of party government he expressed the firm conviction that it is unwise for any section or race or group to belong solidly to any one party. This, he asserted, is as true of the solid South as of the solid Republican states of the North.

The Democratic party, we were advised, belongs to the people who compose it. Should the Negro become a substantial part of this party, he would stand a better chance for recognition than by everlasting adherence to the Republican party, which claims proprietorship over him. He was careful to caution that he would not deem it advisable for all Negroes to rush into the Democratic party. This would be contrary to his declared belief in the inadvisability of political solidarity, whether of groups, section or races. The party made its appeal to those who believe in its principles and who deem it the best instrument through which to promote good government.

Colored voters in appreciable numbers, he told us, had voted the Democratic ticket in the last election and were invited to join in and help make the party triumphant in the next election, as a means of promoting the best welfare of the nation and of all the people who compose it.

I sat there as an onlooker, as a reporter, if you please. I tried to weigh and analyze impartially the weight and significance of the words of this Democratic appeal. I betook myself to reflection. Suppose Robert Lucas, the Republican counterpart of Jouett Shouse, had been addressing a colored audience. He probably would have been more passionate. Doubtless we should have heard much about Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation. We would have been reminded of what the Grand Old Party has stood for in the past and of the historical unfriendliness of Southern Democrats to the political claims of the colored race. He would have urged continued support of the party of freedom, progress and prosperity—not to mention depression. Which of the two appeals would seem the more sincere and statesmanlike?

Of all times this day seems most appropriate for dispassionate non-partisan appeal to the American voter, without regard to race. The dire economic necessities of the nation have broken down party walls. The national Congress is split between the two old line parties, and each is vying with the other as to the best way out of the depression. The Republican Senate and Democratic House, the two wings of Congress, are flopping together like the wings of a bird. To all intents and purposes we had as well have a coalition government like that of England. This is the day for patriotism, not of partisanship. Parties, as such, must needs be carried on merely as practical instruments of government rather than as expression of political diversity either of opinion or practice.

This being true of the great body of the American electorate, how absurdly does it become the Negro to fuse and fuss over political division. I remember the time when to call a Negro a Democrat was a brand of infamy. But happily that day is rapidly passing. Now the Negro, like other American citizens, may feel free to make his alignment according to the dictates of his own interests and judgment. No Negro can certainly take any great pride in the fact that he is a Republican; nor need he feel ashamed to be called a Democrat.

I do not know just what effect the appeal of Mr. Shouse will have on the mass of colored voters. But the effort, like the Eighteenth Amendment, may be called a noble experiment. Should the voters of the race split somewhat evenly between the two parties in the next election, I defy the most ardent partisan to tell me what particular interest of the race would suffer.

What Will Negroes Lose If Democrats Triumph?

By KELLY MILLER

IN my release two weeks ago this challenge occurred: "Should the Democrats succeed in the next election, I defy the most ardent partisan to tell me what particular interest of the race would suffer."

Kelly Miller.

I take it for granted that no competent partisan zealot who is regardful of his reputation for sanity would have the temerity to take up the challenge.

When the present Democratic House first snatched the speakership from Republican hands, I issued a release advising the race that it had nothing to lose from a Democratic Congress. I specifically pointed out that the Howard University appropriations would in all probability be the only legislative proposal affecting the race that would be enacted.

Since then my prediction has been abundantly verified by the unfolding of events. The Democratic House granted more abundant provisions than the Republican Senate. When the N. A. A. C. P. made a non-partisan appeal for the relief of this institution, Senators from both parties vied with each other in urging restoration of the original budget. This leads me to recount that under sixteen years of national Democratic rule no single piece of legislation was enacted depriving the Negro of any political or civil right.

On the other hand, the most far-reaching decisions of the Supreme Court touching the status of the race which have yet come from that august tribune were rendered under a Democratic administration. One of these decisions declared segregation ordinances by state or city repugnant to the Fourteenth amendment and, therefore, null and void.

The other, validating the Fifteenth amendment and nullifying Grandfather clauses, was argued before the court by a Democratic solicitor-general from a Southern state. We best judge the future by the past.

No affirmative or negative political action is likely on the Fourteenth or Fifteenth amendments, matters not which party is dominant in the administration. The Civil Service law was enforced about as fairly or unfairly under Woodrow Wilson as under Harding, Coolidge or Hoover.

I have asked a number of ardent Negro Republicans to advise me just what arguments could they devise to persuade the colored voters to adhere to the fortune of the Grand Old Party in the approaching election next fall. In the absence of any deep-seated economic or political principles which divide the contending parties, I could only elicit the response that the South represents the backbone of the Democratic party, and that when the Democrats are in power the South is in the saddle and that the Negro is trodden underfoot.

It is hard to reason with the unreasonable. The obvious fact of sixteen years of Democratic national rule found the Negro no worse off does not seem to phase impervious partisanship. Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina seem to have a free hand in dealing with the Negro locally, regardless of the political complexion of the occupant of the White House. Besides the choice between the Southern Democrat and the Republican "lily whites" is one to which the Negro Republican partisan is welcome. Exclusion of the Negro from the Republican state convention in Texas is on all fours with his exclusion from the Democratic white primary in that state.

I am not able, for the life of me, to see any specific interest of the Negro that will be promoted by the triumph of the Republican party in the coming election, nor yet any that is likely to suffer by the success of its Democratic adversary. The Negro's place in either party will be what he makes it. No party can afford to be indifferent to the interests and claims of any manly group which contributes materially to the basis of its success; at the same time, no party will be disposed to pay much heed to an unweanable sycophant who feels bound to it in perpetual bondage.

Should the Negro divide his vote somewhat evenly between the two great contending parties in the coming election, one of two things must needs happen. If the Democrats should win with his substantial assistance, he would surely be in a better position than if it should win without his support. On the other hand, should the Republicans win under such conditions, the Grand Old Party would doubtless be more considerate of his claims than if the race should follow its fortune en masse with doglike fidelity. It would be necessary to conciliate the race if it showed signs of independence whereby the party might be defeated. There is a double advantage in division with no offsetting disadvantage.

On the other hand, if the race, in spite of forty years of indifference and neglect, still adheres with doglike docility to the Grand Old Party without any variation or shadow of turning, I must leave it to the ardent Republican partisan to predict what will happen to the specific and general interests of the race. Here again we may judge the future by the past.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUN 1 1 1932

Negro Democrats Plan June Dance

The Negro Democratic league's last dance of the season will be held June 24, at the headquarters of the Charles V. Duffy Democratic league, 91 Broadway. Plans are also being made for the first outing of the group, to Rockaway Beach, July 10. William H. Cox is chairman.

At the meeting of the group, presided over by Garland H. Hogan, other reports were made. A meeting is scheduled for June 21, when Edward H. Saltzman, aldermanic candidate of the Fourth ward, and Theodore Rosenberg, will speak. This was announced by the Rev. George B. Riley.

Critics Aver That He Has Quit Stand

Amsterdam News 5-4-32

Commissioner's Advocacy of Man Like Grover Cleveland or "T. R." Seen as Move to Offset His Former Position

Following the publication of a letter on "political advice" in the current issue of the Crisis magazine, local Democrats have again opened fire on Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner and stormy petrel of the party organization in New York City.

Morton, leader of the United Colored Democracy, is accused now of an attempt to desert his recently stated position in the coming presidential campaign because of the wave of criticism which greeted his initial bid for national leadership in his Lincoln Day address at Kansas City. In this speech Morton pledged his support to any Democratic nominee irrespective of the section of the country from which he comes. He further stated that it was his belief that the interests of Negroes would be protected by the candidacy of a certain type of Southerner.

The civil service commissioner's critics regard his letter in the Crisis as an attempt to desert this position under fire. In the letter Morton advocates the candidacy of "a man of the type of Grover Cleveland or the late Theodore Roosevelt."

"A President with the courage and idealism of Senator Wagner could well-nigh single-handed obtain for the Negro his constitutional rights and privileges," the letter continues. "The immense moral power of the Presidency courageously employed in defense of the rights of the Negro... can give the colored American summary relief."

Local Democrats point to the fact that the three men praised by Morton were New Yorkers, and charge that the publication of the letter was made in an effort to counteract the national criticism which followed his Kansas City statement.

Morton is also under fire because of his recent opposition to a movement to secure the appointment of a Negro to the Magistrates' bench here. The civil service commissioner's term expires May 31, 1932.

TEXAS DEMS TO SUPPORT GARNER

No Opposition Forecast at Texas Precinct Gatherings

By United Press

AUSTIN, May 7.—Texas democrats as individuals today took steps to place the first Texan in the White House as president of the United States.

Gathering by election precincts they will name and instruct delegates to county conventions to support John Nance Garner of Uvalde for the place.

No opposition appeared to unanimous action in instructing Texas' 46 delegates to the democratic national convention for Garner.

Precincts will name delegates to county conventions to be held on May 10 at county seats. Each precinct is entitled to one delegate for each 25 votes cast in it for Governor Sterling in the last state election. If the remainder after even division by 25 is more than 12, an additional delegate can be named.

Garner leaders contented themselves with calling for instruction for Garner and for selection of delegates who are known to be earnest Garner supporters.

With general agreement on the (T...er instruction, convention politics simmered into seeking delegates who are favorable to other presidential candidates, if Garner's nomination cannot be forced.

The result of today's precinct gatherings will also determine to a large extent who will be next democratic national committeeman from Texas.

Jed C. Adams of Dallas, present national committeeman, former State Senator A. J. Wirtz of Seguin and former Governor Dan Moody all have advocates.

Moody, however, today took prompt steps to halt a movement in his behalf.

"I am not a candidate for national committeeman. The matter of such a candidacy never entered my mind," he said.

Participants in the conventions will be pledged to vote for the democratic nominees for president and vice-president.

This pledge was ordered exacted because many who took part in the democratic conventions four years ago later voted the republican presidential ticket.

Negroes have been ordered excluded, though the United States Supreme Court recently held that action of the state committee in excluding them from primaries was invalid. State Chairman W. O. Huggins said the ruling does not include conventions.

Republican meetings are expected to uniformly call for renomination of President Hoover.

Delegations to the national conventions will be named at state conventions May 24. Democrats will meet then at Houston and republicans at Mineral Wells.

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
MAY 6 1932

SAYS NEGROES ARE READY TO AID DEMOCRATS

"For the first time in history, the national Democratic party is confronted with the opportunity of winning the support of the majority of colored voters.

"I believe the party will capitalize that opportunity by holding out to the Negro in good faith the assurance of justice and fair play."

In these words Ferdinand Q. Morton, nationally known Negro orator and member of the civil service commission of New York city, closed a stirring address before members of the Jefferson Democratic club and guests at the annual dinner of the organization held in the ballroom of the Classic theater, W. Fifth st., Thursday night.

Almost a score of Democratic candidates were present for the gathering and were introduced to members of the audience, which taxed the capacity of the auditorium.

Mr. Morton pleaded for the highest type of leadership among his race and in this connection he declared that the average American is today ready and willing to accord to the Negro a greater measure of civic and political equality than Negro leaders either demand or desire.

"The reason for this is obvious," he said. "The average Negro leader lives by exploiting his race. He would be out of a job if the race problem, so called, should disappear."

Continuing, he said: "I am seeking the destruction of the Negro Republican party, for the Negro is not an integral part of the Republican party. Rather, he is the Negro adjunct to the party. The destruction of this jim crow institution is essential to our political and civic progress."

The speaker was greeted with applause when he declared that "nothing would give me more pleasure than to see the Democratic candidate for the presidency come from Ohio and if you give us as good a man as you did in 1920, we will help to elect him."

J. S. Peasant, president of the club, acted as toastmaster of the meeting after being introduced by Attorney Wade J. Buydden. Count Auditor Joseph A. Lutz, president of the Gem City Democratic club was the first speaker on the program. He brought the greetings of his organization to members of the Jefferson Democratic club and in his brief remarks declared that only a few years ago a meeting of the kind would have been impossible.

Howard L. Bevis, state finance director, discussed state issues involved in the approaching political campaign. He strongly defended the administration of Gov. George White and pointed to the saving which has been affected by the present governor in administering the state's affairs. He asserted that people in all parts of the country are flocking to the Democratic party as the medium to lead them out of the chaotic state in which they find themselves.

A. A. Horstman, chairman of the Montgomery co. Democratic central committee, before introducing the candidates presented felicitated the club upon the success of its meeting, while pointing out the steadily increasing vote which the Democrats have enjoyed in the Dayton precincts largely inhabited by Negroes. In 1931 the Democratic party, he declared, carried practically every Negro precinct in Dayton.

Mrs. Ann Makley, Democratic state central committeewoman from the Third Ohio district, complimented Negro women in Ohio for the part which they are playing the organization of women's Democratic clubs. She was followed by Miss Irene Charlotte Bayle, president of the West Side Service club. The speaker pointed out that the club of Negro women Democrats in Dayton is the only chartered organization of its kind in Ohio and that it is the second largest in the United States.

Others who spoke were Mrs. Emma Nolan, head of the Democratic women's organization in Dayton; John C. Shea, Probate Judge William C. Wiseman and Roland W. Baggott.

MAYOR WILL SEEK BALLOT FOR NEGROES

Evening News

...ns Resolution in ...em. Convention Inviting Voters Regardless of Color.

6-21-32

RESOLUTION to be submitted to the democratic national convention in Chicago next week "inviting every citizen, regardless of color, creed or religion, to take part in all elections, is planned by Mayor Chambers.

The mayor announced his intention of submitting the resolution either in committee or on the convention floor in a brief statement this morning.

San Antonio

"If a few Texas politicians continue to try to evade the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that negroes are entitled to vote in all elections" he declared, "I shall submit to the democratic national convention a resolution inviting every citizen regardless of color, creed or religion to take part in all elections.

"If a negro is willing to die for his country in time of war," the mayor continued, "pays his taxes and bears his part of governmental expense, then he is entitled to vote at all times.

"Texas must become a tolerant state."

Mayor Chambers said that he expected opposition to his resolution from a great many democrats, especially "those from Dallas and other East Texas points."

However, he declared he expected most of the Southern States and all the Northern States to vote for the resolution.

"If the Texas representative on the resolutions committee refuses to accept the resolution then I shall submit it on the convention floor as a minority report," the mayor said. "The national convention takes precedence over all others and I think after its action on this resolution negroes not only in Texas but in all states of the Union will be allowed to vote in all elections."

John K. Weber, Bexar County democratic chairman, announced this morning that he would leave the question of the negro primary ceived no further word. The county executive committee to the county chairman said that the matter committee, regardless of any action would be left up to the county the state executive committee may committee for final action. take.

Weber stated that he has been twice advised by Albert Sidney Johnson, secretary of the state committee, that he would be informed of action by the committee shortly, but that he has r...

Democratic.

Political-Negro

Party Affiliation.

NEGRO DELEGATE TO CONVENTION

Year Kansas City News

DENVER, Colo — For the first time in the history of the Colorado State Democratic party, a Negro has been selected as an alternate delegate to a National Democratic Convention. The Democratic state convention with more than 1,000 delegates in attendance, voted to send Oblesive L. Lawson, owner of the largest race drug store in the state, and one of the Rocky Mountain region's most powerful and influential citizens as an alternate to the Chicago convention.

The convention, which elected Lawson by an unanimous vote, included a number of other race delegates, Mrs. Irene V. Barbee, Harry Sims, S. E. Cary, George Williams, and O L. Lawson, all of Denver and O T Jackson of Weld county.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUN 2 1 1932

CHAMBERS TO SEEK RULING BY PARTY

Proposal Awaits Action in Bexar County Primary.

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Declaring that it is time that Texas became a tolerant state, Mayor Chambers said Tuesday that he would carry the question before the national convention in the form of a resolution, inviting every person, regardless of color, creed or religion, to participate in all elections.

ORDER FROM DALLAS.

The resolution passed at the recent state Democratic convention in Houston does not deny negroes the right to vote in the July 23 primaries, Mayor Chambers declared. John K. Weber, county Democratic chairman, announced Monday that the local committee would abide by an order sent out by Albert Sidney Johnson of Dallas, state Democratic secretary, barring negroes from the polls. Mayor Chambers said that he could see no reason why a man in Dallas should dictate the policy to be observed here.

The United States Supreme court held recently that the state legislature had no power to exclude negroes from the polls, and that they had a right to vote.

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"If the negro is willing to die for his country in time of war, and pays taxes and bears his part of governmental expenses, then he is entitled to vote at all times."

A certified copy of the resolution was received Tuesday by Weber from W. O. Huggins, chairman of the state Democratic executive committee.

EXCLUDES NEGROES.

It follows:

"Be it resolved that all white citizens of the state of Texas who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the state shall be eligible to membership in the Democratic party and as such are entitled to participation in its deliberations."

Huggins explained that the resolution definitely excludes the negro vote in the Democratic primaries.

According to advices received by Weber from the secretary of the state committee, the latter will stand the expense of printing the ballots for the prohibition referendum.

STAMFORD, CONN.
ADVOCATE

JUL 6 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT ROOSEVELT

Club Endorses Democratic Nominees at Meeting, Tuesday.

The Colored Democratic Club of Stamford, numbering 600 voting members, last night at a meeting held at their clubrooms unanimously endorsed the selection of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John W. Garner as standard bearers of the Democratic Party in this coming election. The members pledge their whole-hearted support to the candidates and predicted that 90 per cent. of the colored votes of Fairfield County will support the Democratic ticket this year.

Negro Democrats Will Meet Monday

Democratic

7-11-32

There will be a mass meeting of Negro Democrats at the I. L. A. Hall, Monday night at 8 o'clock. At this meeting final plans will be made for the statewide meeting which is set for Sunday, June 19. Also thre will be reports from the legal department and from the various committees. All those interested in the Negro's right to vote are asked to come out and express themselves.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

JUL 15 1932

Negro Roosevelt Club Formed—A Negro Democratic club, to support Franklin D. Roosevelt, was organized Thursday at Slaughter hall. C. H. Roach was named chairman; T. C. Pinington, vice chairman, and S. L. Ivy, secretary-treasurer.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
COURIER-EXPRESS

JUL 15 1932

ORGANIZE FOR DRIVE

Negro Democrats set local campaign in motion; back Lehman

Under the auspices of the National Colored Democratic Association, Inc., the movement amonb Negro Democrats of Erie County in behalf of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket was launched last night at a meeting at the Michigan Avenue Y. M. C. A.

A. Ross, as chairman of the committee on organization of the National Colored Democratic Association, the chief purpose being to designate members from Erie County on the six standing committees of the state wing of the National Colored Democratic Association.

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These selections were authorized by the meeting: E. Robert Bennett, executive committee; J. Luther Sylvahn, committee on organization; Patrick Murray, committee on finance; Mrs. Yucetta Payne, committee on welfare; R. S. Freeman, campaign committee, and E. R. Hill, publicity committee.

Rousing endorsement of the Roosevelt-Garner slate was voted and the gathering endorsed Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman for the nomination for Governor.

Commercial Appeal

Governor Patterson's decision to appear before the State Democratic Executive Committee tomorrow and personally lead the fight for clean elections in Shelby County is heartening to people everywhere who believe in a square deal and good sportsmanship.

Memphis Sun.

There is no man in Tennessee better equipped for this task than Governor Patterson himself. 7-22-32

As an honored citizen of this community, he has seen Memphis grow from the ashes of despair and defeat to the magnificent capital of a broad and expanding empire. He has watched with pride, and supported with vigor, the splendid effort of a proud and determined people to make of their city a happy and prosperous community, a city of beautiful churches and handsome homes, a city delightful to live in, a city worthy in every way of its place in the sun.

As a young man he passed through the last of those unhappy days of scalawag-Republican domination in Shelby County. He witnessed the heroism of those splendid men and women—peace to their ashes—who restored to Memphis that fine old civilization which must have perished without them. And now he has come to see thousands of illiterate negroes prepared and ready to decide a contest between Democrats in a Democratic primary.

Governor Patterson's fight before the State Committee is not for himself alone. The Commercial Appeal believes that his superior abilities, his long experience, his splendid courage entitle him to the consideration of Tennessee Democrats. But the present issue outweighs the candidacy of any one man. This community cannot submit to the stigma which attaches to the loading down of the registration books with 30,000 negro voters on the eve of a Democratic primary.

The State Committee has the authority to declare that its rich old traditions do not admit of the recognition of negroes as Democrats. It has the authority to warn Shelby County that the wholesale participation of negroes will taint the ballot box in every precinct where such practice is persisted in. And if and when this warning is ignored the committee has the authority, and is honor bound, to declare that the candidate who benefited therefrom shall not go before the people of Tennessee as the standard bearer of half a million Tennessee Democrats.

Political - 1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

NEGRO DELEGATE

TO CONVENTION

DENVER, Colo — For the first time in the history of the Colorado State Democratic party, a Negro has been selected as an alternate delegate to a National Democratic Convention. The Democratic state convention with more than 1,000 delegates in attendance, voted to send Oblesive L. Lawson, owner of the largest race drug store in the state, and one of the Rocky Mountain region's most powerful and influential citizens as an alternate to the Chicago convention.

The convention, which elected Lawson by an unanimous vote, included a number of other race delegates—Mrs. Irene Barbee, Harry Sims, S. E. Cary, George Williams, and O L. Lawson, all of Denver and O T Jackson of Weld county.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

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COMING OUT IN THE CLEAR

The overwhelming decision of the Democratic National Convention last night to ask for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is in direct contrast to the straddling stand which the Republicans took on this question just a few weeks ago. The 934 to 203 vote by which the convention put its stamp of disapproval on prohibition has caused many to marvel at the stand against the dry measure which the delegates from a number of the so-called dry states took in supporting the measure. However, the vote of these delegates showed a frank conviction on a law which has never been under proper control since it was enacted. Honest citizens appreciate the frank position taken by the Democrats on this question which has been a bone of contention for many years. This law was never wholly approved by American people. It was never popular with them and although millions have been spent by the government in trying to enforce it, it was never effectively carried out. The citizenry of the country ought to be given a chance to voice their opinions on this question and to say whether or not they want the prohibition law modified. The unequivocal stand on this question which the Democrats have taken in this convention is both refreshing and encouraging to the many millions who feel that the matter should be put up to the voters to decide.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
Eve. Recorder & Daily Democrat

JUN 2 0 1932

Negro Vote in South.

It is commonly reported in political circles that a special effort is to be made in the coming campaign to swing the Negro vote into the Democratic column. Negro Democratic clubs are being organized in all the cities of the north wherever there is a large Negro population, and the greatest efforts are being made to prove to the colored voters that the Democratic party is their friend and that they must no longer give their support to the Republican party.

But that activity, it may be noted, is all in the northern states. Away down south, indeed not so far down south, the attitude of Democratic leaders toward the Negro is very different indeed. In these southern states the effort they are making is not to get them into the Democratic party but to keep them out. In Texas, for example, the United States supreme court recently for the second time affirmed the right of the Negro voter to participate in Democratic primaries, yet the Democratic state convention pulls out another substitute to prohibit the Negro from taking part in the primary. This convention repealed all regulations not in conformity with the court decision and announced that "all white Democrats otherwise qualified are eligible to vote at the Democratic primary." This is plainly in violation of the spirit of the supreme court decision and it shows the extent to which Democrats are willing to go to prevent Negro voters from coming into their party in the southern states.

But Texas is not alone in this Democratic attitude. In all the southern states Negroes are made clearly to understand they are not wanted in the Democratic party. In North Carolina, for example, Josephus Daniels, member of President Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, said recently in the columns of his paper, the Raleigh News-Observer:

"In no southern state are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming the Democratic nominee. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina. If registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy party as to permit Negroes to register, their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side, where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates."

In view of this attitude, it would seem as if self-respecting northern Negroes would reach the conclusion that since, if they lived in the south they would not be permitted to join the Democratic party, they could very well afford to stay out of it in the north.

MASTERLY POLITICAL STROKE

For the first time in many years members of the group in Indiana were included as delegates to the national Democratic Convention. It is also important to note that at the state meeting of the party in Indianapolis a considerable number of colored Democratic workers were in attendance as delegates. The representation thus afforded our people in Democratic ranks is not without its favorable potentialities.

Not very long ago attention was called in

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 2 5 1932

RACIAL PLANK PROPOSED.

Shouse, Wagner and Smith Reply to Negro Group's Letter.

The acknowledgment by Jouett Shouse, chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party, of a racial relations plank for inclusion in the platform to be adopted at Chicago was announced yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Shouse, according to Walter White, secretary, declared that he "would be glad to bring it to the attention of the committee on resolutions."

Acknowledgments were also received from Senator Wagner and former Governor Smith, the association announced.

C. M. Chambers, Mayor of San Antonio, Texas, Mr. White said, was to present to the convention a resolution to permit Negroes to vote in all State primaries.

SOUTH VOTES WET IN PLATFORM TEST

CHICAGO, June 30.—(AP)—Sectional lines went to smash in today's espousal of repeal by the democratic party, and if the convention votes accurately the sentiment back home there have been some notable changes, especially in Dixie.

All of the southern states, including both the "solid south" area and the border commonwealths, voted against neutral submission and for repeal to the tune of 191 1-2 to 152 1-2. The deep south states that contributed solid delegations included South Carolina and Texas, the latter one of the states that left the democratic fold four years ago.

Of the other "solid south" states that then turned republicans, Florida went 13 to 1 for repeal. North Carolina was for submission 8 to 18, and Virginia 11 to 13. Alabama had three votes for repeal and 21 against. Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma alone of the group, cast solidly against the wet commitment.

Kentucky went completely wet. Arkansas split five for repeal to 13 for resubmission. Louisiana and Tennessee voted overwhelmingly wet.

From other more arid sections, Kansas split 8 against, 12 for submission; Iowa, Montana, North Dakota and Utah cast solid wet votes.

Outside of the states mentioned there were exactly 51 1-4 convention votes for the least wet proposal, the minority resubmission plank, in the entire convention.

In some dry republican states, however, the democratic party has been recorded before for repeal. Maine, one of these, cast two votes for resubmission and ten for repeal.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUL 1 0 1932

Negro League to Back John Garner

Five San Antonians will attend the convention of the National Colored Voters' league in St Louis, July 20, H. M. Tarver, national chairman, announced Saturday. There are 2,000,000 members in the nation, Tarver said. He intimated that the league would go on record for John N. Garner.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

JUL 1 4 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ELECT OFFICERS

The Negro Democratic league, meeting last night in the Greenwood avenue subpolice station, elected officers for the coming year and conducted business looking toward permanent organization. Alfred Goodwin was named president; Harold Hughes, vice president; Goldie Miles, secretary; H. R. Reddin, assistant secretary; R. M. Burton, treasurer; Benjamin F. Butler, chairman and publicity manager, and Jack Chaney, chairman of the ways and means committee.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

JUL 14 1932

Colored Voters Back Roosevelt

Elaborate plans for the participation of the colored Democracy of Jersey City in the exercises on Hudson Day at Sea Girt, August 27, are being made already by the colored Democrats under the leadership of A. Lincoln Clark of 379 Forrest street, Jersey City. Mr. Clark, who is on the staff of Court House Superintendent Martin Cooke, has in large part assumed the leadership since the death of Gilbert Brown. He is the president of the Hudson County Federated Clubs of Colored Democracy, an organization which has done much valuable service since the economic depression in investigating and relieving distress among the colored people of the city.

Leader Clark says that he anticipates that some 1,200 colored Democrats will be present at the big gathering which will probably be addressed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic Presidential candidate. "With our delegation, we hope to have one of the biggest and best brass bands in the metropolitan district," said Mr. Clark. "We are backing Roosevelt and Garner to the limit," he added, as made plain last Monday night to Mayor Frank Hague at the big Grotto Auditorium meeting. There are about 10,000 colored Democratic votes in Jersey City.

Political - 1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

CONVENTION SLIPS RACIAL ISSUE PUNCHES

Image in Crusader 7/9/32

CHICAGO, July 8.—(ANP)—New heroes were made here this ored race, wherever they may live, east or west, Massachusetts or Mississippi, Illinois or Idaho. The Democratic national convention opened its sessions last Monday and the men and women who have, in the last few years, been straying from the Republican fold, fought like yeomen to have their new party surpass the Republicans in issuing "flandoodle" to the Negro race.

Out of the thousands and thousands estimated at above 50,000 visitors which the Democratic convention attracted to the city, much less than fifty were Negroes, and of that scant fifty, not more than eight can be referred to as having been in the official class.

Nevertheless, these few but brave black Democrats, stung by the unfairness of the Republican party, constituted themselves soldiers bearin a political cross and sought in this year of years to place their party on record.

In almost every detail, they fashioned their activities after those of their brethren in the Republican party:

There were no contests involving colored delegates, since there has been no bona fide Negro delegates to the Democratic convention in recent years, so no appearances were made before the credentials committee.

But in the same way that the Republican resolutions committee was visited by Negro Republican leaders who implored the party to include in the platform some recognition and condemnation of the evils from which the Negro suffers, the heroic black Democrats bivouaced one night and the next morning decamped into the resolutions chamber of the Congress hotel. Respectful attention was paid them as they made the plea in behalf of black America. Earl B. Dickerson, alernate delegate at large from Illinois, presenetd suggestions made by the National Advancement of Colored People and the National Bar association. Edgar G. Brown, defeated candidate against Oscar DePriest for congress, offered planks for the platform makers drawn up on behalf of a weekly newspaper and a ten-year plan organization composed of Chicago Negroes. All of this, except a plank concerning Negro participation in Democratic primaries in the south, which Mr. Dickerson courageously suggested, was placed before the Republicans. In the platform finally approved, the Republicans issued a little "flapdoodle" to the brethren. When the Democratic platform was finally drawn up, there wasn't any "flapdoodle" or anything else in it for the Negro voter, although Michael Igo of Illinois and Cordell Hull of Tennessee are reported to have said after Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Brown had finished speaking that they were not opposed to mention of the Negro tested that if you mentioned the Negro by name, you would have to put in the names of Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Jews and others in such manner that the platform would become cluttered up.

Mr. Brown, suspicious that the resolutions committee might gloss over the Negro, sought to collar one of Mr. Roosevelt's chief lieutenants, the Hon. Huey Long, in the convention hall corridor.

After waiting patiently for nearly an hour, Mr. Brown spied the Louisiana senator coming into the corridor. Bravely, Mr. Brown hurried and placed himself squarely across the path of the Louisianan, extending his hand at the same time.

NEGRO PLAYS SMALL PART IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

N. Y. World Telegram 7/1/32

Adopted Platform—No Encouragement to Race—Only Six Aiternates Made up Representation

Chicago, Ill. — (CNS) — Six Negro alternates constituted the only Negro representatives at the Democratic National Convention which held its hectic sessions here last week. These alternates were in contrast to a Negro representation of over seventy Negro alternates and delegates to the Republican National Convention which met here several weeks ago.

Lacking any representation among the delegates, even from such States as Massachusetts, New York, Illinois or Missouri where Negroes are Democratic in large numbers, Negro Democrats found themselves considerably handicapped at the convention in their attempts to get favorable platform consideration for their group.

Negroes Ignored In Platform

The platform as finally adopted indicated no change of policy to those previously adopted at Democratic quadrennials. It contained no single mention of Negro citizens or any of the peculiar problems faced by the group. Enthusiasm of Negro Democrats was lacking here following the presentation of the platform.

Enthusiasm was still further quelled with the selection as Democratic standard bearer of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was pointedly remarked by some that Roosevelt was chosen by the very forces of bigotry and prejudice responsible for race prejudice in the Democratic Southwest, and that he was bitterly opposed by the liberal Democrats of Massachusetts, New York Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode Island, who have shown themselves the most kindly disposed portion of their party toward the Negro group.

Doubt as to the controlling forces of the Democratic party should Roosevelt be elected as President in November has caused many Negro leaders hitherto wavering between the Republicans and Democrats to lean toward the Republican standardbearers. It is being constantly discussed in circles here, that the Roosevelt nomination was secured largely through the support given him by Southern Democratic States, where Negroes are excluded from Democratic primaries, and that therefore the Roosevelt group will by virtue of political necessity be forced to recognize Southern Democrats to an exceedingly large degree.

Question As To Negro Leadership Of Campaign

Another interesting topic of discussion starting at the mammoth Chicago Stadium and running all the way up to South Side Chicago has been the possible choice of a Negro Democratic leader. Prominent names mentioned have been those of Julian Rainey, Boston lawyer who headed the Smith campaign in 1928, of Ferdinand Morton, who is recognized Negro Tammany leaders in New York, of James McLemore, St. Louis lawyer who ran for Congress in Missouri on the Democratic ticket and Dr. William Thompkins, prominent Democrat of Kansas City, Missouri. Others seeking high office in the Democratic campaign appear to be Dr. F. O. Williston of Washington, D. C., president of the National Negro Democratic League, and Attorney Earle Dickerson of this city, one of the alternates to the convention.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 1 1932

BI-PARTY WETS PLAN DRY LAW UPSET NOW

Elated by Democratic Plank, They Mass Congress Forces to Modify Volstead Act.

SHEPPARD FOR SUBMISSION

But Will Fight Repeal—Action Hinges on Prolonging Session After Convention Ends.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Wet leaders in the House and Senate were planning tonight to force a vote on modification of the Volstead act if Congress could be held in session after the conclusion of the Democratic National Convention. Elated over the dripping wet plank adopted at Chicago, the wets of both parties were consolidating their forces for an immediate grand assault on prohibition.

Senator Bingham, Republican, announced that if Congress continued in session he would call up his bill to legalize beer as soon as the Democratic Senators return from Chicago and that if this were defeated he would press for a vote on his resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

In the House, Representative Britten, Republican, of Illinois; Representative Black, Democrat, of New York, and others announced willingness to stay here as long as necessary to insure a change in the dry statutes. Mr. Britten said he would be here "all Summer" if need be.

Representative De Priest, Negro Republican from Illinois, told the House Democrats in a three-minute speech that "if you want help for modification, we will give it to you from this side."

These announcements from the anti-prohibitionists followed a declaration by Senator Sheppard, co author of the Eighteenth Amendment, that he would vote to submit a repeal amendment to the people

ridge, Copeland, Hawes, Lewis, Pitt-
man, Wagner, all Democrats, are
George of Georgia and
nsas, whose States re-openly wet.
As the three votes taken at this
reserved their com-
session on the Bingham and Tydings
nator Robinson of Ar-
beer amendments have shown a top
her dry State, would
strength of about twenty-nine or
s statement of yesterday
thirty votes for the wets, it would
d have preferred a re-
be necessary for them to muster
rogram.
about nineteen or twenty additiona
roussard, Bulow, Covotes for a majority.

Wets Expecting Accessions.

Arizona might approve the wet plank and Kendrick of Wyoming were will-
A wets' canvass of the twenty or ing to support the wet plank and vote
They made no comment. They are unless his party referendum in Texas
that he would have not add to his statement.
more Democratic Senators still here should decide otherwise next month.
disclosed that Trammell of Florida for modification.
State delegations went wet at Chi- He made it plain, however, that he
cago last night. would oppose repeal if the question
Senators George and Kendrick were put to the voters.
McGill of Kansas, There were said to be indications
mained dry, reser- that Ashurst of Arizona, Bratton of
ment, and Senator New Mexico and possibly Hayden of
kansas, another Arizona.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

CONVENTION SLIPS RACIAL ISSUE PUNCHES

Inmaculate Reveille

7/9/32

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NEGRO PLAYS SMALL PART IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

N.Y. World Telegram

7/1/32

Adopted Platform—No Encouragement to Race —Only Six Aiternates Made up Representation

Chicago, Ill. — (CNS) — Six Negro alternates constituted the only Negro representatives at the Democratic National Convention which held its hectic sessions here last week. These alternates were in contrast to a Negro representation of over seventy Negro alternates and delegates to the Republican National Convention, which met here several weeks ago.

Lacking any representation among the delegates, even from such States as Massachusetts, New York, Illinois or Missouri where Negroes are Democratic in large numbers, Negro Democrats found themselves considerably handicapped at the convention in their attempts to get favorable platform consideration for their group.

Negroes Ignored In Platform

The platform as finally adopted indicated no change of policy to those previously adopted at Democratic quadrennials. It contained no single mention of Negro citizens or any of the peculiar problems faced by the group. Enthusiasm of Negro Democrats was lacking here following the presentation of the platform.

Enthusiasm was still further quelled with the selection as Democratic standard bearer of Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was pointedly remarked by some that Roosevelt was chosen by the very forces of bigotry and prejudice responsible for race prejudice in the Democratic Southwest, and that he was bitterly opposed by the liberal Democrats of Massachusetts, New York Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode Island, who have shown themselves the most kindly disposed portion of their party toward the Negro group.

Doubt as to the controlling forces of the Democratic party should Roosevelt be elected as President in November has caused many Negro leaders hitherto wavering between the Republicans and Democrats to lean toward the Republican standardbearers. It is being constantly discussed in circles here, that the Roosevelt nomination was secured largely through the support given him by Southern Democratic States, where Negroes are excluded from Democratic primaries, and that therefore the Roosevelt group will by virtue of political necessity be forced to recognize Southern Democrats to an exceedingly large degree.

Question As To Negro Leadership Of Campaign

Another interesting topic of discussion starting at the mammoth Chicago Stadium and running all the way up to South Side Chicago has been the possible choice of a Negro Democratic leader. Prominent names mentioned have been those of Julian Rainey, Boston lawyer who headed the Smith campaign in 1928, of Ferdinand Morton, who is recognized Negro Tammany leaders in New York, of James McLemore, St. Louis lawyer who ran for Congress in Missouri on the Democratic ticket and Dr. William Thompkins, prominent Democrat of Kansas City, Missouri. Others seeking high office in the Democratic campaign appear to be Dr. F. O. Williston of Washington, D. C., president of the National Negro Democratic League, and Attorney Earle Dickerson of this city, one of the alternates to the convention.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 1 1932

BI-PARTY WETS PLAN DRY LAW UPSET NOW

Elated by Democratic Plank, They Mass Congress Forces to Modify Volstead Act.

SHEPPARD FOR SUBMISSION

But Will Fight Repeal—Action Hinges on Prolonging Session After Convention Ends.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Wet leaders in the House and Senate were planning tonight to force a vote on modification of the Volstead act if Congress could be held in session after the conclusion of the Democratic National Convention. Elated over the dripping wet plank adopted at Chicago, the wets of both parties were consolidating their forces for an immediate grand assault on prohibition.

Senator Bingham, Republican, announced that if Congress continued in session he would call up his bill to legalize beer as soon as the Democratic Senators return from Chicago and that if this were defeated he would press for a vote on his resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment.

In the House, Representative Britten, Republican, of Illinois; Representative Black, Democrat, of New York, and others announced willingness to stay here as long as necessary to insure a change in the dry statutes. Mr. Britten said he would be here "all Summer" if need be.

Representative De Priest, Negro Republican from Illinois, told the House Democrats in a three-minute speech that "if you want help for modification, we will give it to you from this side."

These announcements from the anti-prohibitionists followed a declaration by Senator Sheppard, co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment, that he would vote to submit a repeal amendment to the people

lidge, Copeland, Hawes, Lewis, Pittman, Wagner, all Democrats, are

eorge of Georgia and nsas, whose States re- openly wet.

reserved their com- As the three votes taken at this ner dry State, would ator Robinson of Ar- session on the Bingham and Tydings beer amendments have shown a top statement of yesterday strength of about twenty-nine or d have preferred a re- thirty votes for the wets, it would ogram. be necessary for them to muster roussard, Bulow, Coo- about nineteen or twenty additional votes for a majority.

Wets Expecting Accessions.

Arizona might approve the wet plank. not add to his state

A wets' canvass of the twenty orThey made no comment. They are that he would have unless his party referendum in Texas and Kendrick of Wyoming were willing to support the wet plank and vote should decide otherwise next month. for modification. Senators George He made it plain, however, that he McGill of Kansas, would oppose repeal if the question There were said to be indications mained dry, reserved were put to the voters. that Ashurst of Arizona, Bratton of ment, and Senator New Mexico and possibly Hayden of kansas, another

more Democratic Senators still hereordinarily prohibitionists, but their submission program disclosed that Trammell of FloridaState delegations went wet at Chi-

Wet leaders, however, pointed out the possibility of winning over Senators Ashurst, Bratton and Hayden and added that it was now "logical" to suppose there would be other "new wets," such as Walsh of Montana, Barkley of Kentucky, Byrnes of South Carolina, Connally of Texas, Dill of Washington, Logan of Kentucky, Smith of South Carolina, and King of Utah.

These eleven and Senator Norris, who yesterday advocated a change in the dry laws, were hopefully counted by the wet leaders toward a modification majority.

Bingham Looks to Bi-Party Aid.

"As soon as the Democrats come back I will move to take the bill to legalize 4 per cent beer from the calendar and consider it," Senator Bingham stated. "It is a very good bill and meets both party platforms because it will not require return of the saloon.

"The heaviest opposition to modification of the Volstead act has come from the Democratic side of the Senate. Now we can give the Democrats a chance to show what they mean by the prohibition repeal plank. Congress should remain in session until the Volstead act is modified."

He estimated that under the former beer tax of $6 per barrel his bill would bring in $375,000,000 revenue a year.

Although Senator Bingham and his wet lieutenants optimistically proceeded with their strategy to force a vote on modification, it appeared by no means certain that Congress would remain here for that purpose.

Talks with wavering Democratic Senators clearly showed they preferred to go home and sound out sentiment before changing from dry to wet merely because their State delegations favored the majority plank.

They argued also that if Congress continued in session all sorts of legislative proposals besides prohibition would be pushed and introduced. Cold water was thrown on the suggestion even by some of the conservative wets.

Representative Black took a definite step toward a change in the dry laws when he introduced a bill to establish a "Federal alcoholic liquor board" in the Agriculture Department, "to aid in putting the agricultural industry on a sound commercial basis by providing incentives to crop diversification and a market for surplus farm products."

Senator Sheppard's Stand.

Much surprise was created by Senator Sheppard's statement, which he handed out in typewritten form without comment. Although an ardent prohibitionist, he recently said he would support Speaker Garner for President in spite of the latter's declaration for outright repeal.

The Senator's statement was as follows:

"I shall vote for the submission of the question of repeal unless the referendum in the Demooratic party primary in July results unfavorably to submission. Another qualification, so far as my vote is concerned, is that the tendency of the amendment involving the question of repeal must be limited to a definite number of years, as was the case with the Eighteenth Amendment.

"If the question of repeal is submitted to the States, I shall oppose repeal when my State takes up the matter of determining its attitude.

"While I shall vote to submit, I am opposed to repeal.

"I shall oppose any increase in the alcoholic content of beverage liquors banned by the Volstead act while the Eighteenth Amendment is in operation, because I regard such measure as either a direct violation of the Constitution or a destruction of enforcement. In either case, respect for my oath to support the Constitution impels me to take this position."

Comments in House on Plank.

House comment on the prohibition plank was diversified and showed conclusively that two of the important Democratic leaders were not in sympathy with it. The day's expressions included the following:

Representative Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois—I do not think it was necessary for the convention to commit the whole party to repeal. A vote for resubmission would have been sufficient. Certainly no one in the present Congress is bound by the new platform yet. Nevertheless, I am willing to have a vote on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and modification of the Volstead Act now if some one brings them up.

Representative Crisp, Democrat, of Georgia—I didn't run for election on this platform and I am not bound by it. What I will do in the next election remains to be seen.

Representative Kvale, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota—I voted against repeal earlier in the session, but I am ready to vote for it now if I am given another opportunity.

Representative Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama—I am still a dry. My views have not been changed in the slightest and I shall vote as I have voted in the past, platform or no platform.

Representative Ramseyer, Republican, of Iowa—I am not going to be dragged into a prohibition controversy before election time.

Representative Snell, Republican, of New York—It can't come too soon to suit me, but I doubt whether any one has had time to work out a sound amendment for immediate submission. I would like to vote on the whole thing tomorrow, however, so we could get it out of the way and turn the attention of the country to other issues.

Representative Britten said he had received a telegram from Colonel Robert R. McCormick of The Chicago Tribune, asking that Congress now deal with a repeal resolution and a beer bill, and added:

"I have talked with House leaders with a view to remaining in session until Congress has modified the Volstead law and adopted a resolution for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and, while there is much favorable sentiment to pass this legislation, I am doubtful of the success of Colonel McCormick's desires."

Hartley Offers 4 Per Cent Beer Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—A bill to legalize and tax 4 per cent beer was introduced in the House today by Representative Hartley, Republican, of New Jersey.

"If the Republican prohibition plank is as wet as its proponents say it is, and if the Democratic plank is as wet as it sounds, it is time for members of Congress to heed the voice of their party leaders and move toward prohibition reform," he said.

The bill would permit manufacture and sale of beer containing 4 per cent alcohol by weight and would provide a tax of 5 cents a pint. Revenue from such a source, Mr. Hartley estimated, would be $700,000,000 annually.

Representative Black, Democrat, of New York, who yesterday introduced a prohibition repeal resolution to carry out his party's platform, believes beer and wines will be legal before the end of March, 1933, "if the Democratic nominee is elected and if he calls a special session of Congress to do the job."

"I think in his speech of acceptance, the nominee should announce his intention to call a special session to modify the Volstead act and submit a repeal amendment to State conventions." Mr. Black said.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.
STANDARD
JUL 8 - 1932

Organize Negro Demo Club Here Last Night

A Negro Jefferson Democratic club of Excelsior Springs was organized at the colored Elks rest last night and the following officers elected: A. S. Williams, chairman, Arch Page, treasurer and C. A. Spikes, secretary. Following are the members of the club: J. H. Jones, Clifford Kelly, Tom Allen, Henry Thomas, J. A. McDonald, James Clark, W. M. Trigg, J. H. Cooper, Melvin Riffe, Ed Johnson, Claude Crowley, Claude Riffe, Joseph Pitts, Frank Ellett, Thomas Gant, Fred Marshall, Henry Glenn, Arthur Jenkins, R. Montgomery, Wm. B. Allen, Seroy Riffe, Seroy Riffe, B. Allen, Seroy Riffe, Chryis Brooks, Sukie Graves and Elmer Walker.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
NEWS
JUL 5 - 1932

Alexander is Speaker at Democratic Meeting

SOUTH RIVER, July 5—Anthony J. Alexander, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic party in the borough, addressed the members of the Union Colored Baptist church at their services in the Y. P. S. hall on Washington street last night.

Mr. Alexander spoke on "The Meaning of Independence Day" and related the early history of the country. He also spoke of the great progress made by the colored people in showing an interest in the management of the government today and stated that they are as much concerned with good government as any one else.

The talk given by Mr. Alexander was well received by the members of the congregation in attendance.

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN
JUL 12 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The Seventh Ward Colored Democratic Club will meet at 237 N. 19th street Tuesday evening.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL
JUL 7 1932

...ro Democratic Club Holds Meeting

Plans for Outing to Rockaway Beach for Its Members Sunday.

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league met last night at the home of its financial secretary, Oscar Keys, 35 Harrison street. The meeting was presided over by the standard bearer, the Rev. George Bertie Riley, in the absence of President Hogans, who is ill.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Keys spoke and commended the membership committee on the large results obtained by them during the recent drive for new members. Men and women are constantly making voluntary applications according to the report of the financial secretary. The house committee reported success in its effort to obtain a headquarters. The chairman of the entertainment committee, Mr. Cott, reported that the association will sponsor an outing to Rockaway beach on Sunday. Buses will leave Carroll and Governor streets on the day of the outing.

The Rev. Riley, also spoke during the evening that the Roosevelt-Garner ticket of the Democratic party has given the Negros of America a new hope for economical freedom.

STANDARD UNION
B'klyn - N.Y.
JUL 7 1932

COLORED ARE ASKED TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Dr. T. S. Harten Elected Head of Roosevelt Club.

President Hoover and Republican members of the Legislature were bitterly attacked at an organization meeting of the Roosevelt for President Club of Brooklyn last night in Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Franklin and DeKalb aves. More than 600 colored folk from Brooklyn, Harlem and Long Island attended. The Rev. Dr Thomas S. Harten, pastor, presided.

In an appeal to the nation's colored people to vote the Democratic ticket Dr. Harten struck at what he said was the President's refusal to "so much as lift a finger in the cause of the colored race." He continued:

"I have been a personal friend of both President Hoover and ex-President Coolidge. When the latter was in office I visited him nine times at the White House. I helped to elect both men. Now, for the first time in my life, I'm going to vote for the Democratic candidate. More than that, I'm going out and work for him."

Other speakers included Henry Newbie, formerly colored Republican leader of the Fifth A. D.; the Rev. Charles Dandridge of Charleston, S. C.; Henry Ham, president of the Colored Barbers' Association of Brooklyn and Long Island; Dr. Paul S. Jones and Dr. J. Sidney Riley.

Dr. Harten was elected president of the club. Other officers named were: Dr. St. Clair Critchlow, vice president; Dr. Jones, treasurer, and Miss Jeannette A. Knight, secretary.

NORWALK, CONN.
HOUR
JUL 1 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS IN ROW OVER FURNITURE. BANKBOOK

The Wolfe-Connery factiona political fight has caused a breal in the Democratic Colored Clul to such an extent it was necessary by one group of members tc have a writ of replevin obtained to recover a bankbook and three pieces of furniture which another faction took from the club in Haviland street.

The action was brought through Attorney Richard Connor for the club against James Holmes and Jackson Turner, Wolfe men. Constable Frank Wallerstein who served the writ this morning replevined the bankbook at the home of Turner in VanZant street which shows a balance of $8 on deposit and at the home of Holmes in Day street, three pieces of furniture were removed. The furniture is valued at $25 and consist of one overstuffed rocker, one overstuffed chair and one overstuffed sofa or settee.

A hearing will be held on Saturday July 16 before Dr. William J. Moore, justice of the peace at his office in Washington street.

Party Affiliation

MASON CITY, IA.
GLOBF GAZETTE
JUN 15 1932

Negro Democratic Voters Organize

Negro democratic voters met in the assembly room in the courthouse Monday evening and organized the Negro Democratic Voters' league. Committees were appointed to make a house to house canvass for additional members. The territory of the league, in addition to Mason City, includes nearby towns. Several from Manly were in attendance.

Harvey Spencer of Mason City was elected president and Mrs. Lucinda Brown of Mason City was elected secretary. Horace Spencer was named chairman of the resolutions committee. The committee presented resolutions pledging the organization to the election of democratic candidates.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS
JUN 20 1932

HARRIS COUNTY DEMOCRATS TO BAR NEGROES

Candidates Given Places in July Primary by Committee

PRO BALLOT COST SET

State Committee Must Pay for Printing, Body Decides

The July 23 primary ballot was made up Monday by the Harris County democratic executive committee.

A drawing of names from a box determined the order in which the names will appear on the ballot in Harris County.

The committee, meeting in Judge Allen Hannay's courtroom in Civil Courts Building, voted to exclude negroes from the primary and to pass the cost of the state prohibition referendum ballot up to the state committee.

The committee's decision on the prohibition referendum ballot was predicated on the plea that it costs a candidate too much money at present to run for office without requiring him to stand his share of the extra expense of the referendum ballots.

The vote was 46 against the county committee standing the expense and 23 for it.

In discussing the prohibition referendum ballot it was reported that if the Harris County committee stood the expense, about 120,000 ballots would have to have printed, costing about $120.

Mr. Kamp told the committee that the instructions from Chairman W. O. Huggins of the state committee regarding the prohibition ballot said the state body would furnish those ballots.

The secretary read a communication from the state executive committee advising the county group that the committee had ordered the

(Turn to HARRIS COUNTY, Page 3)

Ballot List

This is the order in which candidates' names will appear on the July 23 primary ballot in Harris County:

For governor: M. H. Wolfe of Dallas County, Miriam A. Ferguson of Travis County, Frank Putnam of Harris County, George W. Armstrong of Tarrant County, Tom F. Hunter of Wichita County, J. Ed Glenn of Bosque County, Roger Q. Evans of Bexar County, R. S. Sterling of Harris County and C. A. Frakes of Jefferson County.

Other candidates in the order in which they will appear on the ballot:

For lieutenant-governor: Edgar E. Witt of McLennan County.

For attorney general: James V. Allred of Wichita County, Clem Calhoun of Potter County and Ernest Becker of Dallas County.

For state comptroller: Rex McCabe of Dallas County and George H. Sheppard of Nolan County.

For state treasurer: Charlie Lockhart of Travis County.

For state public instruction superintendent: Charles N. Shaver of Walker County and L. A. Woods of McLennan County.

For agriculture commissioner: J. E. McDonald of Ellis County and L. A. Seymour of Travis County.

For land commissioner: J. H. Walker of Hill County.

For railroad commissioner, six-year term: Roy I. Tennant of Bell County, Lee Satterwhite of Ector County, J. J. Jack Patterson of Bexar County and C. V. Terrell of Wise County.

For railroad commissioner, four-

ballot included in the July primary, the ballot to be separate from the regular election ballot so as to avoid the risk of invalidating the regular election in event of a legal contest.

The committee voted down a proposal to raise the pay of election officials from $8 to $10 and adopted the same schedule of filing fees as was used two years ago.

Negroes Excluded

The committee voted unanimously to exclude negroes from the party's primaries in Harris County after listening to a 15-minute plea by a negro lawyer for inclusion of his race in the party's counsels.

The motion to permit the negro J. M. Nabritt, to address the meeting, precipitated a brief verbal battle among the committeemen.

The committee voted 49 to 25 however, to permit the negro to address it.

"We don't know of any other place where we could ask for any consideration," Nabritt said.

"If we can't ask our white friends for their consideration, then we have no other place to go."

He said that there are only about 7000 registered negro voters in Harris County and that their vote would not constitute a bloc or be in any way a balance of power.

Foolish Allegiance

Nabritt said that the negroes wanted to vote the democratic ticket because, "it is foolish to negroes with any intelligence to swear allegiance to any other party in Texas."

The committee voted that election officials may give out returns during the day to the newspapers as has been the custom for many years

Dallas Bans Dry Vote Unless Funds Provided

By United Press

DALLAS, June 20.—The Dallas County democratic executive committee today voted unanimously not to hold an election on the prohibition resubmission referendum at the July 23 primary "unless funds from sources other than candidates' assessments are provided."

The state democratic committee has promised ballots for the resubmission vote but Burrell L. Buckner, county chairman, said it would cost the county committee $1500 to $2000 additional to count the referendum ballots.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS
JUN 23 1932

NEGRO VOTE FIGHT GOING TO CHICAGO

Mayor Prepares Resolution For Submission to National Committee

Mayor C. M. Chambers is determined to get his resolution inviting negroes to enter the Democratic primaries before the Democratic National convention which meets in Chicago next week, he stated Wednesday. If the resolution which he prepared Wednesday is blocked by the Texas delegation under unit rule, he will have it introduced from some other State, the mayor said.

The mayor announced Tuesday he would introduce the resolution after learning that W. O. Huggins of Houston, State Democratic chairman, had ruled that a resolution passed by the Texas Democratic convention in Houston limiting participation to white persons had been interpreted to exclude negroes. A letter was received here by John K. Weber, county chairman, from Huggins instructing Weber to carry out the provisions of the resolution.

The resolution which has been drawn by Mayor Chambers follows:

"Whereas, the Democratic party is inherently the party of the people; and

"Whereas, without regard to section, race, color, or creed, all our people are called upon to bear their due proportion of the burdens of government, and are equally taxed for this purpose; and, in time of war, all able-bodied men are called to arms for the defense of the country; and

"Whereas, all functions of our government have their origin from the will of the people as expressed at the polls; and

"Whereas, all our people should be encouraged to freely express themselves at the polls, for the good of the government.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved:

"First: That the Democratic party demands for all our citizenship equal rights at the polls in all elections, including party primaries.

"Second: The Democratic party pledges itself to remove from the qualifications for voters at all elections, all restrictions based on race or color.

"Third: The Democratic party in National convention assembled, in conformity to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the right of negro citizens to vote in Texas Democratic primary elections, hereby directs, in so far as it has the power, that the party organizations of the various states take such action as may be necessary to assure the right of suffrage in all elections, and particularly in all Democratic party primary elections, to all negro citizens of the respective states, who, under the law, are otherwise duly qualified electors."

STANDARD UNION
B'klyn- N.Y.
JUN 28 1932

DEMOCRATS SEEK COLORED SUPPORT

Six Alternates of Negro Race in Convention Establishes Record for Party.

By JOSEPH EARLY
(Brooklyn Times Union Staff Correspondent)

Chicago, June 28.—Six colored alternates, an unprecedented number in a National Democratic convention, were present at the opening session yesterday.

Never before except at Madison Square Garden in 1924, has a colored alternate been sent to a National Convention of the party and on that occasion there was only one. The absence of the regular delegate made him the delegate. He was from New York.

The new trend is ascribed by colored Democrats to a recognition by party leaders of a chance, "such as never existed to the same degree before," to gain colored support.

These are the alternates:

Besides alternates, colored convention visitors will include Joseph E. Stephens, Chicago.

Dickerson presented to the Resolutions Comittee the platform suggestions of the National Association of Colored People, opposing racial discrimination and advocating taxation of large incomes, social insurance and "measures designed to procure the conduct of the nation's industry, to serve public welfare rather than private profit."

Dickerson said unless the party went on record in some such way it could not expect general negro support.

New York—James E. Stephens, State Assemblyman from the 19th District, and Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, Urban League organ, of Manhattan.

Kansas—Hezekiah Sebron, Kansas City; Mrs. Lulu Hill, Wichita.

Colorado—Oglesvie L. Lawson, pharmacist, Denver.

West Virginia—E. L. Powell, representative of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Charleston.

Illinois—Earl B. Dickerson, former Assistant Corporation Counsel,

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JUN 28 1932

DEMOCRATS SEEK COLORED SUPPORT

Six Alternates of Negro Race in Convention Establishes Record for Party.

By JOSEPH EARLY
(Brooklyn Times Union Staff Correspondent)

Chicago, June 28.—Six colored alternates, an unprecedented number in a National Democratic convention, were present at the opening session yesterday.

Never before except at Madison Square Garden in 1924, has a colored alternate been sent to a National Convention of the party and on that occasion there was only one. The absence of the regular delegate made him the delegate. He was from New York.

The new trend is ascribed by colored Democrats to a recognition by party leaders of a chance, "such as never existed to the same degree before," to gain colored support.

These are the alternates:

Besides alternates, colored con-
tion visitors will include Jo-
n L. McLemore of St. Louis,
o a second time is the Demo-
ic nominee for Congress against
r. McLemore's campaign in
8, in this near Southern City,
unusual. He was indorsed by
Democratic Congressional Com-
tee of twenty white persons and
eated Dyer in his own precinct,
orted to be all white.

New York—James E. Stephens, Chicago.
State Assemblyman from the 19th District, and Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, Urban League organ, of Manhattan.
Kansas—Hezekiah Sebron, Kansas City; Mrs. Lulu Hill, Wichita.
Colorado—Oglesvie L. Lawson, pharmacist, Denver.
West Virginia—E. L. Powell, representative of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Charleston.
Illinois—Earl B. Dickerson, former Assistant Corporation Counsel,

Dickerson presented to the Reso-
Chicago.
"measures designed to procure the
conduct of the nation's industry, to
serve public welfare rather than
private profit."
Dickerson said unless the party
went on record in some such way
it could not expect general negro
support.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

JUN 2 2 1932

MAYOR GIVES RESOLUTION ON NEGROES

Chambers Outlines Plan to Carry Primary Fight to Party Confab.

Mayor C. M. Chambers Wednesday announced the resolution which he will introduce at the Democratic national convention at Chicago next week demanding the right of suffrage for negroes in party primaries.

The wording of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, the Democratic party is inherently the party of the people, and whereas, without regard to section, race, color or creed, all our people are called upon to bear their portion of the burden of government, and are equally taxed for this purpose; and, in time of war, all able bodied men are called upon to defend their country, and whereas, all functions of our government have arisen from the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and, whereas, all our people should be encouraged to freely express themselves at the polls for the good of the government, now therefore be it resolved:

"1. That the Democratic party demand for all our citizenship equal rights at the polls in all elections, including party primaries.

"2. That the Democratic party pledges itself to remove from the qualifications for voters at all lections, all restrictions based on race or color.

"3. That the Democratic party in national convention assembled, in conformity to the recent decision of the United States Supreme court, upholding the right of negro citizens to vote in Texas Democratic primary elections, hereby directs, in so far as it has power, that the party organizations in the various states take such action as may be necessary to assure the right of suffrage in all elections particularly in all Democratic primary elections, to all negro citizens of the respective states, who, under the law, are otherwise duly qualified voters."

Local political leaders also are considering the posibility of a suit to test the validity of the Democratic state committee resolution banning negroes from the Democratic primaries.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUN 2 3 1932

Negro Democrat Club Workers Hold Meeting

The Rev. George B. Riley Presides — District Leaders Attend.

The district workers of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league met last night at their headquarters, 99 Carroll street. In the absence of their president, due to illness, the Rev. George B. Riley presided at the meeting.

In the general business of the meeting the card system for registration was unanimously approved. More workers were assigned to districts one and two in the Fourth ward. These new leaders were provided with special instructions for election time.

The district leaders who attended were: John Thomas, John Jackson, Richard Wright, Oscar Keys, Virgil Reed, William Cook, Andrew King, Amos Jackson, Emanuel Hudson, Henry Moore, Ernest Bridges, Edgar Wode and Louis Jackson.

Edward Saltzman, legal advisor for the league and Fourth ward aldermanic candidate, addressed the gathering, indorsing the Rev. Mr Riley's policies.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

JUN 2 0 1932

Negro Democrats Plan July Outing

Plans for an outing the latter part of next month will be discussed at a special meeting of the Negro City-wide Democratic Club Friday night at the home of William Brooks, 4 Morgan Street.

The club held its last regular meeting of the season last Friday night at the home of George Brown, 838 Belknap Avenue. An executive committee was elected consisting of George Brown, Mrs Eva Smith, William White, Karl Jenkins and Harry Gray. Harry Gray and Wilbur C. Smith were named to the reception committee.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 2 8 1932

SIX NEGROES IN CONVENTION

Number of Alternates Sets a Record for Democrats.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Six Negro alternates, an unprecedentedly large number, are attending the Democratic National Convention. The only Negro to sit before this in a Democratic National Convention was an alternate who sat in the absence of the regular delegate. That was in New York in 1924.

The Negro alternates come from New York, Kansas, Colorado, West Virginia and Illinois.

Earl B. Dickerson of Illinois presented to the resolutions committee the platform suggestions of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. These oppose racial discrimination and advocate social insurance and "measures designed to procure the conduct of the nation's industry to serve public welfare rather than private profit."

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUN 2 3 1932

Negro Democrats Hear Edw. Salzman Talk

Edward Salzman, aldermanic candidate in the Fourth Ward was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic League last night at 99 Carroll street. Rev. George B. Riley, presided.

Among the district leaders who attended were: John Thomas, John Jackson, Richard Wright, Oscar Keyes, Virgil Reed, William Cook, Andrew King, Amos Jackson, Emanuel Hudson, Henry Moore, Ernest Bridges, Edgar Wode, and Louis Jackson.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

JUN 2 3 1932

Negro Democrats Postpone Meeting

A meeting of the Negro Democratic Club of the Tenth Ward scheduled tomorrow night at the home of William Brooks, 4 Morgan Street, has been postponed until Monday night, it was announced today.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUN 2 1 1932

Negro Democrats to Meet on Thursday

At a meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, Thursday, the speakers will be Edward Salzman, Democratic candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward, and Theodore Rosenberg. The meeting will be held at the home of the Rev. George B. Riley, standard bearer of the league.

Plans for the dance Friday night at the Duffy league, were discussed, as were plans for the outing to Rockaway beach, June 10. Garland L. Hogans, president, presided over the meeting.

OMAHA, NEB.
Eve. WORLD-NEWS Herald

JUN 2 2 1932

Negro Democrats to Meet.

A meeting of the Negro Democratic club is to be held tonight at 2018 North Twenty-fourth street, announces Harry Leland, president.

OMAHA, NEB.
EVE. BEE NEWS

JUN 2 2 1932

DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club will hold a meeting Wednesday evening at 2018 North Twenty-fourth street.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING WORLD HERALD

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NEGRO DEMOCRATS OF D. C. IN VICTORY CAMPAIGN

In compliance with the appeal issued by the leaders of the Democratic party for the party's completion of its $1,500,000 victory fund by the time of the National Convention on June 27, the Negro Democrats of the District of Columbia have arranged for a mass meeting on Monday, June 20, at the Pythian Temple, Tenth and U streets northwest, at 8 o'clock p.m. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, of New York City, will be the principal speaker.

The Army Fund is headed up by Lieutenant Colonel Mack D. Rowe and 32 captains.

CHOOSE M'NUTT AS DEMOCRATIC TICKET LEADER

Send Negro Delegates To National Convention In Chicago

6-25-32

(By STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Spirited fight waged among leading colored Indianapolis Democrats for a front seat on the party's band wagon reached a compromise Tuesday at the State Democratic meeting when Mrs. Susie Knox was selected as a delegate at large to he National Democratic convention in Chicago next week.

A very unusual feature of the Indiana Democratic meeting was revealed in the remarkably large number of colored delegates in attendance from all over the state.

First In Recent Years

Thus for the first time in recent years, Negro voters of the Hoosier commonwealth were represented by members of their own group at local and national conventions of the party.

A checkup on the number of colored Democratic party workers participating in the state convention deliberations disclosed that more than eighty Negro delegates were in attendance.

Wet Plank Adopted

Following are the nominations made by the Democratic state convention up to Tuesday:

For Governor—Paul V. McNutt.
For Lieutenant Governor—M. Clifford Townsend.
For United States Senator—Frederick Van Nuys.
For Secretary of State—Frank Mayr, Jr.
For Auditor—Floyd Williamson.
For Treasurer—William Storen.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—George C. Cole.
For Supreme Court, 3rd District—James N. Hughes.

The party approved a platform containing a "temperance" plank which recommended that congress "immediately propose the necessary amendment to the Federal Constitution, repealing the Eighteenth amendment."

Party Affiliation.

Move To Enjoin Harris County Democrats From Interfering With Rights

Monday, June 27, the law firm of Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley filed suit in the United States District Court Southern Division, at Houston, on behalf of Julus White and the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., asking for an injunction on behalf of Julius White and the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., asking for an injunction against the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee, J. B. Lubbock, chairman, and Chas. E. Kemp, secretary, to prevent them from barring Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries on July 23.

The bill sets forth the following reasons for granting of the injunction:

"That said primary elections are statutory elections, provided and compelled by the State of Texas in which . . plaintiff has a legal right to vote the same as in what is commonly know as 'General Elections.'

"That if said elections are not elections . . . . they are elections of said Democratic party in which all of the members of said party, who are qualified to vote under the constitution and laws of the State of Texas, have a legal right to vote by virtue of their membership in said party.

"That the State Democratic Convention of the State of Texas has no such power or authority to exclude Negroes or fix party qualifications.

"That such power rests in the National Democratic Convention."

It will be recalled that Attorneys Nabrit, Atkins and Wesley fought the primary case before Judge Hutcheson last year without any costs whatever to the Negroes of Houston. They also filed briefs and argued before the United States Supreme Court in th Nixon case in which it was recently decided that the State Democratic Executive Committee had no authority to bar Negroes from the primaries. Attorney Nabrit appeared before the State Democratic Executive Committee, the Democratic Convention resolutions committee and the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee in an effort to secure the ballot for Negroes.

When seen by an Informer reporter, Attorney Atkins, who is in San Antonio where he prepared the petition which Attorney Nabrit filed, stated that the resolution passed by the Democratic Convention was illegal and void for the following reasons:

1. Because it illegally interferes with the legal right of plaintiff to vote in said primary elections.

2. Because it is a violation of Article 3107 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Nixon v. Condon, No. 265 of the October Term, A. D. 1931, decided May 2, 1932, in that said Article 3107 gives exclusive power to the State Democratic Executive Committee to fix qualifications for voting in said primary elections.

3. Because said State Democratic Convention passed said resolution contrary to the power granted to it by said Article 3167 and in controvention of the purpose for which it was authorized to meet by said Article 3167.

4. Because it is being carried into execution and gets its vitalizing force from the above mentioned instructions of the State Democratic Committee of Texas, which committee gets its only authority from said Article 3107, thus bringing said resolution within the prohibition of said case of Nixon v. Condon, supra.

He stated that it was his firm belief that an attempt was being made to bar Negroes illegally from the coming primaries.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET SUNDAY, 4 P. M.

Sunday, July 3, 4 p. m., at the Emancipation Park, the Negro Democrats are holding a meeting. They will have two brass bands and some of the best speakers in South Texas will be there.

SIX ALTERNATES AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

CHICAGO—Six alternates, the largest number of colored delegates that ever attended a Democratic national convention, are here in Chicago this week.

Only once before has there been a colored alternate to participate in a national Democratic convention, and that was in 1124 when the New York organization sent an alternate who sat in the absence of one of the regular delegates. Alternates at the session this year come from New York, Kansas, Colorado, West Virginia and Illinois.

Antipathy to Hoover

Leaders say the natural antipathy to Herbert Hoover will drive thousands of voters into the Democratic camp this year. Ferdinand Q. Morton, New York Civil Service Commissioner is generally regarded as national leader who will head the campaign among colored voters.

Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis, candidate-at-large for Congress; Hezekiah Hebron of Kansas City, and Harry Leland of Omaha are among those who report many additions t othe Democratic ranks since the Republican convention.

6 NEGRO ALTERNATES AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

CHICAGO, June 27.—For the first time—so party leaders say—there are six Negro alternate delegates to a Democratic convention. The annalists also declare that only once before has a Negro alternate been sent to a Democratic party confab. That was in 1924, but the absence of the regular delegate gave him that coveted place. He was a New Yorker.

Two of the alternates this year are also from New York, one from Kansas, one from Colorado, one from West Virginia and one from Illinois. The New York alternates are Assemblyman James E. Stephens of the Nineteenth district and Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine.

Colored Democrats In D.C. Give $300 to Victory Fund

The colored division of the Democratic Party contributed $300 to the Democratic Victory Fund here in the District. The total contribution here was $2,155, according to a report made by Mrs. Catherine Filene Dodd, general of the Dis-

W. VA. DEMOCRATS IN BIG DRIVE; 2 DELEGATES ATTEND NAT'L CONFAB

BECKLEY, W. Va., June 30.—According to a release issued by the Bureau of Publicity of the Negro Democratic League of West Virginia, the colored citizens of the state are tightening their belts for a championship bout in the political arena this fall. Following the state primary of May 10th leading Negroes from all sections of the state convened at Charleston, capital of West Virginia, and organized themselves into a league to promote the growth of the Democratic party among Negroes as a means of increasing the spirit of democracy in the state.

Already the league is being represented, and the Negroes are being recognized through the election of two Negroes, E. L. Powell of Charleston, and E. L. James of Institute as alternates-at-large to the national convention.

Never before, states the director of publicity, has such a powerful array of Democratic Negroes been organized in the mountain state. They consist of such men as Frank H. Jackson, first Negro appointed on the advisory council to the State Board of Education, which brought John W. Davis in as president of West Virginia State College; E. L. Powell, state manager of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., and national president of the Boule; Eddie L. James, son of the late C. H. James, who founded the largest wholesale produce house among Negroes in the world; Isaac M. Carper, a grand lecturer in one of the Masonic orders; C. E. Kimbrough, generally recognized as one of the ablest real estate lawyers in the country; I. J .K. Wells, twice a grand officer of the well known Kappa Alpha Psi Greek letter fraternity of North America, a former staff member of The Pittsburgh Courier, president of one of the largest educational organizations of West Virginia, and state wide endorsed for director of the campaign among the colored voters, and R. D. Chapman, who at twenty had risen by sheer pluck to the post of state lecturer of the Masons of Alabama, and who is also one of the few Negroes who have been mine formen in West Virginia. There are a number of other powerful men in the Democratic ranks, such as Dr. S. J. Bumpfield of Logan, Dave Ware of Fayetteville, John W. Love, an able Montgomery lawyer, Brady Biggs of Hinton, George Williams of Elkins, Lloyd G. Smith of Huntington, and Mrs. L. M. Froe, a member of the famous Froe family of this state.

The director of publicity, I. J. K. Wells, of the half mile high city of Beckley, in speaking for the Negro Democratic League of West Virginia in its first public broadcast, stated that "It is not good for the party, nor the state, nor the nation for a whole race to be regarded as an enemy or a stumbling block to a whole party, just aspirations ,nor is it good, nor is it the spirit of democracy; for a party, a state or a nation, for a whole people to be regarded or used as a mere stepping stone by any party to achieve its just aspirations."

In recent years, continues the release, the Democratic party, not only in West Virginia ,but throughout the country in many states has gaine din power because of its attitude and inroads into the hitherto solid block of Negro voters. As the Negro voters today occupy a strategic position as to the balance of power in the state, and in view of the fact that the Democracy of West Virginia has at its command the most formidable battery of Negro leadership in its history, and many party chieftains realize their unparalleled opportunity, although the campaign will be stubbornly fought by a whole host of able Negro Republican stalwarts the Negro Democratic League of West Virginia is not bashful in predicting victory for the Democratic party in November.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS

NOT all the political advice given to Negro voters has been lost. Out in Chicago sit six Negro alternate delegates actually participating in the proceedings of a National Democratic convention. The records show that there are two Negroes from the State of New York, two from the State of Kansas, one from the State of Colorado, and one from the State of West Virginia.

It goes without saying that these Negroes did not sneak into the convention under cover. They were placed upon the Democratic ballot and were voted for in their several States and elected to the high positions they now hold as alternates. Time was when such a thing was politically impossible, due to the lack of intelligence on the part of both Negroes and Democrats.

Times are changing; and, thanks to our schools and colleges, Negroes are changing. We recall how unpopular it was in years gone by for any Negro to declare himself a Democrat. The false doctrine of Republican spell-binders held the Negro in political darkness for a half century and Republicanism became a religion as sacred as the Holy Bible itself. Gradually, the Negro began to study the entire situation with some degree of independence. He began to read the facts, and the facts led him to normal and natural conclusions. The Negro found out for himself that Abraham Lincoln was simply a human being, acting under political expediencies, and influenced not a little by political ambitions. The intelligent Negro of today knows that his political salvation rests, not with any one party, but with any and all parties likely to have control.

Democrats, even in the South, have been taught that a vote cast by a Negro for a Democratic candidate is as effective as any other vote. Southerners are beginning to learn that the long-professed understanding between the races in the South becomes so much idle talk unless that understanding can be reduced to some practical advantage for both races. The presence of six Negro alternate delegates in a Democratic convention is tangible evidence of at least a decent approach to a workable understanding. It is a long stride, but a very definite and significant one, toward a happier day for the American Negro and a larger national service for the Democratic party.

We are not attempting to predict the outcome of this present presidential campaign, but, without hesitation, we predict that in the coming years Negroes will be as numerous in Democratic conventions as in Republican. The Negro is learning how little difference there is between political parties and how important it is to belong to both. Our political fortune rests, not in Republicanism alone, but in a full participation of our political rights, regardless of the party in power. To do this we must learn to be Democrats and good ones, as well as Republicans.

Platform Favors Repeal and Flays Privilege

Prohibition Plank Adopted by National Democratic Convention

We favor the repeal of the eighteenth amendment.

To effect such repeal, we demand that the congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to purely representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal.

We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

We demand that the federal government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to effectually protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

CHICAGO, June 29.—(AP)—The complete text of the democratic platform approved by the full resolutions committee for presentation to the convention follows, the repeal plank only having been adopted.

In this time of unprecedented economic and social distress the democratic party declares its convictions that the chief causes of this condition were the disastrous policies pursued by our government since the World War of economic isolation; fostering the merger of competitive businesses into monopolies; and encouraging the indefensible expansion and contraction of credit for private profit at the expense of the public.

Those who were responsible for these policies have abandoned the ideals on which the war was won, and thrown away the fruits of victory, thus rejecting the greatest opportunity in history to bring peace, prosperity and happiness to our people and to the world.

Ruined Foreign Trade.

They have ruined our foreign trade, destroyed the values of our commodities and products, crippled our banking system, robbed millions of our people of their life savings and thrown millions more out of work, produced widespread poverty and brought the government to a state of financial distress unprecedented in times of peace.

The only hope for improving present conditions, restoring employment, affording permanent relief to the people, and bringing the nation back to its former proud position of domestic happiness and of financial, industrial, agricultural and commercial leadership in the world lies in a drastic change in economic and governmental policies.

Believing that a party platform is a covenant with the people to be faithfully kept by the party when entrusted with power, and **that the people are entitled to know in plain words the terms of the contract to which they are asked to subscribe,** we hereby declare this to be the platform of the democratic party.

Action Is Promised.

The democratic party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods and practices herein condemned,

WE ADVOCATE:

1. An immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures **by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of federal government;** and we call upon the democratic party in the states to make a zealous effort to achieve a proportionate result.
2. Maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues, raised by a system of taxation levied on the principle of ability to pay.
3. A sound currency to be preserved at all hazards; and an international monetary conference called on the invitation of our government to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions.
4. A competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission free from executive interference; reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations; and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange.

Extension of Federal Credit.

5. **Extension of federal credit to the states to provide unemployment relief wherever the diminishing resources of the states make it impossible for them to provide for the needy;** expansion of the federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest; such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterways; the spread of employment by a substantial reduction in the hours of labor; the encouragement of the shorter week by applying that principle in government service; advance planning of public works.
6. **Unemployment and old age insurance, under state laws.**
7. **For the restoration of agriculture, the nation's basic industry, better financing of farm mortgages through reorganized farm bank agencies at low rates of interest,** on an amortization plan, giving preference to credits for the redemption of farms and homes sold under foreclosure; extension and development of the farm co-operative movement, and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market; enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for basic farm commodities, prices in excess of cost.
8. A navy and an army adequate for national defense, based on a survey of all facts affecting the existing establishments, that the people in time of peace may not be burdened by an expenditure fast approaching a billion dollars annually.

Anti-Trust Law Enforcement.

9. Strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices, and revision thereof for the better protection of labor and the small producer and distributor; the removal of government from all fields of private enterprise, except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest. **Conservation development and use of the nation's water power in the public interest.**

Repeal of Prohibition.

We favor the repeal of the 18th amendment.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 6 - 1932

NEGROES TO RALLY

A Negro Democratic mass meeting will be held Friday night in campaign headquarters, 417 Missouri-av, under the auspices of the Paramount Democratic club and its auxiliary. D. LeRoy Morgan, former president of the Illinois Real Estate Exchange and present member of its board of directors, will be the principal speaker.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS

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9. Strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws to prevent monopoly and unfair trade practices, and revision thereof for the better protection of labor and the small producer and distributor; the removal of government from all fields of private enterprise, except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest. **Conservation development and use of the nation's water power in the public interest.**

Repeal of Prohibition.

We favor the repeal of the 18th amendment.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 6 - 1932

NEGROES TO RALLY

A Negro Democratic mass meeting will be held Friday night in campaign headquarters, 417 Missouri-av, under the auspices of the Paramount Democratic club and its auxiliary. D. LeRoy Morgan, former president of the Illinois Real Estate Exchange and present member of its board of directors, will be the principal speaker.

Party Affiliation.

To effect such repeal, we demand that the congress immediately propose a constitutional amendment to purely representative conventions in the states called to act solely on that proposal.

We urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control by the states.

We demand that the federal government effectively exercise its power to enable the states to effectually protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of their laws.

Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the constitution and to provide therefrom a proper and needed revenue.

Protection for Innocent Investors.

10. Protection of the investing public by requiring to be filed with the government and carried in advertisements of all offerings of foreign and domestic stocks and bonds **true information as to bonuses, commissions, principal invested and interests of sellers.**

Regulation of Federal Power.

Regulation to the full extent of the federal power of

(A) Holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce.

(B) Rates of utility companies operating across state lines.

(C) Exchanges trading in securities and commodities.

11. Quicker methods of realizing on assets for the relief of depositors of suspended banks and a more rigid supervision of national banks for the protectin of depositors and the prevention of the use of their moneys in speculation to the detriment of local credits.

The severance of affiliated securities companies and the divorce of the investment banking from commercial banks; and further restriction of federal reserve banks in permitting the use of federal reserve facilities for speculative purposes.

12. The full measure of justice and generosity for all war veterans who have suffered disability or disease caused by or resulting from actual service in time of war, and for their dependents.

13. A firm foreign policy including: Peace with all the world and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; no interference in the international affairs of other nations; the sanctity of treaties, and the maintenance of good faith and of good will in financial obligations; adherence to the World Court with the pending reservations; the pact of Paris abolishing war as an instrument of national policy, to be made effective by provisions for consultation and conference in case of threatened violation of treaties; international agreement for reduction of armaments; and co-operation with nations of the western hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe doctrine.

Oppose Debt Cancellation.

We oppose cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations.

14. Independence for the Philippines; ultimate statehood for Porto Rico; the employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama canal.

15. Simplification of legal procedure and reorganization of the judicial system to make the attainment of justicy speedy, certain and at less cost.

16. Continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures, strengthening of the corrupt practices act, and severe penalties for misappropriation of campaign funds.

WE CONDEMN:

1. The improper and excessive use of money in political activities.
2. Paid lobbies of special interest to influence members of congress and other public servants by personal contact.
3. Action and utterances of high public officials designed to influence stock exchange prices.
4. The open and covert resistance of administrative officials to every effort made by congressional committees to curtail the extravagant expenditures of the government, and to revoke improvident subsidies granted to favored interests.
5. The extravagance of the farm board, its disastrous action which made the government a speculator in farm products, and the unsound policy of restricting agricultural production to the demands of domestic markets.

Oppose Questionable Bonds.

6. The usurpation of power by the state department in assuming to pass upon foreign securities offered by international bankers, as a result of which billions of dollars in questionable bonds have been sold to the public upon the implied approval of the federal government.

Hawley-Smoot Tariff Condemned.

7. The Hawley-Smoot tariff law, the prohibitive rates of which have resulted in retaliatory action by more than 40 countries, created international economic hostilities, destroyed international trade, driven our factories into foreign countries, robbed the American farmer of his foreign markets and increased his cost of production.

CONCLUSION:

To accomplish these purposes and to recover economic liberty we pledge the nominees of this convention and the best effort of a great party whose founder announced the doctrine which guides us now, in the hour of our country's need—**"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."**

Ten Alternates Carry Message of Race to Democrats

By HORACE G. BROWN

It is quite different at the Chicago Stadium this week than at the Houston convention in 1928 when we press men walked about and talked to the distinguished guests of Color through the screening which separated the races. The Democratic national convention in 1932 is opened by a Catholic, prayed for by the lovely saint of the Salvation Army and graced for the first time in its history by the presence of American citizens, regardless of race or creed, who are conspicuously in evidence and everywhere graciously received.

Greets Cermak

Hon. James E. Stevens, Race member of the general assembly of New York, elected last year in the Roosevelt landslide on the Democratic ticket, is introduced by the writer to Mayor A. J. Cermak, who has just returned to his seat at the head of the Illinois Democracy, after finishing a splendid address of welcome. Assemblyman Stevens tells the inside of how Tammany deals on the square with all its citizens.

Judge Henry Horner, another Illinois delegate, seated on the front row facing the speaker's rostrum, rises to receive Mrs. Theodora V. Jones, alternate delegate of color from sunny California. Earl B. Dickerson, the first of his Race to sit as a voting convention outside of New York city is chatting with the amiable Robert M. Sweitzer, clerk of Cook county for over twenty years. It is whispered Albert J. Horan, municipal court bailiff and secretary of the Illinois delegation, who directs matters from the platform, has asked Alternate Dickerson to occupy his seat alongside the other powers that be. P. A. Nash, county central chairman; Joseph Gill, municipal court clerk; John J. Touhy, sanitary district trustee; former Supreme Court Justice Floyd Thompson, Senator Thomas J. Courtney, Bruce Campbell, Illinois vice presidential candidate; Carter H. Harrison, three times mayor of Chicago, and Edward J. Kelly, president of the South Park board, are other leaders in the front row of the mighty. They are going all the way for their fellow townsman, Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago's self-made big banker from the hills of Kentucky. The president of the First National is willing to try the next president's job at Washington.

Occupy Boxes

As one circles the great Chicago Stadium with an eye single to the high spots, three as charming ladies of color as can be found in the U. S. A. may be observed in box 22 on the Warren Ave. side. Closer scrutiny reveals their identitiee as Mrs. Marvolyn Carpenter, Mrs. Flo Clements and Mrs. Bertina Davis. You would never guess that these beautifully gowned ladies gracing the circle of especial guests were the prize winners in the last doorbell ringing contest for the Democratic party in the Fourth ward. What a jump from the desert spaces of Texas to Lake Michigan inviting waters The gap between the lily-whites who carried the Lone Star state for President Hoover and Chicago's Democracy is equally amazing.

There is Senator Ritchie V. Graham and his family in box 25, waving a salute to their Jeffersonian neighbors of the South side.

Delegates Meet

Attorney George A. Francis, city prosecutor of Democratic Lake county, Gary, Ind., is introduced to two delegates of color from West Virgina, Messrs. James of Institute and Powell of Charleston. Over on the other side of the house Hezekiah Sebron of Kansas City, Kans., is getting a sidelight on the convention from Governor Woodring, who inquired as to Mrs. Lula Hill, the other delegate of color from the Sunflower state. J. S. LeVine, president Democratic Voters league of French Lick Springs, who is stopping at the Congress, comes in arm-and-arm with National Committeeman Thomas Taggart Jr., who finds the shoes of his great father, Senator Taggart, just to his liking.

There is Judge Charles E. Toney of Harlem, one of two elected members of the bench, chatting with the urbane mayor of New York, Jimmie Walker. Tammany's boss, Mr. Curry; the new national committeeman, John H. McCooey, and Judge Olvany lean over to get an earful of his honor's wisecracks.

Attorney Joseph L. McLemore, running for congress at large in Missouri, and Elmer Mozee, for the legislature, were introduced as evidence of what the Democrats do for the Race in the Show-Me state. Mayor Cermak perked up a bit.

Messrs. Ross and Lefridge of New York are looking things over among the delegates.

Elmer Carter, editor of Opportunity, the second alternate delegate from New York, is scheduled to address the Democratic national convention by special order before the week is out. Maybe it will be Dr. William Tompkins of Kansas City before the mike and the country at large.

The press stand, the platform, the entrances are crowded with other plenipotenaries of color, with badges and titles, assistant seregant at arms, pages, special officers and what-nots. It looks dark for somebody.

The alternates attending the convention line up as follows: E. L. Powell, Charleston, W. Va.; E. L. James, Institute, W. Va.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Mrs. M. Elwood Knox, Indianapolis, Ind.; Hezekiah Sebron, Kansas City, Kans.; Mrs. Lula Hill, Wichita, Kans.; James E. Stevens, state assemblyman from the 19th district, and Elmer Carter, editor Opportunity, New York city; Ogelsvice L. Lawson, pharmacist, Denver, Col.; Miss Theodora V. Jones, candidate for state legislature, Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 25 1932

Ousting of F. Q. Morton Asked.

Eugene McIntosh, executive member of the Harlem Progressive Democratic Association, a group of independent Negro Democrats, asked Mayor Walker in a letter yesterday not to reappoint Ferdinand Q. Morton, leader of the United Colored Democracy, a Tammany affiliate, as a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The latter accused Mr. Morton of maintaining a "Jim Crow policy and undemocratic leadership for Negro Democrats."

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

MAY 22 1932

COUNTY NEGRO DEMOCRATS CONVENTION IS POSTPONED

Because all delegates did not arrive, Oklahoma county convention of the State League of Negro Democrats Saturday was delayed a week, according to F. B. Nelson, secretary. The meeting will be next Saturday at 2 p. m. at 1824 East Fourth street, he said.

First Democratic Woman Alternate Enthusiastic

Afro American

CHICAGO. — California Negroes are not afraid of the Democratic party, according to Miss Theodora V. Jones, who served as an alternate delegate with the California delegation to the Democratic National Convention. 7/9/32

Miss Jones, who at the age of 24, is perhaps the youngest colored woman to have won distinction in the party of Jefferson, is optimistic over the future the Negro in the party affairs of that state.

"We are organizing every day," she stated, "and we are taking care of ourselves, supporting our organization financially. We command respect. We are not after janitors posing as custodians, as many Republicans do, but we are seeking real positions for qualified Negro Democrats."

Miss Jones is legal file clerk in the office of City Attorney Erwin P. Werner of Los Angeles.

Democrats in Chi. Convention Passed Up Race Planks

Afro American
Washington D.C.
7/9/32 Baltimore

Edgar Brown and Other Democrat[illegible] Get Little to Cheer them at Democ[illegible]

CHICAGO—That all race planks as well as warnings and entreaties from colored leaders were passed up at the Democratic convention here last week, has developed as a result of the check up of activities in this direction.

Many efforts, it was said, were made to reach leaders of the party and have them place something in the platform that would give them talking points.

Followed G.O.P. Effort

In almost every detail, they fashioned their activities after those of their brethren in the Republican party.

There were no contests involving colored delegates, since there has been no bona fide Negro delegate to a Democratic convention in recent years, so no appearances were made before the credentials committee:

But in the same way that the Republican resolutions committee was visited by Negro Republican leaders who implored the party to include in the platform some recognition and condemnations of the evils from which the Negro suffers, the heroic black Democrats bivouaced one night and the next morning decamped into the resolutions chamber of the Congress Hotel. Respectful attention was paid them as they made the plea in behalf of black America.

Earl B. Dickerson, alternate delegate at large from Illinois, presented suggestions made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Bar Association.

Edgar G. Brown, defeated candidate against Oscar DePriest for Congress, offered planks for the platform makers drawn up on behalf of a weekly newspaper and a ten-year plan organization composed of Chicago Negroes.

All of this, except a plank concerning Negroes' participating in Democratic primaries in the south which Mr. Dickerson courageously suggested, was placed before the Republicans. In the platform finally approved, the Republicans issued a little "flapdoodle" to the brethren.

When the Democratic platform was finally drawn up, there wasn't any "flapdoodle" or anything else in it for the Negro voter, although Michael Igoe, of Illinois, and Cordel Hull of Tennessee are reported to have said after Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Brown had finished speaking that they were not opposed to mention of the Negro in the party.

Others, however, protested that if you mentioned the Negro by name you would have to put in the names of Chinese, Japanese, Indians, Jews and others in such manner that the platform would become cluttered up.

Mr. Brown, suspicious that the resolutions committee might gloss over the Negro, sought to collar one of Mr. Roosevelt's chief lieutenants the Hon. Huey Long, in the convention hall corridor.

After waiting patiently for nearly an hour, Mr. Brown spied the Louisiana senator coming into the corridor. Bravely, Mr. Brown hurried and placed himself squarely across the path of the Louisianan, extending his hand at the same time.

"I hope you'll get treated right in that contest battle, Senator," offered Mr. Brown in his politest manner, without a suggestion of what he meant by right.

Senator Long looked up, neglected to accept Mr. Brown's proffered hand, and replied:

"Thank you, George."

Mr. Brown's first name is Edgar.

Mr. Brown was somewhat taken aback when the Kingfish confused him with a Pullman porter, but persisted in his effort to get somewhere for his race.

"I hope, Senator," he persisted, "that you will be able to get something into the platform to show that you are all right with the colored people."

"Oh, yes," replied the turbulent Louisianan, "that's all right. We are all with the colored people."

With that Mr. Brown was subjected to a subtle stiff arm and Senator Long was gone.

No Colored Speak

Replused and evaded in their efforts to get something into the Democratic platform on the Negro even if it were no more than the Republicans had had, the black Democratic heroes set themselves to a strategic program to get a colored speaker on the convention program. To the representatives of various candidates, it was whispered that two Negroes had seconded the nomination of Hoover and that some Democratic candidate ought to accept a Negro second as a sort of talking point for the Negro speakers on the Democratic payroll next fall. The Negro alternates and unofficial Negro Democrats labored prodigiously on this matter to no avail.

The convention wore on and on and more than a hundred seconding speeches were made, but there was no African oratory.

Considerable note was even taken of the fact that the substantial groups of Negro Democrats in such Northern centers of Negro population, as New York. Cleveland, Chicago, D[illegible] and the western [illegible] Angeles, should ev[illegible] ated by alternates.

Alternate [illegible] came from New York, [illegible]ia, Kansas, Illinois, Colo[illegible] California. Illinois sent th[illegible] ternate delegate at large, E[illegible] Dickerson, and California, the [illegible] woman alternate delegate, Mis[illegible] Theodora V. Jones. Miss Jones was appointed an alternate delegate from the 11th California district after she had reached Chicago. She is the first colored woman ever entitled to sit in a Democratic convention.

Elmer Carter, alternate from New York, did not come to the convention.

Ferdinand Q. Morton, New York civil service commissioner, came to the city, but spent little time at the convention.

MORTON GROUP Courier LOSES CASTE Pittsburgh

7/9/32

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, July 7—Enthusiam among progressive and independent Negro Democrats knew no bounds in Harlem Friday night when Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt was nominated for president by the Democratic national convention in Chicago. Hundreds of rooters for the governor had sat by their radios all night long Thursday night, and when the announcement came that McAdoo had thrown the support of California and Texas to the Jim Farley bandwagon ,a sigh of relief went up as those listening in know that the trick had been turned.

Gloom settled over the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy on Seventh avenue as Roosevelt was named. As it turned out, to the surprise of Harlem, Tammany stuck by Smith to the last, even when it was certain that Roosevelt had won. This fact was interpreted in Harlem as meaning that Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton and his "boys" will be on the outside looking in so far as administering the coming campaign for the governor is concerned. Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity, and alternate delegate to the convention, recorded his vote for Smith in the absence of Samuel Untermyer, who was a Roosevelt man. It had been hinted uptown that Carter was being groomed by Morton to head the Roosevelt work in New York among Negroes. Pittsburgh Pa

On the naming of Roosevelt Harlem at once took seriously the proposal several weeks ago of U. S. Poston, who has supported the governor in two former campaigns for national chairman of colored work. Up to the third ballot Smith supporters and even neutral observers had told Mr. Poston his candidate could not be named. But Mr. Poston was firm in his conviction that Roosevelt would get the nomination. He had sent wires congratulating James A. Farley Roosevelt's campaign manager after each of his three victories on Wednesday, and congratulated him in another wire on the tremendous demonstration given Roosevelt when his name was placed in nomination by John E. Mack. When the governor was nominated on the fourth ballot, Mr. Poston wired both the governor and Farley his congratulations. Already men who usually take part in political campaigns are coming to Poston conceding he is "in the saddle," and are asking if he can find a place for them. Poston has not discussed the possibility of his being named national chairman of colored work, but it was learned that his father, Prof. E. T. Poston of Hopkinsville, Ky., has been working on Senator Alben W. Barkley, keynoted of the convention, to have him intercede with the national Democratic leaders for his son, Prof. Poston, a Democrat of 40 years standing, has played an important part in the rise of Senator Barkley in Kentucky politics. Poston's only comment was that he expected to begin immediately organizing for the election of Governor Roosevelt.

In a formal statement to The Pittsburgh Courier, Mr. Poston said: 7/9/32

"I am gratified beyond words at the naming of Governor Roosevelt by the Democratic convention for the office of president of the United States. I feel particularly fortunate in that I was the first colored man to openly advocate the sending of the governor to the White House. Two years ago this fall I made a trip to Detroit where I organized the first colored Roosevelt-for-President Club. I am happy to say that that club has remained active, and I understand contributed to helping Michigan get 38 instructed delegates for Roosevelt at the convention.

"The platform on which Governor Roosevelt stands is one which can be unhesitatingly recommended to Negroes. It means far more to the race than the Republican plank.

Party Affiliation.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

MAR 24 1932

Colored Democrats Hold a Conference

At a recent conference in Newark of colored Democratic leaders, Lincoln Clark of Jersey City, recently chosen Jersey City leader, was present as were Isaac Walker and County Chairman S. H. Branch of the Association of Colored Democratic Organizations. The conference was presided over by Dr. J. Leroy Baxter. He spoke of the achievements in Essex of the colored Democrats and the fact that they have secured an assistant in the prosecutor's office and an inspector for the State Baxing Commission.

Mr. Clark told the meeting that the colored Democrats of Hudson are taking politics more seriously now than ever before and are fast building up their organizations.

There were also interesting remarks by Isaac Walker, one of the oldest job holders in Hudson. Chairman Branch also spoke briefly telling the gathering among other things that within the next few weeks every municipality in Hudson will have an incorporated unit of colored Democrats. He said that he had been informed that Mayor Frank Hague was anxious to have a strong colored organization; and that with such an organization the mayor is sure, so said the speaker, to get the bigest colored groups ever known in the county to help the cause of Democracy.

MESSENGER

Somerville, N.

MAR 25 1932

Colored Democrats of County Plan Program

The Somerset County Colored Democratic League will sponsor an entertainment and dance Thursday evening, March 31. The social will be held at Lamerson's Hall, West Main street, and the program will include acts by professional vaudeville teams from New York. Edward Clark is chairman of the entertainment. He announces that Beekman's Jolly Five Orchestra will play.

KAINEY FLAGGED AS DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE

City Councilman Objects to His Leaving City for Convention.

IS ECHO OF SMITH-ROOSEVELT FIGHT

Indicates He May Not Lead Campaign.

(Special to the AFRO)

BOSTON, Mass.—Julian D. Rainey's one possible chance to head a Democratic presidential campaign organization went a-glimmering here last week.

It happened when City Councilman Dowd (white and Democrat) forced Rainey's name off the Roosevelt slate as candidate for alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Rainey, who was chief of the Democratic National Committee's organization for work among colored voters in 1928—under the aegis of William Gaston (white), son of a Boston banker, was made an assistant corporation counsel of Boston by Mayor Curley in 1930, which post he has filled quite capably.

It was through this city post that Mr. Dowd successfully wielded a club over Mr. Rainey's "political noodle." He objected to a city official leaving his duties for the duration of the Democratic convention at Chicago in June.

Mayor Curley (Rainey's olitical godfather) is Governor Roosevelt's composite "Boswell and Mark Hanna." Boston's "Hizzoner" has worked incessantly for many months to have the Massachusetts Democrats send a pledged Roosevelt delegation to Chicago.

Unable to dissuade the Governor and the Democratic state chairman from supporting former Governor Al Smith, the 1928 presidential nominee, Mr. Curley picked a slate of Roosevelt delegates and named Rainey as one of the alternates.

Councilman Dowd formally objected to the Rainey designation, and officame the assistant corporation counsil's name.

With the city's chief employee—the Mayor—certain to be at Chicago for the convention, whether his ticket wins or loses, some here appear to be befuddled over just what was the significance of the move by Rainey's political Nemesis, Dowd, that keeps the assistant corporation counsel, surely less important than the mayor, from leaving his post.

Few here really believe that the Curley-Roosevelt slate has a Chinaman's chance of winning. The colorful mayor's leadership is almost strictly confined to the Boston city limits.

It would be hardly probable to look for Curley successfully to challenge the leadership and presidential choice of Governor Ely, Democrat elected in 1930 along with all Republican state officials, and tentatively backed by the two Democratic U.S. Senators.

Whatever it was all about, one thing, nevertheless, stands out. It is this: if Councilman Dowd could and did prevent Rainey from leaving here to spend a couple of weeks, officially, as an alternate member of the Democratic National Convention—with the odds 500 to 1 against his election as such, the councilman can and will keep that assistant corporation counsel of Boston at home and prevent him from being away three or four months to head-up the colored work of the party's National Committee.

Not to be outdone, however, Mayor Curley designated Mrs. Wm. Worthy, wife of a well-known Boston colored physician, to run as an alternate delegate candidate in lieu of the ousted Rainey. Mrs. Worthy organized, and has kept organized, the colored women's Democratic group here, holding regular monthly public meetings.

The consensus of a Republican group's opinion was that the selection of Mrs. Worthy was the inevitable reward of faithful work, in contrast to the men, "who seem to get active only as election-time approaches."

SAN DIEGO, CAL.
UNION

APR 9 1932

NEW CLUB ORGANIZED BY NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Organization of the San Diego Negro Democratic club was completed with election of officers and appointment of field captains at a meeting Thursday night.

Officers are D. M. Spencer, president; L. R. Williams, vice president; Joe Thornton, secretary; Mark Courts, assistant secretary, and H. Hebert, treasurer. The executive committee includes Hebert, Williams, Spencer, D. A. Fitch, A. A. Floyd, A. Wade, Thornton, Courts and Mrs. B. B. Banks. Field captains were appointed for each of the six city council districts. Regular meetings will be held at a place to be chosen at the next meeting April 21.

The negro organization was formed under auspices of the County Democratic Central committee and is the 12th Democratic club to be organized in the county in the last few months.

NORWALK, CONN.
HOUR

APR 19 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS OUT FOR CONNERY

Forces of State Central Committeeman Paul R. Connery claim support of the Norwalk Colored Democratic Club for re-election of Mr. Connery to the committee although forces of Dr. Robert M. Wolfe, opponent of Mr. Connery, declare there is a split in the club membership, and one fist fight is said to have resulted.

Committeeman Connery has received the following letter:

Dear Mr. Connery:

This is to notify you that at a regular called meeting of the Norwalk Colored Democratic Club, held in the club room on Haviland street, you were unanimously endorsed for re-election as Democratic State Central committeeman for the Twenty-sixth District. Any co-operation that this club can give you to further your election, they are at your service.

We appreciate the assistance which you have given the Colored Democratic Club of Norwalk, and believe that you are entitled to re-election on your record.

Yours very truly,
WM. H. HARGRAVE
President of the Men's Organization of the Norwalk Colored Democratic Club.

JULIE C. FISHER
President of the Women's Organization of the Norwalk Colored Democratic Club.

DR. ROBERT RUSSA MOTEN, DEMOCRAT

Tribune
Washington

By JEANETTE CARTER

A recent report brought out in the Senatorial contest between Senator Bankhead and former Senator Heflin reveals that Dr. Moten, who for sometime has been silently regarded as unofficial referee in Republican circles where Negroes are concerned has for quite a while registered himself as a regular Democrat in Alabama. This is the state of the Scottsborough outrage in which the Negro is denied the privilege of casting a ballot, with the exception of a chosen few, of whom Dr. Moten seems to be numbered. Negroes all over the country will no doubt be amazed at this startling information.

The Democratic ticket was revealed, Saturday, April 23, in a lively Senate debate between Senator Black of Alabama (Democrat); Senator Hastings of Delaware (Republican), and Senator Shortridge of California, to whom Senator Black revealed incontrovertible evidence of Dr. Moten's loyalty ot the Democratic party of Alabama.

Loyal Negro Republicans have never before faced such an astounding paradox as in this case where national leadership has been acknowledged in one of their own, who, like Judas, has betrayed them with a kiss into the hands of their traditional enemies of Democraitc party.

Said Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo, "Good God, how rare men are."

JERSEY DEMOCRATS FETE SPEAKERS

Special to the AFRO-AMERICAN.

NEWARK, N.J.—Speaking before a large audience of civic leaders, the Rev. Jackson T. Johnson told his hearers, "Let us stand together as people."

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who is now pastoring in Salem, Virginia, came to Newark as the honor guest of the Essex County Negro Democratic Association at its first annual testimonial dinner in honor of his son, J. Bernard Johnson, an attorney, recently appointed assistant in the prosecutor's office of this county.

Several prominent white Democrats attended, among whom were First Assistant Prosecutor Joseph Conlon, Second and Third Assistants Feliz Forlenzo, and Michael Brietkopf, Dr. Ullenstein, Harold Fisher, Supreme Court Commissioner Stanley Horne, and W. W. Harrison, candidate for representative from the tenth congressional district. Harrison is the son of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, but is quite different from his original environment on the race question.

Among the speakers of prominence who appeared on the program were, the Rev. E. E. Ricks, Judge J. H. E. Scotland, Dr. W. G. Alexander, Mrs. Grace Fenderson, Mrs. Anna Williams, Oliver Randolph, Dr. J. LeRoy Baxter and J. LeRoy Jordan.

Because of their long friendship in school and as practicing attorneys, Mr. Jordan was chosen as speaker to present Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson represented J. Mercer Burrell, as one of the regular Republican county assembly nominees in the coming election.

National Democratic Chief Appeals for the Colored Vote

Jouett Shouse's Address, Genuine, Sincere, and Without the Passion and Bombast Which Might be Expected of the Republican Chief, Robert Lucas. Voters Urged to Join Both Parties.

By KELLY MILLER

Last Sunday I attended a national movement among colored voters of the Democratic persuasion. The meeting and the movement derived great significance from the fact that Mr. Jouett Shouse, the executive secretary of the National Democratic Committee, was to make the principal address. I believe that this was the first time in the history of American politics that the national Democratic party, through its acredited mouth piece, had publicly appealed to the race to join its fortune with that of this great political organization.

Kelly Miller

Sincere, Genuine

I was profoundly interested to hear what Mr. Shouse had to say, and to gather as far as I could the deep seated plan and purpose that lay back of his utterance. He seemed to be entirely sincere and genuine. His manner of approach was simple and direct. There was no rhetoric, bombast or claptrap. He expressly declared that he would indulge in no extravagant promises which might not be fulfilled. But on the basis of party government he expressed the firm conviction that it is unwise for any section or race or group to belong solidly to any one party. This, he asserted, is as true of the Solid South as of the solid Republican states of the North.

Experience

The Negro has had long and bitter experience in one-sided partizan adherence, with little hope of bettering his political condition thereby. The Democratic party, we were advised, belongs to the people who compose it. Should the Negro become a substantial part of this party, he would stand a better chance for recognition than by everlasting adherence to the Republican party which claims a proprietorship over him.

He was careful to caution that he would not deem it advisable for all Negroes to rush into the Democratic party. This would be contrary to his declared belief in the inadvisability of political solidarity, whether of groups, section or races. The party made its appeal to those who believe in its principles and who deem it the best instrument through which to promote good government.

Invited to Join

Colored voters in appreciable numbers, he told us, had voted the Democratic ticket in the last election and were invited to join in and help make the party triumphant in the next election as a means of promoting the best welfare of the nation and of all the people who compose it.

Robert Lucas

I sat there as an onlooker, as a reporter, if you please. I tried to weigh and analyze impartially the weight and significance of the words of this Democratic appeal. I betook myself to reflection.

Suppose Robert Lucas, the Republican counterpart of Jouett Shouse, had been addressing a colored audience. He probably would have been more passionate. Doubtless we should have heard much about Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation. We would have been reminded of what the Grand Old Party has stood for in the past and of the historical unfriendliness of Southern Democrats to the political claims of the colored race. He would have urged continued support of the party of freedom, progress and prosperity—not to mention depression.

Which of the two appeals would seem the more sincere and statesmanlike?

Two Wings Flap Together

Of all times this day seems most appropriate for dispassionate, nonpartizan appeal to the American voter, without regard to race. The dire economic necessities of the nation have broken down party walls. The national Congress is split between the two old line parties, and each is vieing with the other as to the best way out of the depression.

The Republican Senate and Democratic House, the two wings of Congress, are flapping together like the wings of a bird. To all intents and purposes we had as well have a coalition government like that of England. This is the day for patriotism, not of partizanship.

Parties, as such, must needs be carried on merely as practical instruments of government rather than as expressions of political diversity either of opinion or practice.

Brand of Infamy

This being true of the great body of the American electorate, how absurdly does it become the Negro to fume and fuss over political division. I remember the time when to call a Negro a Democrat was equivalent to stamping him with a brand of infamy. But happily that day is rapidly passing.

Now the Negro, like other American citizens, may feel free to make his alignment according to the dictates of his own interests and judgment. No Negro can certainly take any great pride in the fact that he is a Republican; nor need he feel ashamed to be called a Democrat.

Noble Experiment

I do not know just what effect the appeal of Mr. Shouse will have on the mass of colored voters. It is hard to divorce Ephriam from his idol. But the effort, like the Eighteenth Amendment, may be called a noble experiment. Should the voters of the race split somwhat evenly between the two parties in the next election, I defy the most ardent partizan to tell me what particular interest of the race would suffer.

SHOUSE ADDRESS STIRS BOSTON DEMOCRACY

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

BOSTON, Mass.— Publication in the AFRO-AMERICAN of an address by Jouett Shouse made at the National Negro Democratic Voters' League recently, has involved this colored political community in a wave of confusion o nthe eve of the presidential primary here.

It all happened on the arrival of last week's AFRO. That issue reported at length, in detail, an address to the National Negro Democratic Voters' League at Washington by Jouett Shouse of Kentucky, chairman of the Democratic National Eexecutive Committee.

Authoritative

There is no question of Chairman Shouse's declaration of principles being authoritative; and, as reported in the AFRO, they were in striking contrast to the utterances of Assistant Corporation Counsel Julian D. Rainey, now urging colored voters to register as Democrats and vote for Gov. Roosevelt's pledged delegates in the primary next Tuesday.

Mr. Shouse said the Democratic party is not a race grouping. It has been Mr. Rainey's contention ever since he affiliated with the local Democracy in 1928 that the "Negro race" can find salvation in that party only.

"It would be wrong," Shouse said, "for all Negroes to come into the Democratic party as that would serve to defeat the party system of government we have in this country"

Rainey's Brief

Mr. Rainey's brief for the Democrats carries no party item. Its burden is that all voting Negroes—for race reasons—ought to be Democrats.

"I never want to see the day," continued chairman Shouse, "when the Democratic party can count the Negro vote before election day as the Republican party has done for sixty years."

This is the point at which the white executive committee chairman and erstwhile colored generalissimo of the Democrats diverge most sharply. Using the same phrase— "The Negro vote," Shouse doesn't want it "in the bag." Rainey, nevertheless, does; such is the consummation by him "to be devoutly wished."

Quite startlingly, none the less frankly, Shouse declared: "I have no glittering promises to make— the benefits to be derived from voting the Democratic ticket are the same for you as they are for me—the Democratic party is not a party of cliques, classes, or races."

To the contrary, the only conclusion a reasonable person could be able to reach from Mr. Rainey's conversations, addresses, "annual interviews," would be that the Democratic party is willing to set apart a preferred class of Negro office holders.

As noted by an independently inclined voter at New Bedford, there is no record of any address delivered by Rainey in which he ever stressed paramount social and economic questions of government that vitally touch the lives of the masses to which Negroes largely belong, and whose party the Democratic party ought to be. Always, it's, "Office, office, how many colored persons will get appointed to office?"

What Rainey's well-wishers desire him to do, however, is to formulate a reasonable plea to colored voters on behalf of Mr. Roosevelt now and the Democratic party afterwards. Up to now, his chief appeal is based on election of two colored judges in New York City, which was made possible by the signature of Governor Roosevelt on the legislative act that created and established the places.

It is also being much stressed how Raieyn's "appointment to office" plea tends to destroy his own arguments for Roosevelt.

The highest and most important appointive office filled by a Negro in the country is that of executive secretary to the Governor of Massachusetts. The incumbent is a Republican, W. L. Reed, who, according to the political custom, was due to go down with the party in the 1930 elections. The incoming Democratic governor, Ely, reappointed Reed nevertheless.

Governor Ely is backing Smith gainst Roosevelt in Tuesday's primaries. The goveronr has given he race the highest recognition in he matter of appointive office by ontinuing Reed as executive secreary. Therefore, "the race" should anifest appreciation for such by oting for the governor's choice—Al mith—in Tuesday's primaries.

Whatever the difficulty of colored emocrats to choose between Roosevelt and Smith there may have been p to last week, it has been overhadowed by the arrival of the AFRO ith chairman Shouse's speech to egro Democrats assembled at Washgton.

Now, there's chiefly amazement at he wide divergence between what heir party stands for, according to hairman Shouse, and as Assistant orporation Counsel, Julian D. ainey tells it.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR
APR 28 1932

DEMOCRATS HOLD OPEN AIR RALLY

Prominent Candidates Talk in Negro Section in Final Drive for Votes.

Democratic candidates and party leaders appeared at a big meeting in the Negro section of Indianapolis at West street and Indiana avenue last night in a final drive for primary votes.

The meeting was arranged by Charles L. Sumner, sheriff and candidate for renomination. Among the speakers were R. Earl Peters, Democratic state chairman, and Thomas D. Taggart, Democratic national committeeman.

Amplifiers were used to carry the speeches to persons who filled the block of the open air meeting. Candidates introduced by the Rev. Sumner Williams, chairman, included Louis Ludlow, representative in Congress and candidate for renomination, and his opponent, Thomas D. McGee, and Walter Myers, speakers of the Indiana House of Representatives and candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States senator.

Pleads for Success of Ticket.

Frank P. Baker, judge of the Criminal court, made a plea for the success of the Democratic ticket in the fall election.

McGee said he is for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and for the repeal of the Volstead act. Representative Ludlow recounted the work he has done in Congress, including the bringing of the Veterans' hospital to Indianapolis, and declared he will support a plan to submit the prohibition question to a referendum of the people.

Party Affiliation.

Democrats Ponder On Party Designee

Harlemites Start Favorite Campaigns Despite Gavagan Announcement— Stephens Possible Choice

Despite the protestations of Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan that he will be a candidate to succeed himself in the coming election, local Democrats are again pondering the question of a Negro party designee for the Twenty-first district. The question seems to have been resurrected this time by the reappointment of Ferdinand Q. Morton as civil service commissioner.

The continuation of Morton in the job which he has held for ten years instead of his expected elevation to the bench in the Court of Special Sessions has started political observers to speculating on the concessions which Tammany Hall may be called upon to make in order to protect its recent gains in Harlem during the Presidential campaign. The Congressional designation to a Negro candidate seems to be the logical move.

Previous election returns have shown that Harlem usually swings with the Republican Party during a national campaign and despite the phenominal gains Tammany has made in the section during the last two years, it is believed that the Negro voters will again revert to the G. O. P. ranks unless the Democrats place a member of their race in a prominent position on the November ballot. The placing of Morton on the bench or the appointment of a Negro magistrate might have robbed this situation of its pertinency.

Because of the imminence of such a move on the part of the party organization, supporters of various Harlem "possibilities" have initiated several spasmodic pre-nomination campaigns for their favorites. Probably the most persistent of these small movements has centered around Assemblyman James E. Stephens of the Nineteenth district.

Stephens' chances are considered better than the average because, as a two-term, if unspectacular, legislator, he is believed to have the support and favor of the organization. Having also been used successfully by Martin J. Healy, white district leader, to combat the racial opposition to the former's regime in the Nineteenth district, the assemblyman has never openly been aligned with the groups who have fought the extra-territorial leadership of Morton and his United Colored Democracy. Although the latter has surreptitiously sponsored several would-be candidates himself, it is not believed that he would oppose Stephens.

In the meanwhile, reports of Gavagan's expected withdrawal from the race in order to succeed James J. McCormick as leader of the Twenty-second district organization, continue to spread. In a similar manner, an undercover campaign is being conducted among the Negro captains and workers of the district by a rebel faction which hopes to seize the leadership if McCormick's income tax indictment forces his removal by Tammany Hall. This group is believed to favor the leadership of Peter Kelly, a white officer of the organization.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATE
State
JUN 15 1932

HOWARD VICTOR IN MISS. DISPUTE

Wins Over Hoover's All-White Delegation At Convention

BY RALPH WHEATLEY
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

CHICAGO, June 15.—(By A. P.)—Perry W. Howard and Dr. S. D. Redmond, negroes, retained their hold on the Republican party in Mississippi by winning recognition last night before the national convention credentials committee over the Lamont Rowlands-Ernest Hawkins white-dominated faction.

By a vote of 32 to 5, the credentials committee voted to enter the Howard-Redmond faction on the permanent convention rolls and sanctioned the action of the national committee which had placed them previously on the temporary roll.

Although President Hoover had permitted Rowlands to handle all patronage in Mississippi for the last four years, the administration kept out of the fight before the credentials committee in contrast to the South Carolina contest in which administration representatives took an active hand, resulting in the ousting of the delegation of Joseph W. Tolbert, veteran Republican patronage dispenser.

Mississippi's fight was the most bitter brought before the credentials committee. B. F. Dulweber launched an attack by a plea to permit the Rowlands faction to "build up a Republican party in Mississippi that can be pointed to with pride and not an organization that produces putrid scent in the nostrils of decency". He charged Howard and Redmond with attempting to make a smoke screen to hide the real issues by charging racial prejudice.

Hawkins said it was dangerous to go to the people with a record like Howard's, and Miss Sheldon made a fiery plea for "opportunity to build a real Republican party in Mississippi."

"I ask you to let us put in Mississippi a legally-functioning party and we will show you a real party in a few years, but if you turn us down you will have to wait a generation for it," she shouted amid applause.

Redmond charged Hawkins could not even vote because he voted the Democratic ticket in 1930 and then didn't pay his taxes.

"Here comes a man pleading with you to turn the party over to him and he is a disqualified voter," said Redmond. He said Rowlands' faction was a "lily-white group" and that the only question before the committee was the race question. "Negroes of the Republican party want to know if they want a Republican party to be all white in Mississippi," he said.

"Lily-whites promised to make a great party down there. Have they done it? No. There aren't enough postoffices to go around to make it. We are assets to the Republican party and the lily whites are liabilities."

Perry Howard charged the Rowland group had nothing to offer but lily-white-ism" and scurrilous charges. He admitted taking $4000 from the Pullman company for opposing an organization of Pullman porters, who he said had been misled by bolshevism.

"Yes, I took the $4000, and I didn't have sense enough to get $10,000," he said. "Don't strike us down because we are negroes. I put my party next to my God and my family."

KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR
JUN 2 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO ELECT.

Wyandotte County Jeffersonian League Meets Tonight.

Election of officers of the Wyandotte County Jeffersonian League, a Negro organization in Wyandotte County, will take place tonight at a meeting of the Tammany Negro Democratic Club of Kansas City, Kas., to be held in Judge Clark E. Tucker's courtroom in the Wyandotte County courthouse.

Charles S. Bettis, a Negro newspaper man of Wichita, will be the guest speaker.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS
JUN 6 1932

Negro Democrats to Hold Powwow

The Sedgwick County Negro Democratic Club will hold a powwow at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday night at New Hope Baptist Church.

Free refreshments for 500 persons are being prepared.

Glenn Porter will be the principal speaker. Also on the speaking program are Mrs. Lulu E. Hill, an alternate delegate to the national convention, and the Rev. G. W. Griffin. Mrs. Mollie Fines will direct a musical program. William H. Williams is general chairman of the committee.

Candidates will be introduced and the public is invited to attend.

LOWELL, MASS.
COURIER-CITIZEN
JUN 16 1932

THOSE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

The defeat of the Hoover administration by the Republican national committee in seating contesting delegates to the Chicago convention from South Carolina and Mississippi, and in ousting the delegates of the "lily white" machine built up under direction of Postmaster-General Brown, is an example of practical politics. Since both delegations are for the renomination of Mr. Hoover, it does not in that aspect affect the outcome of the convention.

On its face, an effort to establish a white Republican party in the southern states composed of postmasters and other officeholders has been defeated. But, while that may be part of the story, it is not all of it. The postmaster general is himself a practical politician whom some purists have viewed with suspicion. But when he appeared, in person or proxy, before the national committee to urge the seating of his white delegates, he was voted down, not by immaculate idealists but by politicians who were just as practical, if not more so.

"Tieless Joe" Tolbert of South Carolina, who doesn't wear a necktie "because it might choke me," and Perry Howard, the Negro head of the Mississippi delegation, who were upheld by the committee, have long been notorious figures. Charges of political malpractice, the forced collection of political contributions and the sale of offices have been rife for years. Civil service reformers and investigating committees have denounced the conditions they have found. Mr. Hoover, like other Republican presidents before him, assumed a mandate to try to clean up a situation which he described as "intolerable to public service, repugnant to the ideals and purposes of the Republican party, unjust to the people of the South."

One may suppose Mr. Hoover's description to have been accurate, perhaps even too moderate. At the same time, one may entertain reservations as to how much better Mr. Brown's system is, or would have been. But the important point is the reasoning which led the national committee to vote against Mr. Brown and in favor of "Tieless Joe" and Perry Howard. Mr. Maschke, in an executive session of the national committee, reminded his colleagues that there are "thousands of Negro voters in Ohio and other northern states" whose votes will be needed in November. It was all very well, though Mr. Maschke, to build up a white Republican party in the South—but there were other things to think of. The committee then voted.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT
JUN 9 1932

DEMOCRATIC NEGRO WARD CLUB INDORSES WILSON

The Seventh Ward East End Democratic Club, a Negro organization, at its meeting last night indorsed Francis M. Wilson for Governor, Joseph L. McLemore for Congressman at large, and Joseph Dickmann for Judge of the Court of Criminal Correction. The meeting was held at Third and Rutger streets. William H. O'Brien, an attorney, spoke on behalf of Wilson.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER
JUN 4 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS PLAN CLUB MERGER

A joint meeting of the Lincoln Clark Association and the Jersey City Colored Democratic Club was held last night at 74 Ege avenue, Jersey City, for the purpose of considering a consolidation of the two units. Lincoln Clark is considered to be the choice of Mayor Hague for the colored leadership, which has been left vacant since the death of Gilbert Brown.

The two organizations will represent in the Eighth Ward alone some 3,000 colored votes

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
NEWS

JUN 8 1932

Negro Now Dividing His Political Allegiance, Rev Mr DeBerry Tells Kiwanis, to Advantage of the Race

Heretofore Almost Entirely Republican the Colored Man Takes Advantage of Membership In Other Political Groups; It Shows Negro Is Thinking More

The division of the Negroes' political allegiance between the parties was cited today by Rev W. N. DeBerry as one of the marks of progress of the race in this country in the past 10 years. Rev Mr DeBerry, pastor of St John's Congregational church of this city, was the speaker before the regular noonday meeting of the Kiwanis club. His subject was "The Forward Steps in Negro Progress."

The Negro has learned the wisdom of dividing his allegiance in politics, the speaker said, and where heretofore he has been almost entirely Republican he is now playing a part in all political groups. The action of the supreme court in deciding that the Negro has a right to vote in the Democratic primaries in the South helped to bring about the political division, Mr DeBerry pointed out. The Negro is also being found among the leaders of radical groups, the speaker said, including the Communistic party. Whereas it is a question as to whether such participation spells progress, he suggested, it does indicate that the Negro is thinking.

Another outstanding mark of Negro progress in the last decade Mr DeBerry stated is the increase of Negro population in the northern states and in the cities since the World war period indicating a movement away from the oppression in the South and to increased industrial opportunities. The speaker pointed out that Negro population has increased in the past 10 years 194 per cent in Detroit, 114 per cent in New York, 113 per cent in Chicago, and 108 per cent in Cleveland, and that these cities are strategic centers of Negro population at the present time.

In the South the Negro has left the rural districts for a place in organized industry in iron, coal and textile centers, representing a movement to widen industrial opportunities, Rev DeBerry stated.

Progress has also been great in the field of Negro education, the speaker suggested. In the field of education, cooperation between the races exists as never before, he said. In the South the Negro has been aided by philanthropic and educational foundations. More has been done for Negro education in the past 10 years than ever before, Rev DeBerry said, and the race has been given much improved public schools.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 10 1932

Asserts Klan Advised Party

Georgian Says Republicans Ignored Negro Committeewoman in Savannah.

CHICAGO, June 10 (A. P.).—The Republican National Committee began today hearing contests for seats in the national convention brought by rival delegates from six Southern States and involving "Lily-Whiteism" and the administration's efforts to revise patronage distribution organizations.

At the outset announcement was made of settlement by mutual agreement of a contest from the Ninth district of Tennessee under which R. R. Church, Negro Republican leader of Memphis, and C. H. King of Memphis would be seated as district delegates and George H. Poole of Memphis would take King's place as delegate at large.

The contest from Georgia was the first argued. J. G. Lemon of Savannah, representing the contestants who are opposing the "lily-white" group headed by James W. Arnold, national committeeman, contended the members of the administration-recognized faction had been set up irregularly and were attempting to "drive out others because of their race."

Chairman Fess, who presided, at this point warned Lemon that the argument must be confined to the regularity of the selection of delegates.

Man From Washington.

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So completely, he said, had they wrested control from the old organization that they were unable to obtain Negro delegates from some of the previous Negro districts.

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"Arnold told me that it was the desire of the Postmaster-General that white men should come in there and take control," Lemon said. "All of the offices in Georgia, all of the plums have gone to white men ever in the past. All that the Negroes had ever had a chance to do had been to express their preference on these applicants for offices.

Klux Advice Alleged.

"These are overnight Republicans who are now in control. In our own county where the national committeewoman lives, she has been ignored and a leader of the Ku Klux Klan has been consulted." Lemon was referring to Mamie Williams, a Savannah Negro. Lemon said that Arnold told him that if the Negroes in the county organization resisted the attempt to change the party organization that the same thing would happen in Georgia that had happened in Florida and North Carolina.

"It did," he added. "They couldn't even get enough Negro delegates to come to this convention to offset the charge of lily-whiteism."

Arnold replied that forty-two members of the seventy-one on the State committee had been retained in the reorganization. Lemon, himself, had remained on the new committee, and there was no protest on file against the reorganization.

He produced a letter written on January 12, 1932, by Mamie Williams to Rose, addressing Rose as chairman of the State Republican Committee.

Following Arnold, Ben J. Davis, former Negro national committeeman for Georgia and a member of the Arnold faction, argued that the contesting delegation did not "represent anybody in Georgia except their feelings."

He said the question of race did not enter into the controversy and that the Arnold group based their claim on an unbroken record of regularity from 1870 to 1932.

A motion was made and adopted that all contests would be heard and that decisions then would be made in executive session.

Mamie Williams received permission to make a statement later in executive session.

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Opposing the seating of the administration-recognized delegation headed by Ernest Lee Jahncke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Louisiana national committeeman, B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge Negro argued the question was whether the "great Republican party which gave the black men citizenship was now ready to say to them 'we have nothing more to offer you and we have changed our attitude toward2 the black men of the South.'"

Bristol, Tenn. Herald-Courier
Monday, June 6, 1932

Negroes And Democrats.

Ever since the Negro was emancipated and enfranchised the vast majority of the race have looked upon the Republican Party as their great and good friend and have voted accordingly in all elections. Republican leaders everywhere have taught the Negro to believe their party freed him and that protection of his political rights and promotion of his general welfare depended upon keeping that party in power.

Until within recent years the Republicans successfully appealed to the Negro vote on this ground. The fact was resented by Democrats of the South, and it was not only for the maintenance of white supremacy but because the Negro vote had become a political asset of the Republican Party that the Southern States passed election laws which disfranchised most of the Negroes. That these laws might stand the constitutional test it was necessary to disfranchise many whites also.

Southern Democrats have preached political independence to the Negroes and the preaching has not been altogether in vain. The Negroes no longer fear or believe, as many of them did back in 1884 when Grover Cleveland was elected President, that if the Democratic Party secured control of the Government the institution of slavery would be restored. Most of them have realized that the Republicans played politics with them for more than a generation, and thousands upon thousands of them have become Democrats and support Democratic candidates for office.

And what do we find? We find that the Democratic Party in some of the Southern States has closed the doors of its primary elections to the Negro. Negroes who can qualify to vote in these States may vote for Democratic candidates in general elections, but they are not permitted to vote in Democratic primaries. Democratic leaders in such States may have good reason for the adoption of this policy, but it is not calculated to encourage the desired political independence among the Negroes. It does not inspire them to break the

JERSEY CITY, N. J
JOURNAL

OCT 14 1932

Colored Democrats Will Rally Tonight

Members of the Progressive Colored Democracy of Hudson County will open a series of weekly meetings tonight at their clubrooms, 124 Union St., on behalf of the national Democratic candidates. Political meetings will be held at 8 every Friday evening with Richard R. Smith, president, in charge.

Officers of the organization, who are aiding Smith in arranging these sessions, include Charles W. Alston, head of the C. W. Alston Association, and James O. Randolph, secretary of the organization's campaign committee. The public has been invited to attend.

Party since the days of the Reconstruction.

We are reminded of these things by the demand of some of the aspirants for the Democratic from Democratic primaries, especially in East Tennessee, but we have in mind Gubernatorial nomination in Tennessee that the Democratic primaries should also be barred entire precinct vote in precincts in nessee. If the entire precinct vote in precincts in which Negroes are permitted to participate in the coming primary Gubernatorial primary should be thrown out, the entire precinct vote in precincts in which Republicans are permitted to participate in the primary shall be thrown out. It is charged that Negroes are bought and voted by the truckload in Democratic primaries as well as in regular elections in Memphis and Shelby County. The charge may be true, but it is understood that venal white voters also are bought and voted by the truckload in the Crump bailiwick. It may be well enough to bar

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OCT 14 1932

Colored Democrats Will Rally Tonight

Members of the Progressive Colored Democracy of Hudson County will open a series of weekly meetings tonight at their clubrooms, 124 Union St., on behalf of the national Democratic candidates. Political meetings will be held at 8 every Friday evening with Richard R. Smith, president, in charge.

Officers of the organization, who are aiding Smith in arranging these sessions, include Charles W. Alston, head of the C. W. Alston Association, and James O. Randolph, secretary of the organization's campaign committee. The public has been invited to attend.

Political-1932

Democratic

Party Registration

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

SEP 29 1932

Esquirol Predicts 'Political Death' For Love at Polls

Senate Nominee Speaks at Big Campaign Rally in Trinity Baptist Church

Joseph A. Esquirol told an enthusiastic crowd of more than 40(colored voters last night that "political death" awaits State Senator William Lathrop Love on election day.

The Democratic nominee for the Senate in the 8th Senatorial District spoke before a group of the "Roosevelt for President Club" at a campaign rally in the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb and Franklin Aves.

The club comprises about 5,00(Negro voters from various sections of Kings County and Harlem.

"My opponent was snowed under on primary day and ordinarily that would have been the end of it," Esquirol said.

'Will Have to Repeat'

"But he has bobbed up as the candidate of the Republican party and now we'll just have to do it all over again on Nov. 8."

Harry Wolkof, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee in the 8th Senatorial District, also addressed the meeting and charged that Love has been a "political faker for ten years."

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the church, who is being boomed by his followers for Congressman-at-large, presided at the meeting and urged the colored voters in Love's Senatorial district to "help defeat him in November."

Calls Love Traitor

"I do not believe the colored voters will support a man who is an ingrate and a traitor to his party and that is what Love is," Dr. Harten said.

Other speakers included Municipal Court Justice Edward A. Wynne, Arthur G. Dore, chief clerk in the District Attorney's office; Assemblyman Jacob J. Schwartzwald and Alderman Joseph Reich.

Dr. Harten was presented with an oil painting of himself done by William A. Simon Jr., 17-year-old colored artist.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

SEP 30 1932

Lehman Wins Praise At Negroes' Rally

Lieutenant Governor Lehman was called "the next Governor" by Assemblyman William S. McCreery and Alderman Howard Fenn at last night's mass meeting of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County at 907 Fulton St.

Deputy Public Works Commissioner Peter A. Carey, Democratic leader of the 10th A. D., asked support for "the man who will be named by the party next Tuesday," but avoided naming any individual.

JOURNAL
Eufaula, Okla.
OCT 6 1932

Negro Democrats of County Doing Fine Work For Ticket

The Roosevelt and Garner club of the negro branch of the Democratic party in McIntosh county is one of the best organized clubs in this section of the state and is doing splendid work for the entire ticket from president to constable. They have arranged speaking dates to the negro voters that begins Friday of this week and continues up to and including Friday, November 3.

The officers of the club are R. M. Butts, chairman; Sarah Cooper, first vice chairman; Ada McGee, second vice chairman; Mack Carlis, third vice chairman; Lon McNeal, secretary; W. L. Harrison, assistant secretary; J. W. Long treasurer; W. A. Robinson, county organizer. The committee is composed of G. W. Smith, Geo. Carlis Joe Bracken, N. A. Robinson, J W. Long, R. R. Jones, Henry Garland, Jeff Edwards, W. M. Redman and W. M. Baccus.

They have a list of prominent white speakers composed of R. K Davis, E. G. Mouser, Lan Whitaker R. C. Smith, Irving Cannon, E. E Ammons, Roy White, Dyton Bennett, John McQuillen, Joe Whitaker, Judge H. B. Reublet J. A. Pace Milam M. King, J. E. Burnham, C A. Niles, C. H. Tully, Jack Nichols, Jim R. Doss, George E. Mouser and Judge Harve L. Melton, who have promised to speak for their club in behalf of the Democratic ticket

Places and dates of speaking have been scheduled as follows Robinson's Chapel, Friday, October 7; White Chapel, Tuesday, October 11; Rentiesville, Friday, October 14; Huttonville, Tuesday, October 18; Warrior, Friday, October 21; Checotah, Tuesday, October 25; Nero, Friday, October 28; Eufaula, Tuesday, November 1; and Vernon, Friday, November 3.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

OCT 12 1932

Leader McCooey Will Address Negroes at Rally This Evening

Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey will address the Roosevelt-for-President-Club of negro voters tonight, he announced yesterday, when a delegation of 400 from the club called on him yesterday at party headquarters, Nos. 4-5 Court square. The negroes were received in teh assembly room of the Jefferson Building.

The delegation asked Mr. McCooey why the Democratic State Convention had not nominated Dr. Thomas S Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, its condidate for Congressman-at-large. Mr. McCooey told the delegates that due to the fact that Queens had less proportionante representation in Congress than Brooklyn it was necessary to give the down-State place to that borough.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 10 1932

Salzman Supporters Open Headquarters

Neighbors of Lawyer Edward H. Saltzman, Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Fourth ward, have opened up new headquarters at 61 Bridge street to aid and further his campaign.

The personnel of the club known as the Saltzman- For-Alderman club consists of neighbors who volunteered their services.

Frank Rocca, temporary chairman of the club, announced that the headquarters would be formally opened Wednesday, Oct. 12, at which time well-known speakers will be present.

Several outstanding Negroes in the Fourth ward are leading a movement endorsing and calling upon the Negro regardless of political creed to support Lawyer Saltzman.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

OCT 7 - 1932

NEGRO NEWSPAPER EDITOR TO SPEAK

Dr. William J. Thompkins Will Address Democrats

Dr. William J. Thompkins, editor of the Kansas City American and president of the National Negro Democratic association, arrived in Tulsa yesterday and will speak to a Negro gathering tonight.

Thompkins will address a Democratic mass meeting at the Royal Garden theater, 1130 North Greenwood avenue, at 7:30 o'clock tonight. He is considered one of the nation's outstanding Negro editors and speakers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTE

OCT 13 1932

Jefferson County Negroes Form Democratic Club.

Pine Bluff, Oct. 12.—(AP)—Declaring themselves "tired of Republican leaders' sophistry," approximately 100 Jefferson county Negroes met here today and organized a Negro Democratic Club. D. W. Young, Pine Bluff druggist, was elected president.

COLUMBIA, MO.
TRIBUNE

OCT 1 - 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS ORGANIZED HERE

Rev. J. H. Bell, Representing the Club, Tells Why They Are Democrats

Rev. J. H. Bell, a Negro minister of Columbia, said this morning as a representative of his race:

"After years of loyal support Negroes have broken faith with the Republican party and are joining the Democratic party at a remarkable rate. This is true of the Negroes in the cities in a much greater degree than it is in the rural districts."

"The cause for this change," said Rev. Bell, "is not difficult to discern. In the first place many of the more thoughtful Negroes are convinced that the Republican party through its system of government is chiefly concerned in the interest of the rich and that the poorer class and middle class of people receive little consideration from it, and this is particularly true as it applies to the Negro.

"Our experience during the last 12 years," he continued, "under Republican administration verifies this fact beyond any doubt. In coming to the ranks of the Democratic party, the Negroes believe that they are giving their support to a leadership that will meet the depression. The principles and policies outlined by Democratic leadership are destined to bring the country back to a state of prosperity and happiness. It stands for the masses and not for the classes."

INTELLIGENCER
EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

OCT 7 - 1932

Negroes to Organize Club

A Roosevelt-Horner Negro Club will be organized Tuesday when Edwardsville colored voters will meet at the Court House at 8 p. m. The movement for organization of the club is headed by J. C. Allen, Grant Parker and Manuel Burt. Between 50 and 75 voters have already pledged membership in the drive preliminary to permanent organization.

CANDEM, N. J.
POST

SEP 30 1932

COLORED VOTE TOLD TO GO DEMOCRATIC

French Charges Wolverton Could Have Aided Them in 'Gold Star' Affair

Support of the entire Democratic ticket by the colored race was urged last night by Samuel T. French Democratic candidate for Congress at a meeting of colored voters at the home of Oliver Bond, 3471 St. Martins road, Pennsauken.

"The colored voter," he said, "cannot help but remember the nomination by President Hoover of John J. Parker, an outspoken enemy of the colored race, to the Supreme Court. David Baird, Jr., of Camden, then United States Senator, supported this act.

"In spite of the plea of the Republican leaders at election time, we must charge them by their acts throughout the year. The problems of the colored voter at this time are as great if not greater than those confronting his forefathers before the Civil War and the days of the great American, Abraham Lincoln.

"He must consider the issue of receiving fair attention as a citizen, and the great mass of colored voters have reached a time when they must put above political parties the problems of the colored race if they are to obtain high standards of achievement for themselves and their children.

"I recall distinctly when our government sent the Gold Star mothers of America to France that the mothers of the colored boys were sent in a separate ship, with extremely limited accommodations, while the expenses of the white mothers were defrayed by Congressoloul appropriations.

"Our present Congressman, Charles A. Wolverton, had every opportunity to accord to the colored voter of the First Congressional District attention to this important matter, involving segregation."

TERRE HAUTE, IND.
TRIBUNE

SEP 30 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS MEET.

A democratic meeting will be held at the Friends church, Twentieth and Linden streets, Monday evening, Oct. 3. Colored voters are sponsoring the meeting and all democratic candidates will be present.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES

SEP 28 1932

DEMOCRATS MAKE GREAT CLAIMS ON BASIS OF CANVASS

City Committee Workers Report Drift Is Far Greater Than Was Expected.

Printers Seek Writ to Bar Photographs of Lists for Election

An injunction to restrain the Board of Election Commissioners from using photographed lists of registered voters in polling places on election day was sought in Circuit Court today by the Allied Printing Trades Council of St. Louis. The petition contends the law intends that the lists be printed "in order that they can be more readable."

Judge Hall ordered election commissioners to appear before him October 5 to show cause why the injunction should not be issued.

Miss Emmo Bobb, chairman of the election board, said a great saving will result from photographing the "master list." Heretofore each polling place has been supplied with a printed list. Under the new plan, one complete list would be set in type and then photographed.

St. Louis, normally Republican by approximately 35,000, will give Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and his running mate, John Nance Garner, a majority of at least 45,000, Dewey S. Godfrey, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, predicted today.

Godfrey made this prophecy after examining the books turned in yesterday by canvassers in twenty of the twenty-eight wards where the canvass has been completed.

"It is the most remarkable drift to the Democrats I have ever seen,' he asserted.

All day yesterday committeemen and committeewomen visited headquarters, bringing in their books which were shown to a reporter for The Star and Times.

In the recent canvass made by the Republican City Committee, it was said that a drift of not more than 10 per cent to the Democratic ticket had been found. Certain Republican committee members, who did not want to talk for publication, told newspapermen, however that it was decidedly more than that. The books were locked up in committee headquarters and reporters were not allowed to see them.

Democratic canvassers commented on the hospitality they were shown. Many times the door was slammed in their faces in former years.

Workers Get Big Welcome.

This week, however, they say they were received with "open arms." In some instances, the canvassers said the women were invited into homes to have lunch, the men were given cigars, and housewives and the male members of the household invariably took time off to tell why they wanted to vote one ticket or the other.

Democratic committee members said that most voters who intend to vote Democratic plan to cast a straight ballot, not wanting to take a chance on losing their ballot for Roosevelt and Garner by marking it improperly.

In Negro precincts, where the Republicans usually roll up a heavy majority, canvassers say there is a decided Democratic trend. As reasons for switching, the Negroes cited unemployment, the wet stand taken by the Democrats, and the delays on the part of the city administration in building the Negro hospital.

In the Thirteenth Ward, the second largest, and a Republican stronghold, Mrs. Maude Kaufman, committeewoman, reported that the drift to Roosevelt was "actually amazing." She exhibited a report on what she said appeared to be a typical precinct, showing 153 Democrats, 128 Republicans and 40 doubtfuls.

"The Thirteenth can't possibly be Republican in face of my canvass," she commented.

Secord Ward Outlook.

Mrs. Anna Brady of the Second Ward exhibited some of her books. In one precinct, where 87 Democratic votes were cast in the primary, 310 persons told the canvasser they would vote the Democratic ticket in November. The Republicans listed were 179 and the doubtfuls 40.

In another precinct Mrs. Brady claimed the canvass showed 218 Democrats, 112 Republicans, thirteen doubtful and one Socialist.

In the Tenth Ward, normally Republican by about 2,200, the Democrats will do no worse than break even, Jules Eckel reported.

The Sixteenth Democratic ward canvass showed approximately 5,000 Democrats and 3,000 Republicans, it is claimed.

C. A. Connors, committeeman of the Twenty-eighth Ward, said his canvass showed that the "silk stocking" territory would go Democratic by 4,000. In 1928 Al Smith carried it by about 427.

Clark's Stand on Tariff.

JOPLIN, MO., Sept. 28.—(Special.)—Col. Bennett Champ Clark, Democratic nominee for United States senator, in an address here last night said that if elected he would not weaken his general advocacy of tariff reform by asking favors for any special interest in the state. "I will rigidly adhere to the policy announced by my father in the debate on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill," he said. Clark quoted the late Speaker as follows:

"'I will never help any living human being rob the American people simply because he happens to live in Missouri. I promise that I will not lend my support to the abuse of the taxing power of the nation as a means of extortion on the public for the benefit of an advantage.'"

BRONX HOME NEWS
SEPTEMBER 29, 1932

Colored Voters Endorse Roosevelt-Garner Ticket

Members of the Bronx County Colored Democracy met the other evening at their headquarters, 816 Home St. James W. Randolph, leader, presided and Thomas Baker, W. G. Isaacs and George Haley were among the speakers.

A resolution, endorsing the candidacy of Gov. Roosevelt and Speaker Garner, and pledging full support of the Democratic party's State and local campaign was passed.

At the regular monthly meeting on Tuesday night, Democratic leaders will be among the speakers.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SEP 28 1932

DEMO NEGROES STAGE RALLY

Speaker Says Party Has Done More for Race Than Race Has Done for Party.

More than 800 Negroes in two mass meetings here last night heard orators of their own race expound the principles of the Democratic party. In campaign headquarters at 417 Missouri-av. 500 colored voters heard James Wylie, New York Negro, plead for support of Roosevelt, while at De Luxe hall, Fifteenth-st and Walnut-av, 300 more heard W. J. McLemore, defeated Negro Democratic candidate for Congress in St. Louis two years ago.

"The cry of the Negro has always been 'the Democrats have never done anything for us,'" McLemore asserted. "The truth is the Democrats have always done more for us than we have done for the Democrats.

Owe Negro Little.

"The Democrats owe us very little because we have always been against them, yet records will show that no Democratic administration whether it be city, state or nation has ever failed to recognize the Negro in proportion to the recognition he deserved at their hands. The Negro has received far more recognition from the Democrats in consideration for his aid than he has from the Republicans.

"I challenge any Negro to tell me that the Republican party has dealt fairly with him in the matter of appointments after election. Why then should we stick to age old traditions and be swayed by the oft-repeated stories of how Lincoln turned us from bondage. That's the only argument the Republicans give us."

Wylie Has Same Argument.

Wylie based his plea for support of the Democratic national and state tickets on the same arguments. He told of the fair treatment the Negroes have received the state of New York, both under former Governor Alfred S. Smith and under Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt has proved himself an unprejudiced man," Wylie declared. "He does not hand out jobs to Negroes on a wholesale scale in return for votes, but he has given the Negro every bit of recognition to which he was entitled politically. For our great numbers I recognize the fact we should have more representation in public office, but we have not got them under Republicans, who profess such great friendship for us, so why condemn the Democrats, who really owe us little."

Hallahan, Gustin Talk.

John J. Hallihan, city committee chairman, and R. V. Gustin, a defeated candidate for state's attorney in April, represented the white Democrats in appealing to the Negro voters for their support. Both spoke at the meeting in headquarters which was sponsored by the Paramount Negro Democratic Club. The other gathering was sponsored by the City Wide Negro Democratic organiaztion.

"Lincoln would be a Democrat if he were alive today," Hallihan asserted. "If he was the honest and sympathetic man history tells us he was, he would not align himself with the group of Republicans who are now trying to regain control of Illinois."

A Negro quartet sang "Make a Change", while a string band played a musical number which Horace Adams, chairman of the meeting, said was dedicated to the "forgotten man."

Political -1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

Mo. Negro Democrats Hold Gala Session At Jefferson City

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

10-21-32 Kansas City, Kansas.

"Garner Will Give You Square Deal," Says Southerner.

Hoover,s Administration Gloomy

(Plaindealer News Service.)

JEFFERSON City, Mo., Oct. 21—Hundreds of Negro Democrats living in various sections of the state flocked to Jefferson City Sunday morning to attend the Democratic mass meeting, and an all-day, old-fashioned barbecue at State park. An elaborate program had been arranged, to be featured by an address by "Jack" Garner, candidate for vice-president. The candidate at this time was to deliver his message to the Negroes of America.

When the caravan reached the capitol city, they dispersed in many directions, all bent on securing concrete information on the time of this epochal affair. After assembling at State park, they went into the more serious part of the program which was eating barbecue, drinking soda pop and partaking of other refreshments. Filled, they then were ready to lend an ear to the widely heralded speech of the Texan. But nowhere could he be found. After it had been unanimously agreed that Jack Garner would not speak, the committee made other arrangements which eventually led to the securing of a fellow-congressman from Arkansas, who delivered the principal address.

At 4:15 ,the speakers platform appeared on the scene and the various Democratic leaders were summoned from the crowd to take seats on the platform by J. T. Rush, chairman of the occasion.

Congressman Regan's Address.

Congressman Regan, of Arkansas, was introduced by Attorney Joseph L. McLemore ,of St. Louis, Mo., and who was a candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by L. C. Dyer in the primary election. After the applause had subsided, Congressman Regan proceeded with his address. Regan, a congenial old southerner of the old school, in his introductory remarks ,elaborated at length, commending the Negroes on their splendid organization. He stated that he had been in politics for a number of years, but this was the first time in the history of his political career to ever address a group of Negro Democrats. The speaker intimated these words, "I am going to be frank with you people about this man Garner. I have always been frank with people, which is largely responsible for my success. Next, the congressman went back to the origin of the Democratic party, and praised the words of Thomas Jefferson, "All men are created free and equal." "The Democratic platform has more in these words affecting the Negro than the Republican platform has ever offered the Negro." The speaker raised his hand in supplication to the heavens and said, "Oh, that we had another Thomas Jefferson to lead—to take the reins of this government of ours. Jefferson is dead, but yet we have hope in the two new sons of the Jeffersonian principles, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner."

Assails Hoover Administration.

In referrring to Hoover's administration, the speaker was somewhat sarcastic. He said that four years ago when President Hoover was inaugurated it was a gloomy day in Washington, and had been since the Hoover administration . He criticised severely the foreign policy of the Republican administration, and the domestic policy as well. As to these policies the country has lost enormous amounts of dumpling resources, and distribution for foreign consumption, while here at home the wheels of industry were idle, the furnace fires of the factories had ceased burning. Unemployment is everywhere and gaunt hunger stalked the streets of a civilized nation.

"The Republican party claimed to be the patron saint of prosperity, but had done nothing except to bring disgrace and shame to America." The speaker becomes more picturesque as he attempts to carry his listeners back to the early colonial days wher capitalism was not known as a racket ,and men lived in the wide open spaces."

Pays Tribute to Farmers.

In speaking of the farmer the southerner said that "the man America should honor most is less thought of, the American farmer, the man who makes it possible that millions of inhabitants in the urban communities might have food, better known as the 'forgotten man.' "

"The farmer has suffered greatly. During Mr. Wilson's administration, he owned a farm; during Mr. Harding's administration, he had a mortgage on his farm; during Mr. Coolidge's administration, he had an equity in his farm, and during Mr. Hover's administration, he had only a memory."

Qualifies Himself.

At this point the Congressman attempted to give Garner's attitude toward the Negro. Then he paused and said, "Before I say anything for Garner, I guess I had better qualify myself." He then related a bit of history o fthe 1928 campaign for Alfred E. Smith.. "I played an active part in organizing the Negro in Arkansas to vote the Democratic ticket in 1928. As a result of my hard work Arkansas cast more votes for Al Smith than ever before fo ra Democratic nominee, and more than any other southern state."

Now he turns to Garner and said "A ll I can say for Garner is that if the Negro race wants a square deal, Garner is the man."

As the southerner reached his climax he brought the usual phraseology of a southern white man to the Negro by calling one of the speakers before him in the person of (Mr. Williams) and addressing him as "boy."

Other speakers for the occasion were: Joseph L. McLemore and Mr. Williams, of St. Louis, and Dr. W. H. Thompson. of Kansas City, Mo. At the close of the speaking, Dr. Thompson was elected president of the Missouri Democratic association. Felix Hand Payne, of Kansas City, was named chairman of the executive committee.

Jack Garner and The Negro

Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

RELEASED BY THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

10-21-32

Washington, Oct. 21—Those who are seeking about to find some evidence of the attitude of John Nance Garner toward Negroes, need not go far. It's true that it seems difficult to learn any instances of honorable or kindly interest in colored people, but then actions speak louder than words anyway.

Kansas City

When Congress convened the last time, eDcember 1931 the Democrats were incontrol. They elected as speaker of the house of Representatives and as head of the house organization, oJhn Nance Garne rof Texas. Mr. Garner became monarch of everything in the lower house of congress.

Mr. Garner found 31 Negroes working in the house of Representatives when he was elected speaker. He walked in, but they walked out. White southern democats for the most part are presumed to have taken their places. Here is a list of me nwho lost their places with various committees when Garner took the reins.

Isreal Alpren, Janitor—Merchants Marine and Fisheries oCmmittee

Joseph J. Baker, Janitor—Coinage eWights and eMasures Committee.

Howard P. Bradburn. Janitor.—Commission on Exp. in Exc. Dept.

Henry Briscoe, Laborer

Bernell Brown, Laborer — Doorkeeper.

Reuben Byrd, Cloakroom Man

M. W. Goldflesh, aJnitor to Comm. on Roads,

J. A. Conner, Janitor Agriculture Committee .

Kenneth C. Dettridge, Janitor,—Committee on Elections.

T. R. Farner, Janitor—Mines and Mining Corporation.

Raymond L. Franklin, Janitor—Military Affairs Committee.

Virgil Franklin, Laborer— Doorkeeper.

Harvey Gibson, Laborer

Robert Gibson, Laborer

Raymond Harrod, Laborer — Doorkeeper.

William S. Holden, Janitor. Irrigation and Reclamation Committee.

Ulysses G. Johnson, Janitor Comm. on territories.

Morris S. Morson, Janitor, Rivers and Harbors Committee.

William P. Morton, aJnitor, Com. on aBnking and Currency.

J. F. Murphy, Laborer.

Charles M. Pryor, Janiotr, Committee on Library.

John E. Slade. Folding Room

Abraham Smith. Laborer

Russell Smith, Janitor

Wadsworth Spriggs, Laborer

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

OCT 10 1932

Negro Ritchie Club Out for Roosevelt

Members of the former Negro Ritchie for Governor club that successfully carried Negro precincts of the North Side in the primaries, together with a number of Anti-Hoover men, formed a Roosevelt and Garner club Friday night at 1627 North Twenty-fourth street.

D. U. Mills, 2317 North Twenty-ninth street, was selected as presiding officer; Andrew Stuart, 2522 Lake street, secretary, and John Dixon, 2630 Maple street, treasurer.

Among the club members are Charles Payne, R. Parker, Herbert Ross, S. Gaston, F. Hogan, Jesse Manley, H. Hardy, Henry Quarles, A. Redd, Ralph Brummell, Robert Johnson, W. Douglas, Joseph .Singleton, William Newby and others.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.
GAZETTE

OCT 4 1932

Negro Democrats Meet

The Negro democratic clubs of the 12th and 13th wards met last night in the Odd Fellows hall on Lewis street, when addresses were delivered by W. B. Kuback, committeeman of the 12th ward; Eugene Turner, J. A. deGruyter, jr., candidate for the house of delegates, and A. W. Pettigrew. S. B. Rowe presided over the meeting and Frank Cosby was secretary. Pettigrew declared this is not a political campaign but a campaign for bread and butter. The clubs will meet again on Monday, Oct. 10.

Colored Democrats Hold Big Rally

Roosevelt's Classmate Charges Hoover With "Criminal Neglect" For Depression

Wednesday night's enthusiastic Democratic rally was only marred byread an excerpt from an article from the non-appearance of the headliners,the Norfolk Journal and Guide on Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom and Rob-the Discrimination of Negro farmers ert L. Vann, two of democracy's mostin Virginia by the Farm Board. He effective orators now on the stump. Aalso lauded the candidate for Vice blinding rain storm did not deter 500President, Speaker Garner. Joseph faithful Democrats and curiosity Sheehan spoke for a few minutes tell-seekers to gather at the 12th Baptisting the human side of J. B. Ely, can-Church and listen until shortly afterdidate for re-election for Governor. midnight to a flow of oratory from Street Commissioner T. E. "Teddy" many speakers who were introduced Glynn, representing Mayor Curley, by the chairman of the meeting, Silas fired the audience with a flow of ora-F. "Shag" Taylor. tory praising the Democratic party.

Two of the speakers stole the show because of their characterization and arguments in behalf of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner, the two candidates heading the Democratic ticket.

One of these speakers, a classmate of the Democratic nominee at Harvard, George P. Taylor, informed the audience that he is a Roosevelt Republican. Taylor also claimed that whenever Hoover's name is mentioned, anywhere, it meant "Calamity." He also made the startling statement charging President Hoover with "criminal neglect" and being responsible for more people committing suicide during any period in the history of the nation.

A Texas friend and neighbor of Vice Presidential candidate, J. N. Garner made a hit with the audience by his frank manner in admitting that this was the first time he had ever been in a colored church or attended a meeting where colored people were assembled, since his residence of 15 years in the North. He tried to explain in his southern drawl about Garner's alleged Pork barrel legislation which the G. O. P. orators are accusing the Speaker of sponsoring in Congress.

J. E. McHugh, representing the State Treasurer Hurley, was the first speaker of the evening introduced by Chairman Taylor who opened the meeting by requesting the audience to join in singing the National Anthem, afterwards speaking for 10 minutes, extolling the principles of the Democratic party.

John T. Lane, clerk of the Juvenile court of Boston, spoke next with a few minutes' plea to colored voters to cast their ballots for the whole democratic ticket.

Hon. Edward P. Barry, ex-Lieut. Governor, said that "Candidate Roosevelt is one of the greatest men representing the democracy to be a candidate for president in three generations." Barry also said that no colored voter should be afraid of 'Jack' Garner.

Mrs. Mabel Worthy, who next spoke said, "the use of the ballot was for the Negroes' own protection and should be used as an instrument in behalf of the Democratic party."

Julian D. Rainey, Assistant Corporation Counsel, argued for the economic redemption of the Negro, that the myth should be exploded of the South being in the saddle should the Democrats win. In the midst of Rainey's speech, Governor Ely arrived, the audience arose and the organ peeled forth under manipulation of the keys by Organist Fred White, "Hail to the Chief." The governor was next introduced. He first paid a glowing tribute to Executive Secretary William L. Reed, who is now in the hospital, and John T. Lane, the governor's first appointees to office. He also made a dispassionate plea for Democracy and alluded to his nominating speech of the "Happy Warrior", Alfred E. Smith at Chicago.

Judge McDonnell of South Boston said, "We are helplessly dependent upon one another's lives. McDonnell was the recipient of his judgeship appointment from Ex-Governor Frank G. Allen, a Republican.

Dr. J. B. Tompkins, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the Regional Colored Advisers of the Democratic National Committee, said "There would be a great revulsion of feeling after the Democrats are elected." Tompkins issued a challenge to anybody to name any Negro who could gain an immediate audience with President Hoover, whom Tompkins termed a "cold-blooded" executive of the nation in his treatment of the Negro. He also said that Speaker Garner informed him that he held no brief against the Negro, that during his 30 years in Congress he had never uttered one word against the black man. Tompkins pedicted that in 75 years all prejudice in the south would be obliterated.

Congressman John T. McCormick of the 9th District sat on the platform and left the church with Gov. Ely. It is said the church would have been filled to capacity had it not been raining incessantly for over 48 hours. The train bearing Bishop Ransom from Wilberforce, Ohio was over 3 hours late, caused by a wash-out in the western part of the state. The Democratic National Committee sent Dr. Tompkins to pinch hit for Robert L. Vann.

Governor Ely was very enthusiastic over the reception that was accorded him and said that the rally he had just left had only 37 present.

Thus the first major effort of the colored Democrats in Massachusetts was a tremendous success according to the views of those who sponsored it.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD
OCT 10 1932

Calls Negro Democrats.

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club met Saturday night at 2226 Ohio street and issued a call for all committeemen and committeewomen to meet at headquarters, 2018 North Twenty-fourth street, at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night to complete registration lists.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
OCT 14 1932

RALLY FOR COLORED DEMOS

A joint rally of the colored Democratic club of the county will be held this evening at 2418 Mascot. Instruction in voting will be given and several good speakers will be on hand. A luncheon will be served at the conclusion of the meeting.

New York Evening Journal
OCT 18 1932

POLITICS

Mrs. Pratt for Repeal Groat "Day Dreams" Rockaway Fireworks

—By Maurice Rodesk—

Congressman Ruth B. Pratt, Republican, again has said she is for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, while her Democratic opponent, Theodore A. Peyser, has selected former Public Service Commissioner Lewis A. Nixon, who for a short time was leader of Tammany Hall, as his campaign manager. Then Peyser dressed his committee up with Mrs. John H. Amen, daughter of the late President Grover Cleveland, and Mrs. Edward Spencer Cowles daughter of ex-Treasury Secretary William Gibbs McAdoo.

William B. Groat, former Queens Deputy Attorney General who made the seconding speech for Moses Hubbard, G. O. P. nominee for A. G., at the Buffalo convention, already sees himself back on the payroll should the unexpected happen.

Rockaway Democrats backing Municipal Court Justice William J. Morris suddenly discovered some 2,000 Negro voters registered on the peninsula. Abner H. Pike self-styled independent Democrat running on the Republican ticket says he didn't bring them to Arverne and Far Rockaway, where most of them registered. All of the Harlem contingent will find themselves challenged on Election Day should they try to go behind the green curtain.

Queens Tax Commissioner Bernard M. Patten's protege, Charles Finch, the tall lawyer of Astoria, may surprise everyone by filing an independent petition for Municipal Court Justice only to annoy the tall Assemblyman John J. O'Rourke, the Democratic nominee.

Even in the heat of the Presidential and Gubernatorial campaign, Commissioner Patten still harbors one of those innate de-sires to be Borough President next year, while a certain group in Astoria is holding regular confabs on the availability of ex-Mayor John F. Hylan for the Queens Borough presidency. Hylan, they say, is not satisfied with the political obscurity of the Children's Court bench, in view of the recent turn of events.

Young John F. Curry tomorrow afternoon will entertain a group of debutantes at tea in Astor Orangerie in behalf of Surrogate John P. O'Brien, Tammany Mayoralty candidate.

Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith and his erstwhile Brooklyn intimate, John J. Curtin, late of ex-Mayor James Walker's legal strategy board at Albany, do not call each other on the telephone as often as they used to

JOURNAL
Eufaula, Okla.
OCT 6 1932

Colored Folks Helped Make Rally Success

The Democratic negro club of Eufaula and McIntosh county proved they could be of great assistance to the party in more ways than simply voting the ticket. With a long table especially set for their benefit they fed every colored man and woman that came to Eufaula Tuesday to attend the Democratic rally.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
OCT 11 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB IS ORGANIZED

The Colored Roosevelt-Barkley Club, recently organized with a reported membership of 500, will swing into action among the Negro voters of Louisville with a meeting at headquarters in the Pythian Building, Tenth and Chestnut Streets, at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, it was announced by W. H. Goodall, president of the club.

The president explained that the aim of the organization is to win support for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and United States Senator Alben W. Barkley because their public records have been favorable to the masses, particularly Negroes. President Hoover and Congressman Maurice H. Thatcher were opposed because of appointments and legislation which Negro leaders here condemned as unfair to their race.

Speakers at the Tuesday night meeting will be the president of the club and William Warley, editor of the Louisville News. The club will meet at headquarters each Tuesday night until after the election.

Party Affiliation.

Roosevelt-Garner

Franklin Roosevelt, governor of New York has been nominated, by the Democratic party for the Presidency.

Recollection that this is the same Roosevelt who was assistant secretary of the navy under Wilson, who wrote the disgraceful constitution which gave our country its control of Haiti, who has his summer home in Georgia and calls that his second home—these things will not greatly reassure colored Democrats.

Nor has the addition of John Garner, of Texas, speaker of the House, strengthened their confidence in the Democratic party to rise above its ancient level.

Mr. Garner is reputed to be the owner of a plantation in the Brazos Bottom lands of Texas, a section where peonage is as rampant as it was upon the notorious Williams murder farm of Georgia.

Smith and Baker or Ritchie and Baker, would have been a far more welcome combination than Roosevelt and Garner.

However, looking back over the past four years at the record of the occupant of the White House, not only Democrats, but Republicans, must confess that nobody could possibly do worse than Lily-White Herbert Hoover has done.

THE DEMOCRATIC MUDDLE.

The democratic party missed its great opportunity to have a president elected in November when they failed to nominate "The happy warrior" at their recent Chicago convention. Alfred Emanuel Smith is the only man in the democratic party who might reasonably be expected to defeat Herbert Hoover in the coming election. The Prohibition plank in the party platform is one on which only Al. might ride successfully. From the very beginning he has advocated repeal. In 1928 he put up the best fight made by any member of his party since the days of Woodrow Wilson on the same matter.

As far as we are concerned there is very little to choose between Hoover and Roosevelt. The latter is an adopted son of Georgia, and that in itself bodes nothing but ill for the darker brother. Hoover has done nothing since he has been president that would lead us to believe that he is the president of any save the white people of the United States. His has been a "Lily White" program altogether.

It was our hope that the democrats would have used the good sense to nominate Smith; but since they did not they deserve the licking they are sure to receive in November.

The Democratic Platform

IN CLEAR, ringing, concise and impressive language the members of the Democratic party have adopted their platform for the presidential campaign. They advocate economy in the Federal government, maintenance of the national credit, sound currency, a fact-finding tariff commission, unemployment and war veterans' relief, old age insurance, restoration of agriculture, a navy and army adequate for national defense, anti-trust laws, repeal of the Eighteenth amendment, a firm foreign policy, independence for the Philippines and judicial reform. They condemn improper and excessive use of money in political campaigns, score paid lobbies, and conclude:

To accomplish these purposes and to recover economic liberty we pledge the nominees of this convention and the best effort of a great party whose founder announced the doctrine which guides us now, in the hour of our country's need, "equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

THE DEMOCRATIC party, unlike the Republican party, which traditionally pledges itself every four years to defend the Negro in his right to "enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," failed to give the Negro any special consideration, and it is just as well that it did not, for we know all too well how false and hypocritical that consideration would have been. It would have been even more false and hypocritical than the perpetual Republican pronouncement. Nevertheless, there is growing up in the Democratic party, even in the South, a more liberalized sentiment, but in national affairs this sentiment has so far been too weak to make itself felt. The party is unable to triumph at the polls without the united support of the Southern states; but this is what it must do before fair-minded Northerners can become factors in its liberalization.

WITHOUT MAKING SPECIAL references to the Negro, the concluding paragraph of the Democratic platform is as brazen a lie as has ever been told, wherein it advocates "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." If the Negro in the South today could be assured that this plank means even one-tenth of what it says, Negroes everywhere would readily become followers of that party. How can the Democratic party claim to favor equal rights for all when it has repeatedly sought to deny the Negro Democrat in the South the right to participate in the party's own primary elections? How can it deny special privileges to none when the section of the country from which it derives its greatest strength raises a racial barrier against the colored citizen in favor of the white citizen at every opportunity—in educational facilities, in court, in city and state civil service and in the election and appointment of citizens to public offices? And, do equal rights mean mob violence and lynching, segregation and discrimination?

WE FEAR that equal rights in the national Democratic party mean exactly what they meant in 1913 when the Woodrow Wilson administration came into power—equal rights for the white man but hell and damnation for the colored man. High sounding phrases in either Democratic or Republican platforms can mean little or nothing to the Negro as long as he is denied his fundamental rights as a citizen of the United States.

THOMPKINS HEADS NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Local Man Named Press Representative Of National Convention

Dr. W. J. Thompkins, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected president of the National Colored Democratic Convention which met in Chicago last week. Other officers named were: O. L. Lawson, Denver, Colo., first vice-president; E. V. Mosee, St. Louis, second vice-president; B. A. Hammond, Chicago, third vice-president; L. A. Newby, Chicago, secretary; Miss Theodora V. Jones, Los Angeles, assistant; E. L. James, Institute, W.Va., treasurer; James A. Ross, New York, chairman of organization committee; Edgar G. Brown, Chicago, chairman of publicity committee; E. Leftridge, New York, chairman of finance committee; J. E. Stephens, New York, chairman of speakers' bureau; S. E. Cary, Denver, speakers' bureau; C. E. Kimbrough, Charleston, W.Va., chairman of advisory committee; Harry Leland, Omaha, sergeant-at-arms; and Mack D. Rowe, Washington, press representative.

DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

If we are to take a consensus of public opinion on the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, the results took the form of a strong platform, on top of which was chosen a relatively weak candidate. The platform was notable for the direct language used and for its brevity. On the awkward question of prohibition enforcement, hitherto evaded by both parties, it declared resolutely for repeal, without reservations. It failed to mark any gains to be conserved as the result of the noble experiment, thereby differing largely from the official declaration of the Republicans.

The choice of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the head of the Democratic ticket was a direct blow to the city bosses, who opposed him to the last ditch. As usual in such situations it was the result of a bargain entered into with the leaders of California and Texas delegations, which threw their strength to Roosevelt on the fourth ballot. This enabled William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury to even his score with ex-Governor Smith of New York, who kept McAdoo from getting the nomination in 1924. It also gave Speaker Garner of Texas and the House of Representatives the second place on the ticket. The fact that the Tammany delegation, with other delegates from New Jersey and Massachusetts, voted for Smith to the last is indicative of their hostility to Roosevelt.

So far as the Negro voters are concerned, it is well to note the attitude of the Democracy of this state as expressed through Tammany Hall in its rule of New York City. Most of the recognition accorded the Negro race as citizens and voters in municipal matters has come under Democratic administrations, as Republican administrations have been comparatively few and Fusion administrations while seeking Negroe votes to gain office, have little recognition for the voters when in power. Tammany Hall has not hestitated to recognize Negro voters by placing representatives of the race in all grades of public service from street sweepers to judges. In fact it was Franklin D. Roosevelt who as Governor signed the bill which made it possible for the election of two Negro judges in Harlem. So far as New York State is concerned, it would seem to make but little difference whether Republicans or Democrats are in control of public office.

What the attitude of Franklin D. Roosevelt, if elected as President would be toward Negroes as citizens in the North and South, is hard to predict. Could he continue to follow the Democratic policy pursued in New York of treatment all citizens alike, without bias

or discrimination because of race or color? Or would he have to adopt the policy of his Southern home state, Georgia where both Democrats and Republicans seek alike to eliminate the Negro as a political factor and deny him the right to vote or be voted for. Possibly Negro voters in Georgia could not be much worse off under Roosevelt as President than they have been under Herbert Hoover. The difference between Lilywhite Republican domination and Bourbon Democratic domination is hard to be defined, as it has been practiced in the past three years under the Republican rule.

If Franklin D. Roosevelt, despite his alleged weakness as a candidate, should be elected, much would depend upon whether his national policies were dictated by the South, or whether he would be able to adopt the New York attitude of treating the Negro in national affairs like any other class of citizens. Equal and just treatment as a sentient human being is the measure of the Negro's need and aspiration. The fact that the candidate for Vice President, John N. Garner is a native of Texas, may be regarded with apprehension by some members of the race. But it is well to bear in mind that many Texas Negroes look to the Democracy for a solution of the evils they suffer. For this reason they are insistent upon the right to vote in Democratic primaries, hitherto restricted to whites, where the issues of government and filling of public office are decided. While the Democratic party organizers have fought to exclude Negroes from voting in the primaries, the editor of a Democratic daily in Dallas favored the idea of allowing those who qualified as Democrats to participate in such primaries.

There is little reason in the policy of either of the major parties why Negro voters should give much consideration to sentiment this year. The saying, attributed to Frederick Douglass, that "The Republican party is the ship—all else the sea," has lost its significance, just as the ship has lost its bearings, and is buffeted by the waves with a bewildered commander and a crew at cross purposes. The intelligent voter, regardless of race, must study the platforms of both parties, scrutinize the records of the candidates and use his own judgment as to how he shall vote.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE BOLTERS

Cour.

NOW that the Democratic convention has adjourned, a survey of our political situation is in order.

It has been many and many years since this country was so political-minded as it is today. Likewise, it has been many and many years since this country faced such a situation as now confronts us. People are dissatisfied; there is general unrest; and there is a multiplicity of suggestions crowding themselves upon the people, all tending and professing to show us the way out. Most naturally this condition of unrest, this feverish state of mind, offers excellent opportunity for unusual happenings. We may expect to hear unusual statements and we may expect to see unusual deportment on the part of various citizens of our country—black and white. This is the natural process leading to the settlement and adjustment of a chaotic condition.

The Democrats in their national convention sensed the public attitude far more accurately than did the Republicans. The Republicans straddled, side-stepped and evaded, while the Democrats came boldly to the fore and, without hesitation, expressed as nearly as could be the will and wishes of the masses of this country on most of the important issues now engaging public attention. The Democrats did not attempt to evade. The South, as well as the North, committed itself to a frank and definite attitude, fully expressed. The hypocrisy of the "drys" was routed and the economic problems were faced by the Democrats with a frankness and truthfulness which in other years would have been considered reckless.

Pittsburgh Pa.

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This great difference of platforms has given rise to open declarations by men of admitted influence and intelligence. This is the season of "bolters."

First in line is Senator Norris. He announced flatly that he would support Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. He stated that he did not support Mr. Hoover in 1928 and that subsequent developments had justified his attitude. Senator Borah, likewise a progressive, has declared that he could not support Mr. Hoover. The Honorable Hiram Johnson of California is also listed among those who are likely to bolt the Hoover party this year. In Pennsylvania there is talk of a Pinchot bolt to the Roosevelt standard. In the cases of Norris, Borah and Johnson, their threat to bolt is of striking interest throughout the Nation. If Mr. Pinchot bolts it will be nothing unusual. He has been bolting all his life. But it is of interest to hear of his contemplated activities in behalf of a Democratic national ticket.

And what will the Negroes do? In the pivotal States, known as the border States, Negroes are busy counseling among themselves. There will be many Negro bolters this year. Time was when a Negro Democrat in a national campaign was very unpopular. William H. Lewis of Boston, who bolted the Republican party in 1924, could bolt this year of our Lord and be lionized instead of criticized. Already expressions of dissatisfaction among Negroes are coming to the surface. S. W. Greene, who was a delegate to the National Republican convention and who is the president of the Liberty Industrial Life Insurance Company, Grand Chancellor of the K. of P. of the State of Louisiana, and Supreme Chancellor of the K. of P. of North America, South America Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia (quite a jurisdiction), has declared that he cannot support Mr. Hoover. There will be other Negroes who will make similar declarations, but the greatest Negro bolt will not be found in open declarations but will be found in a quiet but determined, organized desertion of the Republican party in those States where the Negro is able to make his votes count at the polls.

It is idle to discuss the cause or conditions. They are upon us and have been upon us since 1929. The average man believes that something could have been done long before this to relieve the conditions so prevalent in this country. So fixed in the public mind is that conviction that the people generally believe that a change in the national administration will work that needed relief. Whether they are right or wrong, the conviction abides.

STANDARD UNION

Bklyn. N.Y.

JUL 1 1932

Colored Delegates At Chicago.

Surely the world is turned upside down when Democratic national convention welcomes to its membership six colored citizens. The dominance of the South is departing, the light of reason and intelligence penetrates, when six men whose ancestors may have been slaves find their names on the roster of the great Democratic gathering at Chicago.

And this representation, slight though it be in a gathering of more than 1,100, will grow. There is no reason why the colored citizen if he is to count in the politics of the country, should be forever tagged with the label of any one political party. He should weigh well the principles advocated by the two major political organizations and give his adhesion and his loyalty to the one that appeals to his intelligence and his interest. And above all, he should avoid the contamination of Communism and other exotic movements in direct opposition to the political development of the United States.

SHARON, PA.
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OCT 8 1932

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The Negro Planning Bureau at Republican National headquarters has issued a pamphlet called "The Story of Roosevelt and Garner as it Affects the Negro." Among other things the pamphlet recalls that Garner voted "No" on six motions to consider the anti-lynching bill in 1922 and voted "No" when it came up for final passage.

The negro voters have long memories. They also have recalled the fact that Garner, way back in 1911, introduced a bill to repeal sections 1104 and 1108 of the federal statutes. The two sections provide, respectively that the army organization shall include two regiments of negro cavalry and two regiments of negro infantry.

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Republican opposition defeated the

Political - 1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation

COLUMBUS, O.
CITIZEN

OCT 14 1932

Sees Democratic Party As Negroes' Hope

Editor of Citizen:

GOVERNOR JAMES M. COX reached a responsive chord in many a voter when he made his philosophical yet classic utterances about the emotion of fear as it has gripped man throughout the ages. His remarks should be thoughtfully received by colored voters, because the Republican party has for years erected huge goblins in their paths, which threatened to them speedy and certain destruction if they strayed from the paths of Republicanism.

There has been a time when a Democratic candidate for office in the south thought it very necessary for him to lambast the Negro in order to be successful in his campaign. The desire of the south at this time is to send men to Congress who are real statesmen and who will give them the best possible representation. They are not interested in men who are masters at stirring up race hatred and prejudice.

The following statement from Robert Reynolds, Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in North Carolina, furnishes an example of the new liberal attitude of the modern southern statesman towards the Negro.

"In my opinion the day of appealing to race hatred and prejudice has long since passed and I shall never knowingly be a party to arousing this ill feeling and hatred in North Carolina. I believe I have the respect and friendship of every decent law-abiding Negro in my home town and county. They have always been my friends and I have endeavored in every way possible at my hand to befriend them and promote their welfare as individuals and as a race. I will endeavor to accord you (meaning colored people) every legal and constitutional right and privilege you may be entitled to and I am glad to see and know that you are exercising these rights and privileges in an intelligent and decent way."

The Negro must encourage this liberal attitude towards him. We must work to develop every ideal that is good and destroy every seed of prejudice and hatred. We must fight every step of the way to retain grounds gained under the constitution and to gain a more liberal interpretation of our constitutional guarantees. The Democratic party offers to the Negro the greatest hope of his being able to work out his salvation along the lines suggested.—Edmund B. Paxton.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

OCT 13 1932

Democrats Hear Dill and McBride

Ticket Lauded at Geldziler Session — Other Meetings Held.

Finance Commissioner William L. Dill and Dr. Andrew F. McBride were the principal speakers at the joint meeting of the Geldziler Democratic league held in headquarters, 292 Van Houten street, last night with Samuel Geldziler, standard bearer in charge.

Mr. Geldziler introduced Mr. Dill as the next governor of New Jersey to the large gathering. The finance commissioner gave a stirring address in which he asked for the support of the entire Democratic ticket. "Give the underdog and the forgotten man a new deal by voting for Governor Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket, Mr. Dill said. He also stated that the ticket has the finest men ever to represent the voting public on the ticket this year. He stated that not one was found to have a flaw. The candidates, he stated, would also assist Governor Moore in his fight for an economy program to save the taxpayers many dollars.

Dr. McBride, introduced by Mr Geldziler as Paterson's outstanding citizen, was applauded as he arose to speak. "Four years ago," he stated, "Hoover made a promise which he has not fulfilled, that of providing prosperity to the people of our great country. Never have I in my forty years as a man in the medical profession seen things as bad as they are today.

"Good government is needed and I cannot see why all these years good candidates, such as the Democrats have placed before you, were defeated. Surely this year's ticket is the best to ever be placed before the public and I urge you to stand by them for your betterment and the return of better times."

Other speakers included: Democratic County Chairman Charles V. Duffy, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau Charles Roemer, former Assistant Prosecutor Alex Moskowitz, Assemblyman Dr. Thomas E. Manly, candidate for state senator; James Ratcliffe, candidate for freeholder, and others.

Scheidemann Club.

The newly organized Ernest Scheidemann for Assembly club will hold a card party and dance at the Lazzara association headquarters, 49 Cross street, tonight. This will be the first social event held by the political club and the indications are that many friends of the candidate from various parts of the county will be present. In addition to the card games and dancing, there will be entertainment and refreshments. The committee in charge of the arrangements, as appointed by Warren S. Hall, Jr., vice-president of the association, is as follows:

Mrs. Herman Konzleman, of Clifton, chairman; Mrs. Lennon, Mrs. Hamil, Mrs. Fenelon, Mrs. McAvoy, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Stoutmeyer, Mrs. Wilhouski, Mrs. Seecker, Mrs. Demeritt, Mrs. Galley, Mrs. Schiedemann, Mrs. Capino, Mrs. Keenan, Mrs. Brenner, Mrs. Larkein, Mrs. Taulin, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Brogan, Mrs. Kays, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Belwitz, Mrs. Sidor, Mrs. Stout, Mrs. Goutjhar, Mrs. Tops, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Amann, Mrs. Gsegner, Mrs. Wickham, Mrs. Ernest, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Herten, Mrs. Murray, Miss Hanlon, Mrs. Bradley Mrs. Abel, Miss Ruth Abel, Mrs. Katherine Moore, Mrs. Mary Moore Mrs. Keller, Mrs. Bergin, Mrs. Bleeker, Mrs. Belfry.

Mrs. Van Stien, Mrs. M. Liptak, Mrs. S. Liptak, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. Hilton, Mrs. Koester, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Lombardo, Mrs. Catherine Phelan, Mrs. Golly, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Werger, Mrs. Bob, Mrs. Stewert, Mrs. Adamovick, Mrs. Shanley, Mrs. Balko, Mrs. Ciecacci, Mrs. Baron, Mrs. Warfel, Mrs. Pavalick, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Vanderhoven, Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Ruffino, Mrs. Christodora, Mrs. Territo, Mrs. Contetto, Mrs. Smithe, Mer. Hermance. Mrs. Judge, Mrs. Baslie. Mrs. Caufield, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Bayerl, Mrs. Baldinger, Mrs. Evansky, Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Greely, Mrs Roe, Mrs. Wenzel, Mrs. Plunkett, Mrs. Schefrin, Mrs. Tanabaum, Mrs. Proppe, Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Lundberg, Mrs. Parmely, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Van Huizen, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Louise Neeb, Miss Murner, Mrs. Roemer, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Herzog, Mrs. Furey, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Phelan, Mrs. Holt, Miss Favata, Miss Berger, Miss Kay Phalon.

The entire roster of Democratic candidates has been invited to attend and the officers of the Scheidemann club will act as a reception committee.

Saltzman Rally.

With the quarters at 61 Bridge street crowded to capacity by neighbors and friends of Lawyer Edward H. Saltzman, candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward, a-vote - the - straight - Democratic-ticket drive was started, Tuesday night.

Assemblyman Dr. Thomas E. Manly, candidate for state senator, was warmly received and stressed the fact that Passaic county is without representation in the senate. He stated that he was against all needless expenditures, for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the continuance of his policy with reference to fish and game.

Judge Harry Joelson was enthusiastically received and called upon all his friends in the ward to support Mr. Saltzman in the coming election. Judge Joelson urged everyone to vote the straight Democratic ticket to insure complete harmony. He blamed Republican laxity for the severity of the present conditions.

Harry F. Weiss, campaign manager for Mr. Saltzman, stated that his candidate would make no empty and impossible promises but would always be their friend as he had been in the past.

Edward H. Saltzman, was received with a great outburst of enthusiasm by his life long neighbors and friends and declared if elected he would strive to obtain improvements for the ward.

Frank Recca, president of the organization welcomed everyone and then turned the meeting over to Mr. Weiss. Martin Hirshman aided by the house committee served refreshments.

Negro Democrats.

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league held a most interesting session last evening. President Garland L. Hogans presided. The exceedingly successful registration was the principal topic of discussion. More than 300 new voters were registered, reported Mr. Riley, all of which were added to the former membership roll of the league.

Rev. George B. Riley was again lauded as the greatest and most honest and reliable political leader of his race in Democratic ranks in Paterson by Attorney David Harrison, leader of the Fourth ward, who dropped in on the meeting and who was astonished at the wonderful progress of the league. He also expressed himself as being greatly satisfied with the work of the league, particularly in the Fourth ward.

Rev. Filmore Smith praised the registration committee and heartily endorsed two other plans that were introduced by Mr. Riley. Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Schenks, her daughter, of 13 Paterson street, also spoke.

The advisory committee was requested to meet at 8 o'clock tonight and the regular Saturday night's entertainment will be given with new features.

Manly Club.

The Thomas E. Manly For Senator club will hold an important meeting tonight at the Charles V. Duffy league headquarters at 91 Broadway. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock.

The organization has rapidly grown larger. An enormous gathering was present at its last meeting a which an unbounded amount of enthusiasm was shown for the candidacy of Dr. Manly.

Several prominent speakers will be present to address the members. President Walter J. Hunziker will preside and has requested all friends of the candidate to attend.

Novel entertainment has been arranged by the entertainment committee. Refreshments will also be served during the evening.

Plans will be made for the Halloween dance which will be sponsored by the club on Thursday evening, Oct. 27, at the Roseland ballroom, Paterson and Ellison streets. The advance sale of tickets for the dance has been very large. The affair is in the capable hands of the chairman, James J. Matthews, from whom tickets may be secured.

Italian Democrats.

The Italian Democratic Club Inc. held a re-organization meeting of Italian-American Democratic clubs Tuesday night, at the Peoples Park Institute, 978 Madison avenue.

The following new officers were elected: Michael D. Miriello, president; Frank Altemonte, first vice-president; Michael Di Giacomo, second vice-president; Peter Piccoli, third vice-president; Victor Andrisani, secretary; James V. Alois, treasurer. A committee was selected to secure a new clubhouse and meeting quarters as follows: Raimond Leonte, Paquale Trotta, Rainiero Biondi, Simeon Di Giacomo, Frank Altamonte. Mrs. Miriam Damm was appointed to organize a ladies' auxiliary.

Plans for a membership drive were immediately launched and Mr. Miriello, the newly elected president, stated that the organizations goal was to secure 1 000 new members. The organization received its charter in 1920 and has taken an active part in the political campaigns among the Italian-American citizens of the city. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 19. Plans for a huge mass meeting are also being completed to take place the last week of the campaign, previous to election.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS
OCT 14 1932

Party Power Intact

Attention was recently called to the fact that the decision in the Ferguson case left the State party convention master of the personnel of the party ticket, because the doctrine of moot cause leaves insufficient time to try a case involving a contest on a large scale of primary election results. The decision, however, goes farther than that, or rather, removes what would almost certainly have been the situation if the reasoning of District Judge Robertson had been allowed to stand along with his conclusion.

The Supreme Court sustained the lower court's judgment, but overruled its opinion. According to the latter, the reason for dismissing the injunction was that a primary is an election within the meaning of the Constitution of the State of Texas. If that be true, it follows inevitably that the Federal Supreme Court's rulings will force the Democratic party to admit negroes to the Democratic primary, regardless of the party's wish and regulations in that connection.

The highest court of Texas adheres to the doctrine, apparently, that the party is a self-governing organization except as limited by statute, and that a primary is a party means and not a State mode of obtaining popular expression as to who shall be the nominees of the party. The Robertson opinion would have fastened negro participation upon the party primary under the Federal Constitution. As it is, there may be some loophole of escape contained in dicta in Federal opinions.

Participation or nonparticipation by the negroes in the primaries is not so important as is the principle that the party shall be ruler of its own household, though subject in theory to reasonable statutory regulation. That there has been State interference is undeniable, but a self-regnant party system is essential to free government under our method of making policies effective.

WICHITA, KANS
EVE. EAGLE
OCT 10 1932

Negro Vote for Roosevelt, Prize Letters Reveal

By HOWARD WHEELER.

Is the negro vote swinging to Governor Roosevelt?

There is a question that is giving no little concern to the campaign managers of both parties and one that is an important factor in the calculations of the political prognosticator.

Normally the negro voters are overwhelmingly Republican and the Democrats make little or no effort to change them. Amounting, as it does, to more than a million, north of the Mason and Dixon line, in several States, such as Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Massachusetts, the negro would represent a balance of power in a close race, such as seems certain in many States.

The only definite indication that the Republican party this year cannot count on the support of the Negro voter is to be found in resentment against Mr. Hoover being expressed by the negro press. These newspapers predict that a majority of their race will vote for Roosevelt and Garner.

RESENT RECEPTION.

Eighteen negro newspapers have vigorously asailed Mr. Hoover's recent reception of a group of 100 negroes at the White House, charging that it was nothing more than a last minute effort, arranged and financed by the National Committee, to repair the damage done by the President's neglect of the colored voter. They also resent the appointment to the Supreme Court of John J. Parker of North Carolina and Mr. Hoover's "lily white" program in the South.

The threat of a protest vote in regions where there is a large negro population has been referred to several times by those entering predictions in the Daily Mirror Election Contest. Illinois, particularly, has been cited.

FORECASTS MOUNT

The volume of predictions being entered in the Daily Mirror Contest mounts steadily as the campaign warms up. As Gov. Roosevelt begins his 3,000-mile swing into the Middle West, the border States and the South, he is leading Mr. Hoover by more than 5 to 1 in the predictions entered so far in the contest.

Which States will he carry? Which States will Mr. Hoover carry? Fill in your prediction on the accompanying ballot. There are 33 cash prizes, ranging from $500 to $5, for those most accurately forecasting the result Nov. 8. Mail your prophey to Contest Editor, Daily Mirror, No. 235 East 45th St.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
DEMOCRAT
OCT 14 1932

20,000 Negro Voters Back Gov. Roosevelt

Leader of Arkansas Association Outlinec Views of Members.

Approximately 20,000 negro voters in Arkansas are supporting the Democratic national ticket for president and vice president at the general election, November 8, according to information furnished the Arkansas division of national Democratic campaign headquarters by Dr. J. M. Robinson of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas Colored Democratic Association.

In a letter to Judge C. P. Newton, manager of the Democratic presidential campaign headquarters in Arkansas, Dr. Robinson said: "The question arises among our group as to why we support the Democratic ticket in the national election when we are denied the right to vote such ticket in the primaries of our state. The answer to this query is simply, 'Why support the Republican ticket in a national election when denied the right only in isolated cases to participate in the Republican conventions of our state?'

"Neither party seems to particularly bid for our vote; it is a matter of choice. We should allow sectional influence to control this particular phase. In the South where we live under Democratic regime and Democratic influences, we should show our loyalty and fealty to the party in power, the party to whom and from whom we must ask favors and seek succor. The constituency of the Democratic party in the South represents the modus operandi of commerce, credit and trade. We cannot afford to vote wholly against such powerful interests.

"Let us not forget that the Republican party stands for high tariff, which within itself precludes the necessary exportation of our farm products in competition with foreign countries. When you cut off the sale of farm products at a high price, you cut off the income from hte laborers who produce the products.

"In the matter of eighteenth amendment, the Democratic party thinks this should be put under state control. The states which want prohibition may vote prohibition, and vice versa. To deny a state this right and privilege is contrary to the fundamental principles of Jeffersonian democracy.

"There is no personal interest on our behalf, except to see to it that the best man in our opinion be chosen by the electorate for the presidency, and this man is Governor Roosevelt of New York."

The association compared working conditions of the colored laborer during the administration of President Woodrow Wilson and President Hoover, and declared that merit and qualifications of the colored race have not been given due consideration by the Hoover regime.

NEW YORK MIRROR
OCT 19 1932

NEGRO DEMO CLUBS MEET

A joint meeting of all Negro Democratic clubs of Wichita will be held at 8 p. m. Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Mable Mayberry, 809 North Water. Mrs. Joe Riddle will give instructions on how to vote. All candidates and the public are invited to attend.

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS BEE
OCT 14 1932

WILBUR WHITE, BETTMAN SPEAK TO VOTERS HERE

Congressman Says Policies Are Same Now as They Were in 1930

Representative Wilbur M. White stands just where he did two years ago on every prominent issue, he told his audience yesterday in a series of talks.

Mr. White commented that his Democratic opponent, Warren J. Duffey, has come over to advocate a protective tariff which is a hereditary Republican principle. Mr. White declared himself for reduction of government expenses and lauded President Hoover for his efforts to rescue the United States from the results of the world-wide depression following the great war.

Women Hear Bettman.

Attorney General Gilbert Bettman, Republican candidate for United States senator, spoke before the Women's Republican club, appealing to the women to vote their thoughts and not their emotions.

"The real issue in this election," he said, "is the stability of our government." He declared himself for sound money, government economy and a protective tariff. He said the country is now smothered with taxation."

Warren J. Duffey will speak this afternoon with Gov. George White at the Oak Harbor home-coming and also will visit Port Clinton, Graytown, Elmore and Genoa.

Gov. White was charged with responsibility for the closing, or partly closing, of public schools for lack of funds, by John W. Bricker, Republican nominee for attorney general, in a talk before the Lions' club yesterday.

School Curtailment.

"If the governor had fulfilled his campaign pledges and aided the legislature in carrying out a new system of taxation," Mr. Bricker said, "there would be no necessity for closing public schools in any part of the state. If we are unable to provide education for our children, our civilization is a failure."

Charles Johnson, colored mayor of a Cleveland suburb, spoke for David S. Ingalls for governor at a meeting last night of the newly organized club of colored boosters of David M. Krieger for sheriff.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.
NEWS
OCT 10 1932

Negro Speaker to Address Democrats

William S. Simmons of Schenectady, one of the most widely known Negroes in the United States, formerly connected with the New York State Capitol for 20 years, will address Newburgh colored voters in support of the Democratic ticket on Tuesday evening at the Fifth Ward Democratic Club, Washington Street, near Mill.

NYACK, N. Y.
JOURNAL
OCT 13 1932

DEMOCRATIC RALLY

Assemblyman Fred Horn, Raymond M. Fisher and a New York City legislator will be speakers at a rally to be held tomorrow night by the Nyacian Colored Democratic Club at the headquarters of the Nyack Democratic Club. Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

Political – 1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

Saturday, September 17, 1932

Bolters of the Democratic Party Fight for Negro Equality in the Redistricting of Mississippi Through Federal Courts.

There is a broad move on to destroy the Democratic Primary and the Democratic Party in Mississippi. In Texas this year through the Federal courts the negroes forced themselves into the Democratic primary. The Congressional Redistricting Act, after the Supreme Court of Mississippi refused to disturb it, was attacked before Republican Federal judges who live in another state and the basis of the attack was to force equal representation in forming the Congressional districts to be given to the negroes.

This is the situation. Mississippi has 1,000,000 white people. If they were divided equally among the seven Congressional Districts each district would have 143,000 whites. Two districts would have 286,000 whites. The 3rd and 7th districts on which our law was attacked in the Federal court in New Orleans, have only 284,000 whites, or when taken together these two districts have less than their share of the white people in the State.

But the 3rd and 7th districts together have 550,000 negroes for which "equal rights" is being demanded by the forces leading the attack on our law and on the Democratic Party organization befor Federal judges in another State.

In order to destroy the Democratic party machinery, abuse slander and villification has been heaped upon the heads of Democrats who have in the usual way entered Democratic primaries fought and won Democratic nominations for Congress at the hands of the white people of the State. The destroyers of the Democratic primary have through the action of Federal judges who do not live in Mississippi, placed our Congressional election under the supervision of the Federal court, which Judge Holmes, a Democratic Federal judge of Mississippi, says they have no right to do. It will now be easy for Federal courts to issue orders putting into operation the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution, for these are still the law guaranteeing negro equality. When this is done our white men and women will be marching to the polls to vote with the negro men and women as they are in Memphis today, and as they are in Texas since the Federal court broke down the Democratic white primary law there.

The great work of James Z. George, Lamar and Waltham and the other heroes who reclaimed our people from negro domination and carpetbag rule, seems to be nearing its end with the negroes returned to power through Federal supervision of elections by the courts. The 550,000 negroes in two Congressional districts are the foundation stone on which the bolters of the Democratic party first hope to win. The Democratic party in Mississippi is a white man's party and it is a sad day for our State, after our Supreme Court has refused to interfere with the Democratic primaries, when ambitious politicians take our affairs before Republican judges in another State.

Seven Democratc nominees for Congress selected by the white voters or without opposition will be on the ticket to be voted for from the state-at-large in November as directed by the Federal court. Every Democrat who loves his party should vote for each of the seven nominees of the Democratic party for Congress along with all the other Democratic nominees. No bolter should be given aid and comfort by a Democrat supporting him. Our party is an organized party or it is nothing.

There is a determined move among the negroes of the country to regain political prestige. They have successfully attacked the Democratic primary law in Texas. They have candidates in many of the States. One is in Congress and they claim they will have many negroes in Congress before long. In Tennessee the negroes hold the balance of power and it is claimed they elected the Governor last month, though the majority of the white people were the other way. Mississippi has had negro U. S. Senators and Representatives. That was when the Mississippi elections were under Federal control. They will be held under the direction of the Federal court in November for the first time in 40 years. Where are we headed?

You white Democrats, aren't you satisfied with the way the Democratic party has kept the negroes out of our elections? If you are, why vote for and encourage the bolters who have brought the Federal courts in to break down the Democratic party in our State?

The Democratic party must be maintained as a unit. It is an organized party. It cannot be a "split" party. Those who bolt and seek out courts to come into our State to attack the Democratic organization are against the party. If they prevail the party must fall and who is to protect the white people then against the onrush of the negroes through the Federal courts Surely "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and "He that is not for us is against us."

(An Editorial from The Times-Post, Houston, Miss.)

LOUISVILLE, KY
COURIER JOURNAL
SEP 14 1932

THE NEGROES AND ROOSEVELT.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I am a colored man, born and reared in Louisville. I cast my first ballot in the year 1896 for William McKinley for President and ever since that time I have in and out of season consistently supported the Republican ticket. I have swallowed some bitter pills in the past, but I have gone along with the party, hoping for better things politically for the Negro race.

This year political conditions within the Republican Party are more than I can bear.

The Republican Party re-nominated the arch-foe of the Negro race, Herbert Hoover, for President, a man whose hostility to the Negroes participating in the counsels of the party is an open book. Besides that, Mr. Hoover has been a colossal failure as a President from whatever angle you take his administration, and I am confident that the American people will retire him next November with as large a majority as they elected him in 1928.

To add insult to injury, the Republican State convention had the audacity to insult the Negroes of Kentucky by nominating Mr. Maurice H Thatcher for the United States Senate. Thousands of Negro Kentuckians highly resent this action, because they have marked Mr. Thatcher ever since he showed the cloven hoof of race prejudice in the Massie lynching case. Despite his protestations of fairness in the past to Negro audiences the actions of Mr. Thatcher belie his words.

Your paper reported some Uncle Tom Negro preacher from Lexington as stating at the Republican convention that the Republicans will receive 99 9-10 per cent of the colored vote in Kentucky. If the Republican Party receives 50 per cent of the colored vote in Kentucky this year it will be a political miracle. No Negro in Kentucky, or America for that matter, can vote for Mr. Hoover in 1932 and retain his self respect.

As for me and my house, our minds are made up. There are seven votes under my roof and on November 8 1932, they will be cast for Franklin D. Roosevelt for President and the straight Democratic ticket.

A ROOSEVELT REPUBLICAN.

Louisville.

TUCSON, ARIZ.
TUCSON DAILY CITIZEN
SEP 10 1932

DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The Pima County Colored Democrat club will meet at 8 p. m. tonight at 520 North Arizona avenue. It will be the last meeting before the primary. Members are urged to attend by Allen C. Jones, president.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL
SEP 8 1932

Negro Democrats Greet New Members

20 Enroll in Passaic County League in Week's Drive.

Members of Passaic County Negro Democratic league turned out in large numbers last evening to greet twenty new members, the result of one week's drive. The meeting was held at its new headquarters, 140 Governor street. The president, Garland L. Hogans, presided, and chairmen of various committees reported.

Mrs. Dorothy Rochelle reported splendid success for the social affair of last Friday evening. The real joy of the evening was the new membership report made by Rev. George Bert Riley, the league's standard bearer, and Clarence Pete, chairman of the committee.

The new members were the following: William De Groat, H. C Cox, Mac Cox, Floyd Armstead Farbie Williams, G. C. Gerald, J. De Rheuby, Wiley Milner, Jack Hooks.

Laura Hales, Sallie Griffin, Lula Thomas, Annie Mae Jones, Lula Riley, Constance Tompkins, Maggie Jones, Annie Scarville, Sarah Mason Katie Temple and Miss Lillian Jewell.

The speakers were Rev. Filmore Smith, William De Groat and Floyd Armstead.

Mrs. Sallie Griffin was appointed to take to the registration office every member that has not yet registered. All members of the league decided to attend the Duffy league's outing Sunday, at Idlewild park.

At the close of the meeting Rev. Riley announced that arrangements have been made to bring to Paterson the Silver Leaf radio artists, of Norfolk, Va., early in October, to render a concert of Negro spirituals. All details will be worked out at next Tuesday's meeting.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 9 1932

Negro Democrats Get New Members

County League Terminates One-Week Drive

The meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic League was held at the club's headquarters, 140 Governor street, for the purpose of welcoming twenty new members, the result of a one-week drive.

Rev. Filmore Smith, William De Groat and Floyd Armstead were the speakers of the evening. Rev. George Bert Riley made a new membership report. Rev. Riley is the standard-bearer of the organization and Clarence Pete is the chairman of the membership committee. The success of the social affair held last Friday evening was reported by Mrs. Dorothy Rochelle.

The new members are the following: William De Groat, H. C. Cox, Mac Cox, Floyd Armstead, Farbie Williams, G. C. Gerald, J. De Rheuby, Wiley Milner, Jack Hooks, Laura Hales, Sallie Griffin, Lula Thomas, Annie Mae Jones, Lula Riley, Constance Tompkins, Maggie Jones, Annie Scarville, Sarah Mason, Katie Temple and Miss Lillian Jewell.

Rev. Riley announced at the close of the meeting that the Silver Leaf radio artists will be brought to Paterson early in October to give a concert of negro spirituals. Final arrangements will be worked out at next Tuesday's meeting.

Mrs. Sallie Griffin was appointed to take all unregistered members to the registration office.

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL

SEP 13 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS HEAR ZESIGER

Colored democrats held a rally at democratic headquarters Monday night with E. E. Zesiger, former municipal judge and democratic candidates as speakers.

Buckeye Democratic club will meet there Thursday night with Common Pleas Judge E. D. Fritch and Stephen M. Young, candidate for congress-at-large, of Cleveland, speaking. On Saturday the Buckeye group will have a picnic at Metropolitan park.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

SEP 16 1932

SAYS NEGROES WILL NOT BACK SENATOR LOVE

Rumors That Democrats Would Support Him Denied by Leader

Rumors that had been in circulation in the Eighth Senatorial District that a large number of Democratic enrolled negro voters in the Seventeenth A. D. would vote for Dr. William Lathrop Love, who was refused reendorsement by the Democratic organization, were denied emphatically today in a statement issued by a committee of colored party workers, headed by Major Frank R. Chisholm. The Democratic primary fight, in which Dr. Love, already assured of the Republican nomination, is trying to wrest the Democratic Senatorial nomination from Assemblyman Joseph A. Esquirol, will be settled on Primary Day, next Tuesday.

The committee states that the reports have been circulated in the main by Shadrach Bardwell, who the committee charges misrepresents his part in the Democratic organization. It also states that Mr. Bardwell has spread reports that the Negro voters are unwilling to follow Deputy Commissioner of Sanitation Edward F. Cadley, leader of the Seventeenth, and then goes on to deny these rumors.

The Esquirol-Love contest is taking place in the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the Seventeenth, the Eighteenth, of which County Leader McCooey, is leader, and the Twenty-first, of which Borough President Hes[illegible]

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

SEP 10 1932

SPONSORS MEETING

The Colored Young Men's Democratic Club will sponsor a general Democratic meeting next Tuesday night at the club headquarters at 1003 East Thirteenth Street, according to William H. Williamson, president. At the Friday night meeting A. J. Christman, Democratic candidate for state auditor, was the speaker.

New York Evening Journal
Bronx Section

SEP 13 1932

NEGRO BACKING FOR LEHMAN

Lieutenant Governor Herbert Lehman is looked upon as the one man, above all others, who should succeed Governor Roosevelt at the head of the State government, so far as negroes are concerned, it was declared today by The Inter-State Tatler, weekly newspaper in negro Harlem. Lehman is on the executive committee of the National Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Millions of Aframerican citizens rejoiced when Governor Roosevelt was nominated by the National Democratic Convention in Chicago," the Inter-State Tatler said today. "Now, Father Knickerbocker's sepia wards are praying to the gods for the Democratic State Convention to nominate Lieutenant Governor Lehman to succeed Roosevelt as Governor of this State.

"Like Governor Roosevelt, our Lieutenant Governor is able, fearless and conscienious. He has that broad, sympathetic understanding of the problems of the 'forgotten man.' Thousands have benefited through his contributions to various charity organizations, blacks and whites, Gentiles and Jews."

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

SEP 8 1932

FOR A DEMO RALLY

The Colored Young Men's Democratic club will hold their first campaign rally at headquarters at 1003 East Thirteenth Thursday evening at 8:15. A. J. Christman, Wichita insurance man, will speak. John Madden, Jr., also will talk. Johnny Yenser and his trio will furnish music which will supplement a small program. All county candidates will be introduced.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

SEP 6 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS HAVE BLOCK DANCE

Labor Day Observed by Societies in Englewood

A block dance by the Englewood Colored Democratic Club featured the holiday activities in the city yesterday.

The affair was held on South Van Brunt street between Palisade and Englewood avenues which was roped off for the occasion. Several hours of dancing was enjoyed, to music furnished by an Englewood band. Several candidates for national, state, county and local office attended the affair and were interviewed by Dr. Valentine Ruch of Englewood, chairman of the municipal committee of the Englewood Democratic Club. Edward A. Kenney of Grantwood, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, was among those present.

Several Englewood colored organizations held social affairs yesterday in Mackay Park, that city. A barbecue was held in the park by the Colored Citizens' Club and was featured by a varied program of athletic events and a baseball game. The Gallilee Methodist Episcopal Church held a sale of foodstuffs, while the Ebenezer Baptist Church also held a sale. A barbecue was held by the Community Baptist Church. The park was thronged with colored persons and the affairs were well patronized.

Stores, banks, municipal offices, and other places of business in Englewood were closed all day, while the scheduled session of olice court was postponed. The next court session is scheduled for 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

NORFOLK, VA.
VIRGINIAN-PILOT

SEP 28 1932

Negro Editor Declares Race Is For Roosevelt

Rocky Mount, N. C., Sept. 27.—(Special)—P. B. Young, editor of the Negro weekly, Journal and Guide of Norfolk, Va., predicted that the Negro vote in the South will go to Franklin D. Roosevelt in November in the address that marked the reopening of the Civic Forum, local colored organization, here on Sunday afternoon.

"Relief for the disadvantages and under-privileged Negro," Young said, "may not be expected by special legislation at the hands of either of the major parties. The question of the restricted ballot is working itself out as the race grows in intelligence and economic worth and as the South expands in social vision and the sense of justice."

The most promising outlook for the Negro race and for Democracy lies in socialism, the editor said, but he declared it unlikely that the race would embrace the more violent doctrines. Both Socialism and Communism have gained headway among the more intelligent classes of Negroes, he declared.

Prof. J. C. Wright, president of Brick Junior College, located several miles north of this city, is president of the Forum, and presided at the session on Saturday.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 27 1932

Negro Democrats Rally Tonight

Joelson and Saltzman Will Address Mass Meeting.

At a special meeting of district captains called by the standard bearer of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league at their headquarters, 140 Governor street, Saturday, reports showed that the plans for registering are working splendidly. More workers were added to two important districts because of the large amount of votes obtained therefrom.

Headquarters for a Democratic club to be located on Water street has been secured. Date of opening will be announced within a few days. Negotiations are under way for a location on Grand street and the opening of that club will also be announced later, Mr. Riley informed the district captains.

The first monster mass meeting to be held at the league's headquarters will be staged tonight. Special arrangements are completed and two of Paterson's most beloved candidates among Negroes will be the principal speakers, Judge Harry Joelson and Lawyer Edward Saltzman. Ex-Mayor Andrew F. McBride and Lawyer Harry L. Weiss will also speak. At the close of the meeting refreshments will be served.

Party Affiliation.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
RECORD

JUN 29 1932

ONE THING SOUTH, ANOTHER NORTH.

It is commonly reported in political circles that a special effort is to be made in the coming campaign to swing the negro vote into the democratic column. Colored democratic clubs are being organized in all the cities of the north wherever there is a large negro population, and the greatest efforts are being made to prove to the colored voters that the democratic party is their friend and that they must no longer give their support to the republican party.

But that activity, it may be noted, is all in the northern states. Away down south, indeed not so far down south, the attitude of democratic leaders toward the negro is very different indeed. In these southern states the effort they are making is not to get them into the democratic party but to keep them out. In Texas, for example, although the United States supreme court recently for the second time affirmed the right of the negro voter to participate in democratic primaries, yet the democratic state convention pulls out another substitute to prohibit the negro from taking part in the primary. This convention repealed all regulations not in conformity with the court decision and announced that "all white democrats otherwise qualified are eligible to vote at the democratic primary." This is plainly in violation of the spirit of the supreme court decision and it shows the extent to which democrats are willing to go to prevent negro voters from coming into their party in the southern states.

But Texas is not alone in this democratic attitude. In all the southern states negroes are made clearly to understand they are not wanted in the democratic party. In North Carolina, for example, Josephus Daniels, member of President Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, said recently in the columns of his paper, the Raleigh News-Observer:

"In no southern state are negroes permitted to have a voice in naming the democratic nominee. They are all republicans and always vote the republican ticket when that party has any chance of success. The negro belongs in the republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina. If registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the white supremacy party as to permit negroes to register, their names should be removed from the democratic side and placed on the republican side, where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of democratic candidates."

In view of this attitude, it would seem as if self-respecting northern negroes would reach the conclusion that since, if they lived in the south, they would not be permitted to join the democratic party they could very well afford to stay out of it in the north.

THE POLITICAL WEEK

Journal-Herald

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, nominee of the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency showed that he is a man of action as well as a successful political strategist by flying from Albany to Chicago while the convention was still in session to receive formal notice of his nomination and to tender his acceptance instead of waiting several weeks for the customary perfunctory notification ceremonies. In doing this Mr. Roosevelt smashed tradition, set a precedent, and let the American people know at once what is in his mind and what he stands for. This piece of political courage and initiative gives the momentous 1932 presidential race an early start, gives the Democratic standard bearer the jump on his Republican opponent, and undoubtedly heightened his hold upon the popular American mind.

Norfolk Va

If there was anything about the Democrats' convention that was lacking in dramatic action it was supplied by the originality and personality of their choice, demonstrated in the closing hours of the conclave. Governor Roosevelt's smashing victory over a field which had combined to prevent his nomination—which field included the popular Alfred E. Smith—and the speed with which he took command following his nomination demonstrated qualities of leadership that invite admiration and inspire confidence.

WHICH WAY, MR. DePRIEST?

Republican

Congressman Oscar DePriest as a leader and adviser appears to be somewhat in the same dilemma as the young man who called on his lady love only to find her in the arms of his hated rival; he became so confused that he ran from the house, jumped on his horse and rode excitedly about in circles before he got his bearings and set off in the right direction. The congressman as the spokesman of his people has a different view for every section of the country.

If he happens to be in the South he advises his people to vote the Democratic ticket. If perchance his operations bring him North, then the congressman at once becomes a stanch supporter of the Republican party. The psychology of the congressman's political and mental aberration is somewhat difficult to interpret.

It is assumed that when the congressman speaks in the North that he represents the Republican party. It is not quite clear just whom he represents when he speaks in the South. He has been quoted in southern papers as saying that "the southern Negroes should vote the Democratic ticket." The congressman, however, has failed to explain to his southern audience just how they will be able to get hold of the ballot so they can vote, since possession seems to be an essential element in the voting.

It is presumed that the congressman is aware of the various illegal barriers that the Democratic managers have set up to prevent the Negroes from voting at all. So when the congressman tells the southern brother to vote the Democratic ticket he should also explain to him how he is going to get that ticket, which even the supreme court has not as yet been able to tell him.

The bewildered attitude of our leaders on questions affecting our civil and political rights is so confusing as to preclude us from accepting them as being worthy of confidence and respect. The first thing the southern brother wants to know is how to get his suffrage back, not what to do with it when he gets it. If Mr. DePriest can tell him that he will have solved the problem.

NOT AS A DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

In the issue of July 2nd of The Gazette, Harry C. Smith, a friend of Eugene F. Cheeks, editor of the Guide, and candidate for Congress, asks how the editor expects to be elected as a Democrat, since there are few Negro Democrats.

Cleveland Gazette
7-9-32

The editor is not a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. The Democratic candidate is Robert Crosser. Cheeks is a candidate on an independent ticket. Whether he runs as a Democrat, Republican or independent he expects the support of every colored voter. His candidacy is more of a racial issue than a political issue.

Cleveland Ohio

When Cheeks was an iron-clad Democrat he supported Dr. L. N. Bundy, Lawrence Payne, and Clayborne George, who are Negroes and Republicans. When we have learned that race comes before politics, we will have begun to realize necessities for racial progress. Any Negro who is elected on any party ticket should show his loyalty to race, in preference to his party. If he is loyal to his race he will put his race first.

Democratic.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUL 2 1932

DECLARES DEARMONT WILL SWEEP ST. LOUIS

Kenneth Teasdale Speaks for Candidate Upon Return from Convention.

Sentiment expressed by convention delegates in Chicago who are supporters of Russell L. Dearmont, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, declared the powerful forces actuating Democrats generally at the convention would bring about the nomination and election of Senator Dearmont, according to Kenneth Teasdale, president of the Dearmont-for-Governor Clubs of St. Louis and St. Louis County, who returned last night from the convention.

Teasdale spoke last night before a gathering of Dearmont supporters at the Mark Twain Hotel. Reactionary traditions are not to be tolerated in the Democratic ranks this year, he said.

"Everywhere," Teasdale continued, "Democracy was seeking standard bearers who would be courageous. Old-fashioned methods, nineteenth century bossism, all are doomed this year. Dearmont will sweep the state. Particularly will he be victorious in St. Louis."

Jerome F. Duggan and A. L. Levin last night addressed a meeting at the Twenty-third Ward Negro Democratic Club in the West End Hotel, Vandeventer avenue and West Belle place.

Ernest A. Green, attorney and campaigner for Dearmont's candidacy, last night spoke before a meeting of the Twenty-sixth Ward Dearmont-for-Governor Club at 1140 North Euclid avenue.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

"We favor the repeal of the 18th Amendment.

"Pending repeal, we favor immediate modification of the Volstead act to legalize manufacture and sale of beer and other beverages of such alcoholic content as is permissible under the Constitution and to provide therefrom proper and needed revenue."

The foregoing is from the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention recently held in Chicago. Governor Roosevelt, of New York, the Democratic Presidential nominee, took the first opportunity to announce himself as being in accord with the party's declaration.

The platform adopted by the Republican National Convention calls for submission of the pronibition question to the people for final determination. Neither the proposal to repeal nor that to submit the question to popular vote is entirely satisfactory. We favor the retention and enforcement of the present law. The Christian people of the country may accept modification but we do not believe they will sanction repeal.

NEGRO PLANKLESS PLATFORM

The Democratic party at its national convention in Chicago was frank enough and courageous enough to tackle the prohibition question in a full sized way.

Clear, concise and efficiently far reaching in its scope the platform is unquestionably a creditable evidence of political competence worthy of recognition. But for the conspicuous contempt with which the party dealt with the group in its Negro plankless platform, the Democratic campaign declaration might have gone down into history as one of the most intelligently constructed and progressive political instrument in recent years. The failure by the party to express itself one way or the other on the race question is the cause of much disappointment. A fact which is eliciting much adverse comment in Negro political circles.

On the liquor controversy involving repeal and immediate modification of the voltead law it leaves not a single stone unturned.

On the economic issue the party's platform is saliently progressive. Definite banking credit reform, a 25 per cent cut, shorter hours for the working citizen, taxation based on the ability of the tax payer to pay, unemployment relief by the states, with aid of the federal government, state old age and unemployment insurance are among the more saliently significant planks of the Democratic platform.

It can not be truthfully denied that as a whole, it is an embodiment of much common sense and practical logic. This is so in spite of the circumstance that it bluntly evades many other pressing issues of the times; the colored American, his status as a citizen of the United States, and the all important subject of our constitutional rights.

APPEARANCE OF RAINEY IN N.Y. NETTLES DEMIES

Contest Now on for Heading Up National Campaign.

MORTON, CARTER ARE MENTIONED

Rainey's Cord too Much for Harlem.

(Special to the AFRO)

NEW YORK—Assistant Corporation Counsel Julian D Rainey of Boston, ran down to Harlem in his swanky Cord auto over the holiday week-end. He was accompanied by effervescent George Drummond, Boston beau brummel and Lincoln University socialite.

And Mr. Rainey's reasons for the trip, which he freely advertised, haven't left the local colored Democrats at all happy.

Rainey, the head of the Democratic National Committee's colored set up in 1928, under the patronage of William Gaston, son of a Boston banker, as the story goes, has become quite intimate with James Roosevelt, son of the Democratic nominee who lives in Cambridge across the river from Boston, and "therefore will head up" the Democrats' colored division again this presidential election year.

He came, he said, to look after setting up his headquarters in the Democratic National Committee's main office to be established here.

Appointive Office

Unlike the colored Republicans of New York, who "ain't" so much locally, and neither are the whites, the colored Democrats maintain an organization through which they function quite actively, and they consequently become resentful at what they call Rainey's far-fetched valuations of his own importance.

Stressing the fact that Rainey himself is an appointive office holder and noting his failure as a Bay State leader to win a single elective office for the race, they point to their accomplishments of a black man in the State legislature and the city board of aldermen, both elective places.

Question Ability

They also question Rainey's ability as a Democratic leader, maintaining he is too self-centered, too inexperienced, too highbrow, pointing to his swanky car and elite socialite companions in proof of the highbrow accusations.

And they stoutly contend that his written defense of Presidential candidate Smith four years ago for not appointing Negroes to public office in New York state affords documentary, categoric evidence of both his inexperience and inability for so important a post.

Three Feet

It will be recalled that when some Florida "cracker" wrote Governor Smith that he would have to vote against him because he had "put darkies in big places," Mr. Gaston, to whom the letter was referred by Messrs. Smith and Raskob, had Mr. Rainey make reply, and the reply was, in substance, that the "cracker" had been gratuitously and maliciously misinformed, because, while four times governor of the Empire State, Mr. Smith never had elevated a Negro over three feet—the distance from the charman's mop to the end of the mop-handle.

This letter quite proudly, the New York Democrats claim, bore the signature of "chairman" Rainey. Such never would have happened, they stoutly assert, if men of the calibre of Robert J. Nelson or Ferdinand Morton or Elmer A. Carter had been serving in the place so poorly filled by Julian D. Rainey.

Masses, Not Classes

The Democratic party, the New Yorkers claim, is the political party of the masses, not of the classes; and its cause would not be helped among blacks or whites with a head up man notorious for his flouting of the masses, these flustered Harlem democrats contend. They are for Morton or Carter, Dr. Thompkins of Kansas City—anybody but Rainey—to head up the work for Roosevelt and Garner at Democratic National headquarters.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS
JUN 30 1932

TURNING ON THE LIGHT

CARL C. MAGEE

"Give Light and the People Will Find Their Own Way"

The national Democratic convention, now in session in Chicago, comes at an unfortunate time for the voters of Oklahoma. With the state primaries only a few days away, the eyes of the people are on Chicago, where they cannot do themselves any good, instead of upon county, district and state nominees, where they can effectually help themselves. The writer finds himself at this moment more disposed to comment on the national convention than on local matters. This is indicative of the state of mind of the average man and woman.

* * *

We cannot do anything about the Chicago situation. There is ample time to think, talk and decide concerning national matters. Only a few days are left for the voters on state primary decisions. We urge the public not to allow the national convention to obscure the vital questions of local concern in the primary.

* * *

Three of the Murray measures which were discarded in the December "firebell" campaign are to be voted on. They were the worst of the seven. Their defective drafting and their bad policy led the governor himself to abandon them after their defects were exposed. He does not now say a word in their behalf. It is fair to assume, therefore, that he himself wants them defeated. But silence regarding them is likely to result in no attention being paid to them at the polls by those who are opposed to them. Many voters will conclude that, since they are Murray measures, the governor wants them passed. His friends are likely to vote for them, while the opposition is apt to not vote on them at all. They might pass. The effects would be too terrible to contemplate. All voters should get to the polls and vote against these measures. We think that the governor should frankly have advised their defeat. But having once contended that they were essential to salvation, he could not bring himself to say that he has changed his mind.

* * *

Both parties nominate candidates for U. S. senator, corporation commissioner, congressman-at-large and for three places on the supreme court. These are extremely important decisions. Of little less importance to the state are the congressional nominations and those for members of the state legislature. We also count it of vital importance that the people think and act carefully on the question of county officers.

* * *

There appears to be an apathy on the part of the voters. Certainly there is a silence which is very unusual. This may prove to be some kind of a grim determination, instead of an apathy. But we fear it is the latter. At a time when, as never before, we ought to give attention to our local problems, we appear likely to allow them to default. Such an attitude will be very serious. Every bad element is alert to take charge of affairs for personal profit. Many incompetents, out of a job, are running for office merely in the hope of getting on the public payroll. Never has the need been greater for alertness on the part of the people. Yet they do not act as though aroused to the situation.

* * *

There appears to have been more padding of the registration lists this year than for several years past. While investigations are not complete, it has already been learned that hundreds of Republicans, especially Negroes, have changed their registrations from Republicans to Democrats in defiance of law. The law requires 90 days notice of such change, in order to make the registration bona fide and legal. Only enegetic action by the county attorney and the election officials, can prevent wholesale frauds in the Democratic primary. We cannot believe that these officials will fail to do their duty.

* * *

These changes in registration are evidently intended primarily to defeat Commissioners McCall and Lowe for re-nomination. The old "courthouse ring," which looted the public for years, is trying frantically to get back with its feet in the trough. The old gang has lied egregiously about the present commissioners; has padded the registration and has spent huge sums of money, coming from unseen sources, in an effort to bring about its return to power.

* * *

We have not seen fit to make very many specific recommendations in this column this year. This does not mean that we are not deeply concerned. Never have we felt more keenly the necessity for a wide-awake electorate. We cannot let the primary come without giving the benefit of our investigation and thought to the voters, to do with as they see fit. Saturday we will publish in this newspaper a full list of our recommendations. We

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER
JUN 1 1932

MORE TALK ABOUT NEGRO SITUATION

Challenge Right To Vote As Democrats; Women Refute Statement By Breece

With the Democratic State primary only four days distant, repercussions from the agitation caused by the wholesale registration of Negroes in Raleigh and Wake County continued to be heard here yesterday.

James H. Pou, Jr., chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Wake County, stated that he favored adoption by the county convention of a resolution recommending to the Wake County Board of Elections that there be a new registration before the general election in November.

In the meantime challenging of Negroes registered to vote as Democrats began at Precinct No. 7, and will continue the remainder of the week until all registered have been examined. The five questioned yesterday successfully passed the examination.

Although A. Burton Breece has maintained that the unprecedentedly large registration of Negroes for participation in the Democratic primary Saturday was due altogether to an educational campaign to get out the Negro vote, it developed yesterday that he had been seen contacting some of them early in the morning of Saturday, May 21, the last day for registration.

Mrs. F. B. Pegram and other residents at 122 South Dawson Street declared that they noticed an unusual amount of activity among a group of Negroes near the Hotel Carolina in front of their home, and upon closer examination found Breece mingling among them with a notebook in his hand on which he occasionally made entries. Then an automobile drove away with a load of Negroes, some of whom, at least, were employes of the hotel, the women said.

Whether Breece was taking part in the "educational campaign" or signing up the Negroes for a picnic, or hustling them to the registration books in the interests of the candidates which he has been actively engaged in supporting, was not clear to the women. All they knew was that Breece was extremely interested in making notations, hailing Negroes and seeing that they found room in the car. Another man, whom they did not know, aided Breece in his activities, they said.

The entire program alongside the Hotel Carolina, they said, consumed about a half hour, beginning in the neighborhood of 8:30 o'clock. All the women said they knew Breece when they saw him.

Their observations are in sharp contrast to a statement issued by Breece, in which he denied any activities in the Hotel Carolina sector and all allegations that he was instrumental in getting Negro names on the registration books.

The process of challenging some 2,000 Negroes registered on the books in Raleigh got underway yesterday at Precinct No. 7, Person and Pace Streets, where challenges against five were reviewed, resulting in the Negroes successfully passing the examination.

J. S. Griffin, representing C. M. Jones, manager for J. H. Brown, entered in the sheriff's race, was present at the precinct when S. W. Wheeler, the registrar, questioned the five Negroes as to their right to register and vote as Democrats.

All five of the Negroes, four of whom are nurses at St. Agnes Hospital, said they had never registered or voted before in that precinct, although all of them had lived there for at least two years and one for seven years.

Two challenges entered were found to be against Negroes registered as Republicans. Mr. Griffin agreed to withdraw these, but when it was announced that these two, C. H. Boyer and J. C. McCoy, had indicated that they might change their affiliation before voting, the challenges were left standing, in case they decide to switch.

Four Negro lawyers, Fred Carnage, of Raleigh, and R. McC. Andrews, M. H. Thompson, and C. J. Gates, all of Durham, were on hand to represent the challenged Negroes. Andrews represented challenged Negroes here two years ago.

Geneva Collins, Marie Gray, Thelma Reid, and Ethel Young were the four Negro women challenged. W. F. Clark, an interne at St. Agnes, was the fifth.

All five qualified when questioned as to how long they had lived in the State and precinct. All took the oath of intention to support Democratic nominees. None had difficulty in passing the requirement of reading sections of the State constitution. They were not called upon to write. Ethel Young, when questioned as to what party she has been affiliated with in the pa/t replied that she voted the Democratic ticket in Pennsylvania.

Following the examination of the five, Mr. Wheeler and the two judges announced they were satisfied with the eligibility of the Negroes.

Challenges will be made today in Precinct No. 6 and the Fair Grounds Precinct, House Creek Township.

"We are challenging every Negro on the books because we do not want to be accused of playing favorites," said Mr. Griffin. "Although we know that a number of them can read and write, we deny that there are Democrats among them."

Challenges at Precincts 10, 15 and 16, which have the largest number of Negroes o nthe books, will come later this week.

Negroes Issue Statement.

The Voters' League of Raleigh, a Negro organization formed here in April and which now has about 250 members, at a meeting last night authorized a public statement of its position.

Dr. C. A. Dunston is president of the organization, and J. E. Strickland is secretary. The statement, which was made public by Dr. T. L. Love, follows:

"The Voters' League of Raleigh, speaking for the qualified Negro electors of Wake county, wishes to have its position made clear to the people of Wake county.

"We deplore the advantage taken under the law permitting the challenge of qualified electors who are known to possess the necessary qualifications as voters. Many Negroes of known eligibility are subjected to unnecessary and futile examination by persons seeking political advantage and hoping to inject the Negro issue as the traditional scarecrow in local politics. We are not impressed by the sincerity of the challengers because they do not evince any desire to purge the registration books of ineligibles of both races; their only effort seems to be directed against Negro voters and citizens in the exercise of their citizenship rights. What would the white people of Wake county think of us if we challenged the white ineligibles on the registration book of our city and county?

"We equally deplore the registration of Negroes who are not entitled to register and the use of any persons, colored or white, as ward heelers "or hoofers," if any have been used in the recent registration to register unlawfully any Negroes not entitled to vote. The aim of our organization is to facilitate the intelligent registration and voting of qualified Negro electors who possess a measure of civic pride and an urge to participate in the selection of patriotic and public-spirited public officials.

"We believe that the continued and progressive registration of Negro electors proceeds from sources within our own group. These sources are increased education, self-consciousness, a desire to vocalize the needs and aspirations of our group and the incitement of the white press in its periodic appeals to all citizens to exercise their right of suffrage, as well as to bear their responsibilities as citizens. Has it not occurred to the citizens of North Carolina many of whom are taxpayers on income and property, have a new vision of life and the modern meaning of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship?

"We believe in the great Commonwealth of North Carolina and in the security of our institutions. We have set a standard in race relations for the entire South. The majority of the friends of the Negro are Democrats. Why is it a crime for the Negro to seek to vote the triumphant ticket of the major party of the section in which he lives? Why is it strange that he desires to vote for his white friends whom he knows, respects and desires to see elevated at the hands of the electorate? We call upon all qualified Negro electors to appear and answer the challenges placed against them from day to day. Our committees will meet you at each precinct and qualified attorneys have been engaged to safeguard your rights."

Colorado Democ... Six to National Convention

DENVER, Colo. (ANP)—For the first time in the history of the Colorado State Democratic party, a Negro has been selected as an alternate delegate to a National Democratic Convention. The Democratic State Convention with more than 1,000 delegates in attendance, voted to send Octavia B. Lawson, owner of the largest drug store in the state.

6-11-32

The convention, which elected Lawson by an unanimous vote, included a number of other colored delegates—Mrs. Irene Barbee, Harry Sims, S. E. Carey, George Williams, and Mr. Lawson, all of Denver; and O. T. Jackson, of Weld County.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL
JUN 2 1 1932

Negro Democratic League Holds Meeting

Passaic County Negro Democratic league at a called meeting expressed disapproval of an editorial which appeared in one of our city papers recently relative to their politics. The meeing was presided over by Gartand L. Hogans. Committees reported splendid progress in their last week's activities, especially the committee on new membership.

The committee on entertainment headed by Mr. Cox, reminded the membership of the dance to be given at the Duffy league headquarters Friday evening, also of the bus outing to be given to Rockaway beach, Sunday, July 10.

Rev. George B. Riley, standard bearer of the league, urged every district worker and other interested members to meet him at his home, 99 Carroll street, Thursday evening. Theodore Rosenburg and Ed Saltzman, aldermanic candidate of the Fourth ward, are invited and have pledged their presence.

HOLDENVILLE, OKLA.
NEWS
JUN 1 6 1932

Negro Voters Club Reports Increase In Its Membership

The Harding Addition Colored Democratic club has developed a membership of 125 colored voters, W. M. Cain and C. Watkins, members of the finance committee of the club said today.

King and Watkins were receiving donations to help pay the expense of maintaining the club's club house —a vacant residence in the negro section of the city.

The club was organized for the purpose of studying governmental problems and better equipping its members to cast intelligent ballots, King and Watkins said. "We are trying to teach our members that the right to vote is a sacred right and should not be sold for money," they said, adding that the club hopes to dispel the idea that a few "ward healers" control the negro vote and can deliver it to any candidate to whom they are friendly or from whom they receive money. The club meets every Thursday evening in the club house.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.
CAPITAL NEWS
JUN 16 1932
NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB TONIGHT

The Cole County Negro Democratic Club will meet tonight at Washington School, according to the announcement made yesterday by N. B. Cule, president of the club. An invitation has been issued to all Democratic candidates to attend the meeting.

Wants Louisiana to Bar Negro Democrats

NEW ORLEANS (ANP)—Because there is a movement among Negroes to register as Democrats and vote in the Democratic primaries, and this vote might lead to trouble, the Louisiana State Press Association, white, went on record as proposing a change in the legislation of the primary laws which would bar Negroes.

Citizens Order Names Taken Off Jim Crow Committee

Explanations and more explanations poured into The Chicago Defender office this week following publication of comments of a Democratic leader regarding the proposed Jim Crow committee appointed to entertain delegates to the national conventions to meet here this month.

Attorney Wendell E. Green informed this newspaper that he is not a member of the committee, and that the name Wendell Green, which appeared in the list must have referred to some one else. If it was meant to designate him, the lawyer said, his name was used without his knowledge or authority and without consulting him.

Writes to Mayor

Democratic Committeeman Edward M. Sneed of the Third ward states that "as soon as this segregated reception committee was published, including my name without my consent, I addressed letters to Mayor Cermak and Chairman Edward N. Hurley declining to serve and condemning the idea of the body."

Commenting further Mr. Sneed said: "Considering the attitude of the citizens of the South side and especially the interests of my constituents in the Tihrd ward, I am of the opinion that such a committee violates the broad principles of democracy and the liberal spirit of our city.

Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, who apparently knew of the proposal to appoint the sub-committee, had this to say in connection with the matter:

"I trust that if you make further reference to this whole situation you will have in mind the fact that this sub-committee was not created through the efforts of any Colored person whatsoever, nor was it my brain-child at all, and bear in mind that my acceptance of the chairmanship of the sub-committee was conditioned upon the appointment of Colored people on all general city-wide committees, it being unquestionably true that when we are represented on all general committees there could be no charge of Jim Crow in the appointment of a sub-committee whose business it is to aid in the social entertainment of the delegates and visitors to the conventions."

N.C. DEMOCRATS REGISTER AND CAUSE FURORE

Ofays Want All Negroes to Remain Republicans.

2,500 NOW ON RALEIGH BOOKS

But State Had 75,000 Black Voters in 1896.

RALEIGH, N.C.—An increase in the number of colored registered voters from 300 to 3,000 in the four-week registration period just ended, alarmed white Democrats here this week.

Thirty-six years ago, just after the Civil War period, 75,000 colored persons not only registered but voted in North Carolina.

Violence, the Ku Klux Klan and the Simmons Red Shirts so terrorized and murdered colored persons seeking to vote that by 1930 the number had shrunk to a few hundreds.

Despite the fact that Raleigh has 24,000 colored people, 16,000 of whom are of voting age, only 582 registered and qualified to vote in 1920. In Asheville, 150 registered; Durham, 600; Shelby, 4; Winston-Salem, 326; Greensboro, 600.

The Raleigh News and Observer of May 21 said editorially:

Those Negroes who can qualify under the Constitution have a right to register and to vote. It is guaranteed by the laws and the Constitution. But 99 per cent of the Negroes have always been Republicans and should be protected in their right, if qualified under the Constitution, to vote in the Republican primary.

But they have no more right to vote in a Democratic primary than a Baptist has to vote in the selection of a bishop in an Episcopal connvention.

Any Democrat who encourages the registration of Negroes to vote in a Democratic primary, or acquiesces in such practice, is helping to open a Pandora's box of evils. More than that: He is trying to destroy the great victory won under the leadership of Aycock and Simmons in 1898 and in 1900.

Self - respecting Republicans, whether Negroes or white men, will not attempt to vote in a Democratic primary. The other sort ought not to be permited to do so.

Tribune Replies

To this H. I. Fontellio-Nanton, editor of the Carolina *Tribune*, a local weekly, replies.

We seriously take the *News and Observer* to task when it assumes that any citizen qualified to vote should be told how and for which party this vote should be cast. We condemn in no uncertain terms the cowardly method by which the editor tried to hide his real meaning. We would like to advise him here and now that Negroes in this state intend to vote, are going to vote, and that they are now wise enough to make their votes count.

The editor stated that the only way to "wipe out that stain (meaning Negroes registering) is through a systematic challenge of all those who are unqualified."

The Negroes of this city welcome such a challenge. We stand for right and justice; if there are those not eligible to vote, then they should be challenged. However, we would like to remind the editor that what is good for the goose is also good for the gander. If there are Negroes on the books who are not eligible to vote, then there are just as many and more whites in the same fix.

In the last Senatorial election in Rowan County a bumptious registrar who entertained the same opinion as our worthy editor of the *News and Observer*, refused to register a qualified member of the race, and for this high handed attitude, Judge Hayes of the federal court, imposed a fine and jail sentence on this worthy keeper of white supremaey after he was found guilty.

The cause of the uproar is traced to D. B. Harrison and J. H. Brown, white Democratic candidates for sheriff, against the present incumbent N. T. Turner.

Harrison and Brown accuse Sheriff Turner of getting out the colored vote and registering it as Democratic.

They said that only 40,000 white persons are registered and perhaps only two-thirds of them will vote. Any large colored vote, they declared, will give colored people the balance of power and a large share in naming the winning candidate inasmuch as the whites are evenly divided.

CHESTER, PA. TIMES

JUN 20 1932

ONE THING SOUTH, ANOTHER NORTH

It is commonly reported in political circles that a special effort is to be made in the coming campaign to swing the Negro vote into the Democratic column. Colored Democratic Clubs are being organized in all the cities of the north wherever there is a large Negro population, and the greatest efforts are being made to prove to the Negro voters that the Democratic party is their friend and that they must no longer give their support to the Republican party.

But that activity, it may be noted, is all in the northern states. Away down south, indeed not so far down south, the attitude of Democratic leaders toward the Negro is very different indeed. In these southern states the effort they are making is not to get them into the Democratic party, but to keep them out. In Texas, for example, although the United States Supreme Court recently for the second time affirmed the right of the Negro voter to participate in Democratic primaries, yet the Democratic State Convention pulls out another substitute to prohibit the Negro from taking part in the primary. This Convention repealed all regulations not in conformity with the Court decision and announced that "all White Democrats otherwise qualified are eligible to vote at the Democratic primary." This is plainly in violation of the spirit of the Supreme Court decision and it shows the extent to which Democrats are willing to go to prevent Negro voters from coming into their party in the southern states.

But Texas is not alone in this Democratic attitude. In all the southern states Negroes are made clearly to understand they are not wanted in the Democratic party. In North Carolina, for example, Josephus Daniels, member of President Woodrow Wilson's cabinet said recently in the columns of his paper, the Raleigh News-Observer:

"In no southern state are Negroes permitted to have a voice in naming the Democratic nominee. They are all Republicans and always vote the Republic ticket when that party has any chance of success. The Negro belongs in the Republican primary. The best ones of that race will not seek admission to the primary of a party to which they do not belong, and which will not accept them and the others should not be permitted to do so. This applies to Raleigh and all other places in North Carolina. If registrars in any other place have so far failed in protecting the White Supremacy Party as to permit Negroes to register, their names should be removed from the Democratic side and placed on the Republican side, where they belong. They should not be allowed to vote in the selection of Democratic candidates."

In view of this attitude, it would seem as if self respecting northern Negroes would reach the conclusion that since, if they lived in the south, they would not be permitted to join the Democratic party, they could very well afford to stay out of it in the north.

HERALD
Clinton, N. Ca

JUN 2 1932

Negro is Learning

The negro democrats of West Virginia held a statewide meeting at Charleston over the week end and laid plans for an extensive campaign thru out the state. The keynote address presented the necessity for a division of the negro vote in the state if the colored people expect to get rights and privileges to which they are entitled.

It was pointed out that the negro is the only group which usually casts its vote for one party alone and the dangers resulting from such a procedure were shown in a convincing manner.

The G. O. P. long has used the negro vote as it wished in the Mountain state often to the disadvantage of the colored race.—Parkersburg Sentinel.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 28 1932

Six Negroes in Delegations

Sit as Alternates as Democratic Convention Opens

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP).—For the first time—so party leaders say—there are six Negro alternate delegates to a Democratic convention. The annalists also declare that only once before has a Negro alternate been sent to a Democratic party confab. That was in 1924, but the absence of the regular delegate gave him that coveted place. He was a New Yorker.

Two of the Negro alternates this year also are from New York, two from Kansas, one from Colorado, one from West Virginia and one from Illinois.

Party Affiliation:

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS
AUG 4 1932

Negro Democrats Await Opening of Headquarters

The Rev. George Bert Riley standard bearer of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league at the association's regular weekly meeting on Tuesday night, told the members that matters relative to the incorporation papers and the new headquarters, 140 Governor street, were in fine shape.

The keys to the club's new headquarters were turned over to Hughie Cox, one of the trustees. Painting, decorating and minor repairing are under way, and as soon as County Chairman Charles V. Duffy can be reached, the league will hold its formal opening.

President Garland L. Hogans announced that until the new headquarters was ready, the regular weekly meetings would be suspended.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST-STANDARD
JUL 31 1932

LEAGUE INDORSES DEMOCRAT SLATE

The national Democratic ticket of Roosevelt and Garner and the candidacy of Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for governor received indorsement last night of the Negro Progressive Voters league of Onondaga county at a meeting at 714 South McBride street.

The organization, the latest political group to make its appearance in Syracuse, is headed by J. Luther Sylvahn, graduate law student of the University of Buffalo. James L. Gibbs is temporary secretary.

The group was organized about two weeks ago as a non-partisan organization desiring to establish political principles and to take the lead in Onondaga Negro politics. A mass meeting is planned by the league to which a nationally prominent speaker will be invited.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE
JUL 28 1932

FORM ROOSEVELT CLUB

Efforts are being made to organize a negroes Roosevelt-for-President club here and a meeting, sponsored by those boosting the club, will be held in the home of Mrs. Lulu E. Hill, at 807 North Water today at 8 p. m. All negroes who are interested in a Roosevelt-for-President club are invited to attend.

COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN
JUL 29 1932

300 JOIN NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Resolution Is Adopted to Back McLemore for Congressman

Since its organization two weeks ago, the membership of the Negro Democratic Club has increased from 124 to 300. Last night the club made arrangements to begin the registration of voters in each precinct this morning. Plans were discussed to hold a mass rally Aug. 25, which will include a speakers' program and a picnic.

During the meeting, which was held at the home of its president, James Brashears, 101 Pendleton Street, the organization unanimously adopted a resolution to support Joseph L. McLemore of St. Louis. He is the only Negro running for Congressman-at-large on the Democratic ticket.

To organize the voters, a committee of arrangements and one for entertainment were formed. The former committee includes: Chairman, Paul Turner; Hubbard Phillips Verne Jackman, Charles Williams Herbert Wade, Mrs. Caroline Williams. Mrs Lilly Mae Brashears. Mrs Mamie Woods, and Miss Edna Donald.

The entertainment committee is made up of the following members: Chairman, Clyde A. Buckner; Silas Booth, Alfred Woods, the Rev. William Bell of the Second Christian Church, Forrest Perkins, Mrs. Eugenie Moore, Mrs. Evallee Henderson, and Mrs. Myrtle Campbell.

New York American
AUG 1 1932

Colored Democrats Plan Benefit Social

An evening social and entertainment will be given by the Amalgamated Clubs of Colored Democracy of the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, to raise expenses for delegates to the "Roosevelt-Garner Day" celebration.

STANDARD UNION
Bklyn - N.Y.
JUL 31 1932

COLORED GROUPS UNITE

Two Kings Political Clubs Endorse Democratic Ticket.

The regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, Inc. and the Frederick Douglas Democratic Club of the 11th A. D. have decided to consolidate, according to an announcement made yesterday. The organizations will concentrate their efforts toward increasing the Democratic enrollment of colored voters.

The consolidation was agreed upon at a conference of representatives of the Douglas Club included Demcy Brimage, president; Clarence Wilson, executive member, and Mrs. Alston, secretary. The association was represented by Wesley Young, executive member; Oscar W. Fulcher, chairman of the board of governors; Joseph Drake, Miss Gladys Cox and Charles A. Johnson.

The members adopted a resolution endorsing the Democratic national ticket and the Democratic national platform.

C. N. LOVE DENIES IMPORT OF STORY

Charles N. Love, a contributing editor of The Houston Informer denied this week the import of a news release sent out by the Capital News Service of Washington which was extensively published in Negro papers last week, that local Democratic political foes attempted to set his home on fire here several nights ago.

On the contrary, Mr. Love claims that they were fraternal, rather than political foes. "They must have been some of my U. B. F. members," the veteran newspaper man, who has retired from the profession, stated.

to alleviate his present condition."

After this announcement the minister asked the deacon to take up the collection. The organist played the first chord of a hymn and the music sweetly floated through the audience.

Then to the surprise of everyone assembled, one of the officers of the church called for silence. The audience which was astonished listened to the vilification of the minister, who is a Democrat. The officer continued, making a first class Republican speech.

When he concluded, another brother took the floor and began a tirade on the minister more viperish than the first speaker.

One sister joined a few other members of the church in shouting "amen." Another, more elated over the new turn in the affairs of St. John's, was loud with her approval and urged the speaker to "burn 'em up." "Put it to 'em," she screeched.

The minister whose patience, by this time had become exhausted, arose and quieted the speaker.

Dr. W. A. Jones then took the floor. He told the congregation that since the N. A. A. C P. was a nonpartisan organization and e various speakers on their program sought to place authentic information before the people on all matters of vital interest to the race as a whole, that from the expression of the officers of the church, St. John's did not desire to be host to the local N. A. A. C. P.

The congregation remained passive—but the brothers and sisters say "the Lord's supper was just plumb forgotten."

—And the Lord's Supper Was "Just Plumb Forgotten"

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH
AUG 8 1932

SALINA, Kas.—(Special) — Sunday night's service at the St. John's Baptist church didn't end as peacefully as expected nor as peacefully as usual.

And the congregation is 'just sort of divided on the actions of two of the brethren" as one sister puts it. It all happened like a bolt out of a clear sky—much to the surprise of the deacons and staid members of St. John's.

The minister had finished a masterly discourse on "brotherly love." The congregation was about to partake of the Lord's Supper. Announcements for the coming week had been called for.

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. had an announcement. It was putting on a program on Sunday, August 14 and out-of-town speakers had been invited to appear. The local minister would be on the program and would speak on "The Negro's obligation to vote

who resigned upon his appointment to the bench, and will hear addresses by Kenney and State Senator William H. J. Ely of Rutherford; Harvey Rothberg of Plainfield, vice-president of the New Jersey Veterans League; State Committeewoman Clara B. Ferry, Teaneck; John H. Doscher, Ridgefield Park Democratic leader; Angelo Rinaldi, vice-president of the Englewood Democratic Club, and John Moles, Fort Lee.

An aggressive campaign for the election of state, county and municipal candidates will be opened at the Englewood Colored Democratic Club's meeting next Tuesday night. Speakers at that time will include James L. Bried, new president of the Englewood Democracy; Dr. Valentine Ruch, party leader in the city; James Bright, Hackensack colored leader, and Kenney.

Arrangements were completed last night for a baseball game between the Englewood Orioles and the Orange Black Sox, to be played next Sunday at Englewood Stadium. Proceeds will go to the club's campaign fund. Kenney is to be guest of honor at the game.

COLORED DEMOCRATS POSTPONE MEETING

Englewood Group to Attend Boosters' Session Tonight

Esby Robinson, president of the Englewood Colored Democratic Club, has postponed the club's meeting from tomorrow night to next Tuesday night. Members will meet at the Englewood avenue clubhouse at 7:30 tomorrow night, however, to attend a session of the Eastern Bergen Democratic Boosters at Fort Lee Borough Hall, which will open the congressional campaign of Edward A. Kenney in the east end of the county.

The Boosters are to elect a new president to succeed Judge A. Demorest DelMar, of Englewood

FT. WAYNE, IND.
NEWS SENTINEL
AUG 8 1932

A Democratic speaker in Chicago, the other day, said the Negro could no longer be fooled by the Republican Party's "Lincoln ballyhoo." The modern Negro, he said, isn't interested in an issue as dead as the Emancipation Proclamation. Perhaps not. But the modern Negro isn't apt to forget that, in the event of Democratic victory next November, and in the event that anything should happen to Roosevelt, the next President of the United States would be a typical Texan.

EDITORIAL

THE DEMOCRATIC PICNIC

Gary American 8-13-32

THE Democrats of Lake county held their pre-election campaign picnic last Sunday at Wicker Park. Among the picnickers were a number of ur group. The hospitality was fair; the eats were scarce and the entertainment nauseating. The program committee used poor judgment when they presented a quartet that sang a parody on the thieving preacher. They changed the words from preacher to nigger. I. E. "Some folks say a nigger won't steal; I caught a nigger in my cornfield."

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
HOME NEWS

AUG 16 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO ORGANIZE CLUE

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Arrangements for the formation of such a club were discussed at a mass meeting Sunday night at the Frenchie home.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

AUG 7 - 1932

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The organization, which is composed of Negroes, also named E. Boyd, vice president; Viola Simmons, clerk; H. A. Mills, assistant clerk, and S. Mills, treasurer. More than 132 residents of the colony are members of the organization.

STATE JOURNAL
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

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A state convention of the Negro Democratic organization will be held August 23 at Palmer school.

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CALL

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Ceremony Will Be Held on Saturday Evening, August 20.

All arrangements are completed for the opening of the new headquarters of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, Inc. The new headquarters is located at 140 Governor street and Saturday evening, Aug. 20, is the date set for the occasion. Many local outstanding Democrats and representatives from the Duffy league, Joelson-for-Congress club, Fourth Ward Democratic club, First Ward Democratic club, Central Democratic club, Barnert league, the Women's auxiliary of the Duffy league and others will attend.

The occasion will be presided over by the county chairman, Charles V. Duffy. The principal speakers will be Judge Harry L. Joelson, candidate for congress; Harry Behrman, freeholder; Edward H. Saltzman, for alderman of Fourth ward; Harry F. Weiss and Miss Margaret I. Finn. After the program refreshments will be served.

Rev. George B. Riley is the standard-bearer of the league, and Garland L. Hogans is president.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER

Atlanta Independent

The working people of the country and industry in general are more interested in something constructive that means jobs, wages and profits.

Atlanta Ga.

Strangely, the Democratic party has completely ignored labor in its platform. It has ignored all protection for the wage earner's salary. Tariff for revenue only is offered, which, of course means starvation wages. There is nothing in the platform about immigration; in fact, it is silent on the subject, probably because Tammany and Frank Hague both want the bars let down.

9-2-32

No constructive plan is offered to rehabilitate industry, and unemployment relief, either by a dole or jobs, is also ignored.

The coal miner, the mill worker, those in the textile industry, copper, oil and lumber are not offered a single thing, except tariff reduction.

The Democratic party has staked its all apparently on the repeal of the Eeighteenth Amendment and modification of the Volstead Act to permit light wines and beer.

It is true that the American Federation of Labor has in its program the return of light wine and beer, but everything else that the A. F. of L. advocates and stands for the Democratic party is silent upon in its platform. It is, therefore, quite apparent that the big interests, or Wall Street, dictated the platform which is in line with the policy to squeeze wages down to the lowest point in many years.

The farmers also are offered little or nothing, and they are already, like labor, up in arms. The issue of jobs and bread and butter is the great issue before the whole world and it cannot be case aside for the issue of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, with which Congress alone can deal.

THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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When a Negro votes the democratic ticket, he invites the condemnation of 90 per cent of his race. This ought not to be so, but it is true none the less. This situation is largely true because the Negro has always regarded the Democratic Party as his organized and inveterate enemy and cannot understand how a Negro can vote because it has stood only for his ruin and undoing.

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What has Garner done, except to sanction lynching and disfranchisement in Texas? It was just a few days ago that the democrats passed a resolution in Texas to disregard the decision of the United States Supreme Court and shut the Negro out of the democratic primaries in Texas. Can any Negro vote the democratic ticket in the face of this record? Verily not.

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Contest Of Colored Vote In Gubernatorial Primary Lost By The Lily Whites.

St. Louis Mo.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1 — (ANP)—Members of the state executive committee of the Democratic party of Tennessee, resolved themselves into a state primary board Wednesday, heard the contest of Lewis E. Pope, defeated gubernatorial candidate, against Hill McAlister, the winner by 9,500 votes, and voted 31 to 7 that Pope's contest was without merit and that McAllister be supported as the nominee.

The Negro vote was the issue between the two men.

Accused Of Illegal Voting

Pope and Patterson, throughout the primary campaign, with the newspaper which supported them, conducted a slanderous campaign against illegal voting. They took a violent stand against admitting the Negro to the Democratic party. McAlister fought his campaign along the broad grounds of refusing to accept illegal votes by whomever they might be cast, white or black.

On the basis of this stand, he received the bulk of the Negro vote in both Shelby and Davidson counties, the two largest counties in the state. In other counties there was Negro support for Pope and Patterson and some work was done for both the anti-Negro candidates by Negro leaders affianced to the state machine.

McAlister won with a narrow margin of less than 10,000 votes. There are 31,500 Negroes registered in the Democratic party in Shelby county. It is therefore easy to assume that their votes were the positive deciding factor in making McAlister the nominee.

Sought To Win By Affidavits

In his contest presentation Wednesday and in the arguments, Pope's counsel sought to have the primary board condemn the voting of Negroes in the Democratic primary as illegal. Scores of affidavits, collected from prejudiced whites in Shelby and Davidson counties, were submitted attesting to the illegality of procedure in the voting of Negroes and hundreds of pictures obtained by newspapers, purporting to show that undue influence was used to get the Negro to the polls and that

Democratic nominee and then members of the primary board present Republican in the general election could be prevailed upon to uphold the prejudiced plea of Pope. He showed that Memphis precincts were white, even precincts supporting Al Smith in 1928 Three of these were men and four were Negro precincts and that the were women.

McAlister's counsel chief of whom Negro vote was any more tainted than that of the same class of whites.

Rebuts Charge

Pope Charles Bryan of Memphis, pre- sented each point raised by Pope's adherents was technical and that whereever there was the slight- est virtue in any point, the same effect might be taken out in dis-

Hoover precincts were mon- He also submitted figures to dis- though Bob Church, powerful color- leader, was one of the Hoover leaders.

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Party Affiliation

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUL 21 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS DIDN'T INDORSE HAY

W. H. Holloman, president, and E. V. Mosee vice president of the Central Colored Democratic Organization, announced yesterday that Charles M. Hay, Democrat, had not been indorsed for United States Senator, as was erroneously stated. The man who gave the information, they said, had nothing to do with the organization.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

JUL 20 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS MEET

The Negro Democratic league held a rally at the Greenwood avenue police substation last night which was attended by about 400 Negroes and Democratic candidates for county and state offices. Benjamin F. Butler was chairman of the meeting and R. M. Burton was master of ceremonies.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

JUL 18 1932

COLORED DEMOS RALLY

Several Prominent Speakers to Address Fifth District Meeting Here

The Colored Young Men's Democratic club is sponsoring two big political meetings for this week, the more important of which will be a rally of Fifth district young men's Democratic clubs to be held in the open at Washington and Thirteenth Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Several prominent speakers will be on the Wednesday night program, including Josepn McDowell of Kansas City, Kan., former president of the Young Men's Democratic clubs of Kansas; Dorsey Green, Kansas City, president of the Jeffersonian league of Kansas; Mrs. Galena Hogan French, Topeka, vice president of the Jeffersonian league; William H. Williamson, president of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club here, and Charles S. Bettis, chairman of the Jeffersonian league.

All Democratic candidates are invited to speak on their platforms at the club's regular meeting Tuesday at 8:30 p. m.

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 20 1932

NEGRO NEWSPAPER WILL SUPPORT DEMS

Takes Stand Despite Barring of Race From Primaries

The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, a weekly negro newspaper, has announced that it will support the democratic ticket in the November general election.

This support, the paper said in an editorial, will be given the party ticket despite the fact that the Texas state convention passed a resolution barring negroes from the party primaries.

"The Informer and Freeman believes that the platform adopted by the national democratic convention in Chicago takes higher ground in the cause of human liberty and in the struggle for the realization of the Jeffersonian principle of' equal rights to all, special privileges to none,' than that of the platform of any political party with the slightest chance of election, since Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency of the United States," the paper said in listing 10 reasons why it had taken such a stand.

On the practical side, the paper said, is included the fact that the race will be bettering itself by supporting the party which is in control in Texas and in the South.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

JUL 20 1932

COLORED DEMOS RALLY

Outstanding Speakers to Address Mass Meeting Tonight

Outstanding colored speakers of Kansas will address an open air mass meeting of colored voters to be held at 8 p. m. today at the corner of Washington and Thirteenth under auspices of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club and the young women's unit. It is estimated the crowd will number 800.

The keynote address will be delivered by Joe McDowell of Kansas City. Mrs. Galena Hogan French of Topeka will speak on "Woman's Part in Politics." Other speakers will be Charles S. Bettis, executive secretary of the club, and William H. Williamson, president. All state and county Democratic candidates will be introduced.

Honorary membership cards were mailed today to Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential nominee, and Governor Harry Woodring. They were voted into membership at the club's regular meeting last night.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JUL 14 1932

Colored Democrats of Lafayette Elect

Officers of the Lafayette Colored Democratic Club were re-elected last night at a meeting held at the home of the president, Leroy Robinson, 468 Pacific Av. They are Robinson, president; Luke Foukes, first vice-president; Benjamin Baker, second vice-president; John Smith, recording secretary; Walter Saunders, financial secretary; M. E. Harrison, treasurer, and Zion Clayton, sergeant-at-arms.

Lincoln Clark, local colored Democratic leader, was a guest at the meeting and installed the officers for the coming term. The session was well attended.

COLUMBUS, O.
DISPATCH

JUL 12 1932

DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO MEET

The 7th Ward Colored Democratic club will meet at the home of Mrs. Peters, 237 North 19th street, Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

COLUMBIA, MO.
MISSOURIAN

JUL 11 1932

NEGROES ORGANIZE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Membership in County Is 124—Brashears Made President

The Boone County Negro Democratic Club, an organization the object of which is the general race improvement, has been organized James Brashears was elected president.

The organization started through the efforts of Ernest O. Boone, Kansas City Negro educator, who has been in Columbia for two weeks and who expects to remain until the middle of August to further the work of the club. The present membership is 124 and efforts will be made during the next ten days to swell this membership.

Before the organization was attempted, Boone stated that he consulted with several prominent Democrats of the city. These, Boone said, gave encouragement to the work the Negro club was attempting.

Officers of the club are: President, James Brashears; vice-president, Arch Williams; secretary, Austin Freeman; assistant secretary, Dr. W. M. Livingston; and treasurer, John David Moore.

"The club expects to co-operate with the city and county committees in the primaries and to follow their endorsements as far as possible," Boone said today. In stating the reasons for organizing, Boone said:

"We the members of the Negro race are seeing the light of a new day. During the rapid progress of modern times, we feel it our duty to give to the communities in which we live our best acts as citizens. We must be able to support the progressive candidates who have broad and human views—the party that forgets not the ones who put them in power.

"We will support Roosevelt for these reasons: First and paramount, because his first thought after being nominated was of us, 'the forgotten man.' He has pledged to direct his energies to the relief of the forgotten man at the bottom of the ladder and if there ever were any forgotten people it is the laboring class of white people and the Negro.

"Secondly:—Because we live in an agricultural community and are dependent upon the prosperity of that class of people for our own good times.

"The Republican party has fostered the interest of the Industrial East against the interest of the Agricultural West. Since our people are poor people and live in the West we should identify ourselves with the members of the class to which we necessarily belong, the laboring class of people, farmers, both white and black and the Negroes as a race have so many interests in common that they should act.

"Collectively because 'in unison there is strength.' When all prejudices of the past shall be laid aside and the white man and the black man shall intelligently cast his vote there will be a new day for the agricultural west and south.

"With the sound principles for the human interests of the forgotten man as announced lies the salvation of our nation in such a leader as Franklin D. Roosevelt."

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JUL 13 1932

Robinson Heads Colored Democrats

ENGLEWOOD—Esby Robinson has been elected president of the Englewood Colored Democratic Club, South Van Brunt St. and Englewood Av.

Robinson defeated James Chapman for the office in a spirited contest.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

JUL 14 1932

Clark Expects 1,000 Colored Democrats Will Honor Roosevelt

Lincoln Clark, leader of Jersey City's colored Democracy and president of Hudson County's Federated Clubs of Colored Democracy, expects to have more than 1,000 in line at Hudson County's Roosevelt Day at Sea Girt.

Clark, since taking up the duties of leadership a month ago, succeeding the late Gilbert Brown, has been hard at work, looking after the needs of his people who are out of work and he says there are many of them. He has part of his organization working as a committee to investigate all needy cases and report those in dire distress who are too proud to let their plight be known, Clark says.

"Linc," as Clark is known to the thousands who come and go throughout the year at the Court House, where he is on the custodial staff, is an enthusiast about any work he undertakes. He is numbered among the best public speakers of New Jersey's colored people and travels all over the state in the interests of his party candidates. Those who know him intimately say he is one of the few workers who do it for the good of the party and has never been known to put in an expense account.

A testimonial dinner is to be given Clark in the near future by his friends and associates and it is expected that at that time formal announcement of his appointment as colored leader will be made.

That Jersey City's colored Democrats are a factor to be reckoned with in local politics is indicated by the fact that their voting strength is more than 10,000.

"South Carolina" Thomas S. Harten Proclaimed Greatest Political Leader In Brooklyn Today

Multitude Turned Away From Meeting Of "Roosevelt For President Club"

By CHESTER R. THOMAS

Prominent lawyers, ministers, doctors, college graduates and Congressman Emanuel Celler of the 10th District have identified themselves and pledged their support to the "Roosevelt for President Club," founded by the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, militant pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb and Franklin avenues, Brooklyn

Meetings of the organization which has the distinction of being the first political unit, white or black in the State of New York to be formed solely for the election of Roosevelt for president, were held last Wednesday night at the Dunbar Centre Building, 609 Herkimer street, and again Thursday night at the Holy Trinity Baptist Church. The founder and president of this great movement is the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, president of the National Afro Protective League and regional vice-president of the Baptist Convention of America.

Attacks Amsterdam News.

Hundreds of other citizens in all walks of life joined hands and entered a bitter protest against what Dr. Harten termed a malicious and biased attack which appeared in last week's edition of the Amsterdam News on the organization and upon the integrity of the fearless pastor who has often been referred to as "South Carolina's fighting Tom Harten."

Dr. Harten levied his attack upon the Brooklyn reporter and openly stated that if it was the policy of the Amsterdam News to tear down rather than build up, to hinder rather than to advance the status of the black folks of Brooklyn, then he would rather see 12 rattlesnakes in his home than a single copy of that periodical.

The organization also condemned the efforts of Attorney Clarence Wilson for his unfounded and uncalled for attack on the officers of this movement.

Harten Offered Leadership

Dr. Harten stated that it was not his aim to obtain the leadership of Brooklyn and that the only reason why he accepted the presidency was that he felt that he could marshall more Negroes together in a shorter space of time than any one else.

In speaking of this movement, the fearless minister said, "I seek no honor—all I want is to be of service to my race. I am accused of being an egoist, selfish and seeking honors and for that purpose my enemies claim I have established this organization. They forget I'm the pastor of the largest colored church in Brooklyn with a membership of over 3,500. There is no job big enough that any political party can give me. I have the biggest position in the world—working for Jesus Christ."

Condemns Present Leaders

Continuing Dr. Harten stated: "What Brooklyn needs is a leadership above the bread and butterlic in general is invited. line and I shall devote my efforts toward obtaining that status." He also mentioned the fact that the so-called leaders of Brooklyn could never be located when the rights of black folks are being infringed upon.

Said he: "Where were these hollering demons when the Negro womanhood of Brooklyn called for someone to go to the front and fight their battle? Where were these peanut, panhandling, selfish, political leaders of this borough when black men were beaten by heartless policemen and Negro families were being dispossessed daily? No they played the part of the ground hog when he sees his shadow.

Advises Followers

"Vote for men and measures and not politics and creeds. I'm not tied to any political party and as long as there is breath in my body, Ishall never attempt to make political slaves out of my people."

He stated that this was not a temporary organization but a permanent one. Through the channel of this movement, the leadership in every district in Brooklyn shall be reorganized and new leaders selected.

Officers Of Club

Other speakers at this meeting were Congressman Emanuel Celler, Attorney Lennie George, Wilmer Lucas, Dr. Paul Jones, Dr. Critchlow, Henry Newbie, leader of the 5th Assembly, and numerous others.

The officers of the club are Dr. T. S. Harten, president; Attorney Lennie George, first vice-president; Henry Newbie, second vice-president; Jeanette Knight, corresponding secretary; Chester Thomas, recording secretary and Dr. Paul Jones, treasurer.

Another mammoth meeting was held Tuesday night, July 26 at Holy Trinity Church at which time many prominent speakers appeared on the program.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

JUL 13 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS WILL HEAR WOODRING

Governor Harry Woodring will address members of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club at 8:30 p. m. today at 615 North Main. Colored citizens from El Dorado, Wellington, Newton and Wichita are expected to attend and the pub-

Dr. William J. Thompkins, president of the Colored National Democratic association and editor of the Kansas City American, also will speak. A number of Democratic leaders of Wichita will be present.

MILITANT PASTOR

DR. THOMAS S. HARTEN, founder of the "Roosevelt for President Club," who has been acclaimed Brooklyn's Greatest Leader.

PASADENA, CAL.
STAR-NEWS

JUL 20 1932

FAVORS F. D. ROOSEVELT

Editor of The Star-News—After a diligent and exhaustive study of the present administration, the chief executive and his attitude toward the working man in general and the Negro in particular, I feel impelled to write my views. I am led to do this especially because of the disposition demonstrated by the policy he at once put into practice at the very beginning of his administration some three and one-half years ago; that of ousting national committeemen who were Negroes; by eliminating Negro federal appointees as rapidly as was possible so to do; his elimination of Negro military units and many other phases in his administration distasteful to the Negro. Last but by far not least, is the insidious effrontery of that "splinter" (not plank) injected into the present Republican platform pledging "friendliness for the Negro." This declaration simply means to us, that the party declares the Negro less than a citizen, that the "friendliness" of the party should suffice.

I would like to go a little further by reminding the local Republicans that their line of endeavor is obsolete and entirely out of harmony with the ideas of the thinking Negro of Pasadena, and I wish to say here and now the thinking Negro is going to dominate the ~~Negro vote~~ in Pasadena, as elsewhere, in the coming election. I have personally been in touch with the situation (political) in Pasadena for a great many years but I can't remember a single instance that a Negro has had any political consideration, after the election, in all of that time.

I have, therefore, taken these means to announce to all concerned, I feel it to the best interests of the Negro of Pasadena and of all America for that matter, to disregard Mr. Hoover in the coming campaign, to stress all and every energy possible to the end that he be replaced by a wiser statesman, a more sagacious executive and a better type of man. All these characteristics are embodied in the personality of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the people's choice, who is certain, through the overwhelming vote of the Negro, throughout the United States, to be the next President of this Nation. I accordingly, invite all friends, coworkers and erstwhile colleagues to work and vote with me for the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and a local Republican ticket.

OSCAR D. OVERR.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JUL 18 1932

CENTRAL NEGRO DEMOCRATS INDORSE WILSON IN RACE

Francis M. Wilson was indorsed for Governor by the Central Negro Democratic Organization at a meeting yesterday afternoon. W. H. Holloman is president and Carl Glass secretary of the organization.

Albuquerque, N. Mex.
EVE. JOURNAL

JUL 15 1932

NEGROES ORGANIZE

Negroes organized a Roosevelt democratic club of Bernalillo county at a meeting Friday night at 900 South John street. The following officers were elected: J. R. Taylor, president; J. J. Silico, vice president; A. A. Leake, secretary; A. W. Wever, treasurer.

PATERSON, N. J
CALL

JUL 22 1932

Negro Democratic League Incorporates

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league, of 130 Governor street, filed a certificate of incorporation in County Clerk Lloyd B. Marsh's office yesterday afternoon, naming Lawyer Edward H. Saltzman, of 129 Market street, as its statutory agent, and the following, all of Paterson, as its trustees:

Clifford M. Gordon, Louis G. Johnson, Wergile Reed, Henry Moore and George B. Riley.

Political - 1932

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

DEC 27 1932

SOUTHERN DOMINATION MENACED IN HOUSE

A revolution in the Democratic Party was accomplished in the November election when a larger number of Northern and Western Democrats than Southern Democrats were elected to the House of Representatives.

Ever since the Civil War, the Southern Democrats, because of their numbers, have dominated the Democratic membership of the House and Senate. In so far as the next Senate is concerned, the South will still dominate. But its control of the House has been lost and this is a good thing for the Democratic Party as a whole.

The Northern Democrats have been greatly handicapped in the past by the domination of the South in the party councils. This is particularly true of the Negro vote. While the Negroes in the North have been inclined more and more to make common cause with the Democracy in local elections, the domination of the South in the party has still kept them Nationally in the Republican Party.

But aside from the Negro vote, the attitude of the South on Prohibition has alienated many white Democrats in the North. Truth to tell, there is little sympathy between Northern and Southern Democrats. There are great differences particularly in religion between the Southern and Northern Democrats and this was brought home to the consciousness of the North in the Presidential election of 1928.

There was a greater affinity between the North and South prior to the Civil War, but as a result largely of the great immigration from Europe during the seventies and eighties of the last century this affinity has greatly decreased.

It is reported from Washington that an effort is being made by the Northern and Western Democratic members of the House to control the Speakership and the committee chairmanships by preventing the election of a Southern Democrat for Speaker. The South has had the Speakership whenever the Democrats were in control ever since the Civil War and it is not unreasonable for the North and West to ask the South to give way to a Northern or Western Democrat this time. The South, as usual, has one or more candidates for the Speakership. The Western Democracy has a candidate in Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, a veteran in years of service. Mr. O'Connor, of this State, is said to be the candidate of the Northern Democracy. Unless the Northern and Western Democrats unite on a single candidate, there is grave danger that the South, although numerically inferior, will again carry off the prize.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

DEC 20 1932

Negro Democrats Meet This Evening

B. H. Williams, of Englewood Will Be Principal Speaker.

The regular weekly meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic League will be held this evening at the league's headquarters, 140 Governor street. Every member of the organization is urged to be present to hear B. H. Williams, of Englewood, who will be the principal speaker.

The advisory committee, headed by Mrs. Sadie Griffin and the entertainment committee, headed by Emanuel Hudson, are requested to be on hand very early as arrangements for the election of officers to be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, must be completed, also the Christmas dinner to be given Thursday evening, Dec. 29.

The league's headquarters is opened every afternoon and evening and a social program is rendered every Saturday evening with music furnished.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

DEC 16 1932

Negro Democrats Plan Registration

Officers Of Negro Political Group Chosen At Meeting Last Night

Plans were laid by Lynchburg Negro democratic leaders last night to hold a mass meeting after the Christmas holidays at which all Negro voters will be urged to register.

The meeting was held at Humbles Hall at which officers of the Negro Democratic Club for the coming year were elected. It is hoped that a thousand members of the race will pay their poll taxes and register so that they will be eligible to participate in the gubernatorial and general assembly elections next summer, K. S. Long, president said.

A decided change in sentiment among the Negroes with regard to party affiliations has been noted since the November elections, he said, many hitherto republican voters switching over to the democratic party.

A Negro over ninety years old voted the democratic ticket in November for the first time since the race was given the franchise, the club president said. Others are coming over to the liberal side.

Other officers chosen are J. H. Williams, vice chairman; S. R. Polk, secretary and Rev. J. E. Blackmore, treasurer

KANSAS CITY, MO.
TIMES

NOV 25 1932

NEGRO FACTIONS IN ROW

SUPERINTENDENCY OF GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2 IS THE CAUSE.

Hall Followers Say Post Left by Dr. D. M. Miller Should Not Be Given to Another Welch Man.

A contest within the Pendergast section of the Democratic party between the followers of Casimir J. Welch and Preble Hall for the appointment of a successor to Dr. D. M. Miller, who resigned Tuesday as superintendent of General hospital No. 2, has been started.

Dr. Miller, a Welch follower, has been in charge of the hospital since August, 1930. He succeeded Dr. Howard M. Smith, a Hall appointee who had served in the position four years. The change was made after Welch had insisted the place belonged to his faction.

The superintendency, along with the majority of about seventy other jobs at the hospital, has been turned over to the Welch faction due to Welch's control of nineteen Negro precincts. The followers of Hall, who has control of a smaller number of Negro precincts, are claiming there are about thirty other Negro precincts that should be considered. They are urging that the appointment be given someone outside the Welch faction.

Dr. Miller was an assistant city physician for ninety days under the Republican administration of Mayor Beach. He turned to the Democratic party "to get even" after he was discharged by the Republican administration. Later, he became superintendent of the Jackson County Home for Aged and Infirm Negroes. He was discharged from that position following a scuffle with an inmate.

Dr. Cooper has announced that Dr. T. A. Stevens, house physician, will remain in charge of General hospital No. 2 until a successor to Dr. Miller is appointed. The salary of the superintendent is $3,000 a year.

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL

DEC 27 1932

SAYS POTTS BROKE FAITH

Editor Beacon Journal:

After reading your article the other day, I'd like to suggest that Ray Potts present that $400 badge to the Colored Democratic club.

They had one colored deputy, but Ray Potts promised them at least two, and a colored cook at city jail so they went for it, hook, line and sinker. They influenced many by saying their tickets would be thrown but if they tried to split them.

Wonder if the other three he is to appoint will be colored, and why he didn't appoint at least one along with that quartet?

I'm sure if he will present the badge to them they will accept it instead of the jobs that (it seems) he will not give them, but will give to former Ku Klux leaders.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE

DEC 16 1932

Negro Democrats Plan Meeting

Lynchburg Negro democratic leaders made arrangements last evening to hold a mass meeting after the Christmas holidays at which all Negro voters will be urged to register. The meeting was held at Humbles Hall and officers of the Negro Democratic Club were elected. These are K. S. Long, president; J. H. Williams, vice chairman; S. R. Polk, secretary, and Rev. J. E. Blackmore, treasurer.

OMAHA, NEB.
EVE. WORLD HERALD

NOV 25 1932

Negro Democrats a Permanent Group

Fifty members of the Nebraska Negro Democratic club met Wednesday night at their headquarters, 2018 North Twenty-fourth street, and voted to make the organization permanent.

Harry Leland, president, announced that he had heard rumors that certain persons have been soliciting money and jobs under the claim that such solicitation was

HARRIS COUNTY DEMOS ALSO TO FIGHT VOTE BAR

The legal committee of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., composed of R. R. Grovey, chairman, Julius White, president of the club, and Dr. W. M. Drake, chairman of the finance committee, has announced that the club will carry on the fight which it has waged for the ballot for Houston and Harris County Negroes. The suit to vindicate the right of Negroes to vote in the city Democratic primary election to be held on January 28, 1933, will be filed in the name of Julius White, and the case will be financed and handled under the direct supervision and auspices of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc.

J. Alston Atkins and Carter W. Wesley have been retained by the club as attorneys in the case, and it is expected that the suit will be filed at an early date, the exact time having not yet been determined, according to Mr. Atkins, who is taking the lead in the case.

The suit to be filed by the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, Inc., is not in oposition to the suit which will be filed by The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman, with C. N. Love as the plaintiff. The Informer and Freeman suit will be handled by Messrs. Wesley and Atkins without compensation, and the costs for that suit will be raised by The Informer and Freeman and friends of Negro suffrage in this city.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

DEC 2 1932

WHEN NEGRO voters of Texa

abandoned their traditional allegiance to the Republican party in November and voted the Democratic ticket straight, predictions were made freely that the negroes would, as the next step, seek the right to participate in Democratic primaries.

This prediction is proving accurate. Houston negroes are making plans to vote in the forthcoming city primary next month. Their spokesmen say they will go to court if necessary to obtain the right to vote.

The attitude of negro leaders is expressed in the following excerpts from an editorial in The Houston Defender, negro weekly newspaper:

After negroes of Houston, Texas, the South and the country stood so nobly and loyally behind the Democratic party in the general election, it would look like base ingratitude for any Democratic committee or bloc to attempt to disfranchise such partisan voters at this early date . . .

During the recent political campaign . . . it seemed to be the consensus of opinion among some of the leading white Democratic leaders that those negroes who joined the Democratic party pursued the right course and that they would have no cause to regret such political action.

. . . If the committee (city Democratic executive committee) should be deaf to logic and reason, the only course left open to local negro Democrats is to resort to court action in another endeavor to protect and safeguard their suffrage rights and constitutional prerogatives.

The question thus is placed squarely on the doorstep of the city Democratic executive committee.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS LISTEN?

The Democratic party has come into power on the crest of a wave of discontent, many things having contributed to its success. The people, in the midst of confusion, want and hunger, were willing to try any party that happened to be out of power. They acted with the point in view that they could be no worse off. Time alone will prove the wisdom of their act.

The fact is, however, that the Democratic party has the opportunity to demonstrate its capacity to manage the affairs of the country in the interest of all the people. This proof can be made by giving each and every American citizen the protection guaranteed to some American citizens by the Constitution. If this is done, it will remove much doubt and uncertainty from some of its citizenry. It will bring into the party thousands of Race citizens who have been kept out because they did not feel secure in their civil, constitutional and social rights.

In the last election over a million Race people, fed up on Republican indifference, hazarded the chance and left the party that had held them bound by fear for over half a century. It is now up to the Democratic leaders to show them that the word "democracy" means "a government by the people collectively, by elected representatives," and that the safety of every citizen rests upon a fair interpretation of the laws of the land.

Some Democratic leaders are saying that they cannot find in their party sufficient numbers of high class Race men and women to appoint to positions of importance. This no doubt is true, but they can begin to build a strong party by taking men and women of influence and standing from the Republican party and make them Democrats by showing them that they are determined to make the party a party of all the people.

If the Democratic leaders take this suggestion, they will very likely stay in power for some time to come. They cannot hope to remain in the same beaten path and survive the mistakes of the past. Will the Democratic leaders sense their opportunity?

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

NOV 25 1932

Negro Democrats a Permanent Group

Fifty members of the Nebraska Negro Democratic club met Wednesday night at their headquarters, 2018 North Twenty-fourth street, and voted to make the organization permanent.

Harry Leland, president, announced that he had heard rumors that certain persons have been soliciting money and jobs under the claim that such solicitation was authorized by the club.

"Nobody has been so authorized," said Leland, "and the public is asked not to heed such canvassing unless the canvassers are properly identified."

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE

DEC 16 1932

Negro Democrats Plan Meeting

Lynchburg Negro democratic leaders made arrangements last evening to hold a mass meeting after the Christmas holidays at which all Negro voters will be urged to register. The meeting was held at Humbles Hall and officers of the Negro Democratic Club were elected. These are K. S. Long, president; J. H. Williams, vice chairman; S. R. Polk, secretary, and Rev. J. E. Blackmore, treasurer.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

DEC 13 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS' BENEFIT TOMORROW

A stag party and beefsteak dinner will be held tomorrow evening by the Progressive Democracy of Hudson County in the Eagles' Club, Ocean avenue and Forrest street, Jersey City. Sheriff Joseph E. Colford will be the guest of honor. Another guest will be Patrick J. Donnelly, executive committeeman of the Eighth Ward.

There will be an exceptional entertainment, including Bill Robinson, tap dancer; Reggie Purcell, dancer, and a team of girls from one of the leading Harlem night clubs. The proceeds of the party will be used for Christmas charities.

The affair is being arranged by Richard R. Smith, president, and James O. Randolph, secretary.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

DEC 13 1932

COLORED GROUP ELECTS WILLIAMS

James E. Williams was re-elected president of the Queens County Colored Democracy, at its meeting, 154-30 South road, last night.

Installation plans will be discussed Monday. The formalities are set for January 9.

The staff includes Dr. Renold B. Lighston, executive chairman; Mrs. M. Hicks, vice-president; Mrs. Carrie Ledeatt and Miss Cleve Freeman, secretaries; Julius Holland, treasurer; Henry Tooks, sergeant-at-arms; the Rev. W. H. Freeman, chaplain; Miss Blanche White, hostess.

Chairmen elected included Edmund Ledeatt, membership; Mrs. Mary White, ways and means; M. Hicks, grievance; Robert Pleasant, constitution and by-laws; H. Tooks, house.

A victory dance and prize waltz contest is to be given by the Five "J" Social Club, Thursday evening. Proceeds will go to the Democratic club. E. C. Jackson, president, is chairman.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

DEC 15 1932

COLFORD IS HONORED BY NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Sheriff Joseph E. Colford and Patrick Donnelly, executive committeemen of Jersey City's Eighth Ward, last night were guests of honor at a stag and beefsteak party held by the Progressive Negro Democracy of Hudson County at the Eagles Home, Jersey City. About 300 attended.

Proceeds of the affair will go to a Christmas fund for the poor. Entertainment was provided by New York night club dancers and singers. Theodore Brighthaupp was general chairman.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD

NOV 21 1932

Negro Democrats Meet

The Young Negro Democratic club met Sunday afternoon at the home of Harry Leland, 2824 North Twenty-sixth street, and voted to follow the lead of the Nebraska Negro Democratic club and to maintain a permanent organization. The Nebraska Negro Democratic club will meet Wednesday night at its headquarters, 2018 North Twenty-fourth street.

Political -1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS—AND OPPORTUNITY

The Democratic party in the state of Missouri will have the unusual opportunity to disabuse the minds of many people, both white and black, as to the attitude of that party towards the Negroes: not only politicians, but many good hearted and well-meaning people have associated the Democratic party with everything that stigmatizes people of color. This state of affairs has not only been an injustice to those of Democratic faith, but has constantly kept impediments in our path of progress in a government like this of ours.

Even down to the election, many persons were frantic in their prediction as to what would happen to the Negroes of the state should the Democrats succeed at the polls. They have succeeded and the echoes still ring. Therefore, the opportunity of the Democrats to dispel this nightmare was never more striking than at present. We think that we are justified in saying that the Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket in the state made the move with the hope of bettering the condition of the group, politically. Many of us who espoused the cause of Democracy did so with "fears and tremblings." We were told that such actions on our part were rash and radical, and could only react to our own hurt. But somehow, we were willing to take a chance; "For," as some expressed it, "It looked as though we were sailing on a sinking ship." Our future was not secure as long as we remained as we were.

Since the recent election, there seems to be not so many misgivings on the part of our group as to our future well being. In getting acquainted with the Democratic leaders of the state, we have been very favorably impressed with their manliness and with their natural disposition to do the right thing toward this, our group.

Of course, in the matter of jobs, the Democrats will have the opportunity of giving a dramatic expression of their attitude toward the colored people of the state, This will be an outward expression which won't down in years to come.

Aside from the jobs and positions which may go to the Negroes, Governor Elect Guy B. Park will have the opportunity of rendering a great service which the Negro voters will appreciate by appointing good men on his Board of Police Commissioners of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. We are particularly interested in his selection to head the police board in the city of St. Louis. In fact, we hope that it will be the purpose of Governor Park not to appoint men as police commissioners, city of St. Louis, who are known to be unfriendly toward the Negroes. And by the way, there are many who we, the colored people, would regard as undesirable who perhaps are aspirants for these places. This is also equally true in the selection of the election commissioners of this city. So far as can recall, and even until this day, there has been no Negro employed in the election commissioners' office during the past twelve years since our "good Republicans" have had charge. We make this statement as a suggestion to Governor Park, hoping that he will think on these things when he makes his selection of men and women to fill these places. Did it not look too presumptuous on our part, we would call names of persons whom we think fitted for some of these places.

In this comment, we will have it understood that we are not making any bid for special consideration on the part of the colored people of the state. We would be perfectly satisfied with the same consideration given to other citizens, but should it come to the point of separation, we are asking for and will expect consideration, based upon the strength of our vote or the number of our population. This, we think, is a reasonable request based upon right and justice.

FOR ONCE THOSE LEADING DO NOT ASK ANY JOBS

Austin, Texas.—Negro leaders, who have been active in the Democratic party throughout the state met in Austin Monday and drew up plans and suggestions for the benefit of their group, which they presented to former Governor James E. Ferguson.

The conference between the former governor and Negro leaders lasted about thirty minutes. The following were present at the meeting: C. F. Richardson, Harris County; L. B. Kinchion, Bell County; R. D. Evans, McLennon County; R. C. Riddle, Houston County; T. C. Bledsoe, Houston County; Manuel Dibble, Jefferson County; C. S. Eugene, Jefferson County; C. A. Whittier, Bexar County; J. E. Clayton, Harris County, and C. W. Wesley, Harris County.

In addition to making certain recommendations for the improvement and advancement of the Negro group as a whole, the leaders appointed a legislative committee to prepare legislation beneficial to the Negro race as a whole and to stay in Austin during the session of the legislature to watch all bills in order that none pass that are harmful to Negroes. The following men were appointed on the committee on legislation; R. D. Evans, L. B. Kinchion Carter W. Wesley, C. A. Whittier and C. F. Richardson.

The Negroes did not ask for any jobs. At the end of the meeting former Governor James E. Ferguson expressed his thanks for their support and told them he was glad to have them come to him direct.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS
DEC 4 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB VICTORY DINNER DEC. 17

A victory dinner will be given by the Nebraska Negro Democrtic club at Dreamland hall, Dec. 17, Harry Leland, president, announced Saturday night. So that all Negroes in Omaha who are registered as Democrats may receive invitations, Leland requests they teiephone JAckson 0306 and give their names and addresses.

Local Democrats Plan to Banquet Mack Rowe

A testimonial banquet will be tendered Mack D. Rowe, national organizer of Democratic clubs for Washington, at the Masonic Temple, December 15.

The members of the committee fostering the banquet are: James H. Howard, chairman; Mrs. Effie E. Pettis, secretary; C. G. Nicholson, treasurer; Richard Ware, and Edward T. Taylor.

JULIAN D. RAINEY TO SPEAK HERE

Asst. Corporation Counsel Of Boston, Mass., To Address A Mass Meeting At Peoples Auditorium Sunday, 3 p. m

10-26-32

There will be a monster Democratic mass meeting at the Peoples Finance Building Sunday afternoon, October 30, at 3 o'clock The Hon. Julian D. Rainey, assistant corporation counsel, Boston Mass. will be the principal speaker.

Mr. Rainey is a lawyer of high standing and an orator of no mean ability and holds one of the highest appointed positions of any colored man in the country.

This meeting is being held under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee of Missouri and the Democratic City Committee of St. Louis. The admission is free.

STANDARD UNION
Brklyn, N.Y.
DEC 6 1932

HONOR COLORED LEADER

Westle L. Young Guest at Democratic Victory Dinner.

A victory and testimonial dinner in honor of Wesley L. Young, for 23 years leader of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, will be held in the Elks Club, 1068 Fulton st., on Dec. 14. Mr. Young recently celebrated his 77th birthday.

Democratic County Leader John H. McCooey, Register Aaron L. Jacoby, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Luke O'Reilly, and George E. Wibecan are scheduled to speak at the dinner. Frederick Lofton is general chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD HERALD
DEC 4 1932

Plan Victory Reception.

Harry Leland, president of the Nebraska Negro Democratic club announced Saturday night that the club will hold a victory reception the night of December 17 at Dreamland hall, Twenty-fourth and Grant streets. Leland asks that all Negroes registered as democrats call JA 0306 and leave their names and addresses, so that they may be sent invitations.

New York N. Y. Daily Mirror
Saturday, November 26, 1932

By RODNEY DUTCHER, NEA Service Writer

WASHINGTON. — Amid the unprecedented Democratic election landslide, there was no upset more revolutionary than the tendency of the negro vote to draw away from its old place under the Republican banner.

States went Democratic which had been Republican for decades, but the negro vote had been overwhelmingly Repulican since the Civil War. Now it has been split for the first time and politicians do not see how the old tradition of loyalty to Mr. Lincoln's party is going to be restored.

This happens to be a factor of considerable political importance. There are several border states and large northern states where the Republicans always previously were able to start campaigns with a substantial nest egg bcause they had the negro vote so securely in hand.

There are some states in which the negro vote is large enough to cause negro leaders to claim a theoretical balance of power, including New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia Indiana and Ohio.

In some of the larger states the negro vote is estimated into the hundreds of thousands. And there are many congressmen and quite a few senators who have to worry about it.

If the election gave no other indications as to the future political complexion of the larger northern states, the apparent elimination of that Republican "edge" would seem to promise a significantly larger proportion of doubtful states among those heretofore regarded as normally Republican.

As it is, with the negro vote divided, the Republican task of winning back such of those states as voted for Roosevelt will be just so much harder than if the colored folks had remained loyal to the G. O. P.

Negro leaders were predicting the defection many months before the campaign began, rejoicing in the negro's "political emancipation."

The negro vote cannot be counted separately, but reports to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicate that Roosevelt received something approaching an even break. Republican leaders managed to hold the negroes in line in some districts but failed conspicuously in others.

Samples of the reports include the following: Estimates that negroes in Indianapolis and Indiana voted approximately on a 50-50 basis.....Desertion to the Democrats of an estimated 25 per cent of the hitherto negro Republican vote in Philadelphia.... Three largely negro precincts in a Kansas City ward gave Roosevelt 1050 votes and Hoover 388....Estimate that 40 per cent of 6000 negroes voting in Virginia went for Roosevelt.....Almost a 50-50 vote in the chief negro ward of Pittsburgh....Large increase in Democratic negro vote in Ohio. .... Negro vote held in line by Republicans in some border states.

General economic conditions are given as the chief reason for the negro's new tendency toward political independence in a consensus compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to which are added:

" 'Lily-white' policy of the Hoover administration and especially the nomination of Judge John J. Parker to the U. S. supreme court; Jim-Crowing of colored gold star mothers on the pilgrimage to graves in France; distribution of the negro regiments in the army to service detachments; failure to appoint negroes to public office; general indifference of the Hoover administration to the negro."

BROOKLYN CITIZEN
DEC 15 1932

WESLEY YOUNG, NEGRO LEADER, HONORED HERE

Pioneer of Colored Democracy Given Testimonial Dinner at Elks' Club

Brooklyn paid tribute last night to one of the pioneers of Colored Democracy, Wesley L. Young, seventy-seven years old and for the past twenty-three years leader of the Democratic Negroes. The testimonial dinner was held at the Colored Elks Club, No. 1068 Fulton street.

More than two hundred, colored and white, attended the function given to the veteran Negro leader by the Regular Colored emocratic Association of Kings County. emocratic National Committeeman John H. McCooey had intended up to the last to attend but was unable to be present and asked Fire Commissioner John J. Dorman to represent him.

"I have been asked," Commissioner Dorman said, "by County Leader McCooey, who regrets he was unable to come here to-night, to offer his tribute and renew his friendship with your veteran leader. Wesley Young is a veteran indeed in your ranks. He was one of the first Brooklyn Negroes to enroll in the Democratic party. He asserted his leadership twenty-three years ago, the same year, 1909, that Mr. McCooey became County Leader. To-day Mr. Young's following comprises a majority of the Brooklyn Negro vote. I hope that his seventy-seven years may be added to by many more."

Others who spoke at the diuner were George Wibecan, O. D. Williams, the coastmaster, and Mr. Young. Among those present were Frank J. Quaple, Jr., Democratic leader of the First Assembly District; Thomas F. Cuite, secretary to City Court Justice Charles E. Russell, and Register Aaron L. Jacoby.

The members of the committee who sponsored the dinner were: Frederick Lofton, general chairman; Dempsey Brimage and Oscar W. Fulcher, vice-chairmen; George E. Wibecan and Samuel A. Pease, honorary chairman, and Clarence Wilson, D. Macon Webster, Benjamin Morton, Elmer V. Baker, William E. Lucas, Charles Campbell, Thomas E. Canady, Walter A. Peterson, R. A. Fischer, Oliver E. Jackson, Mae L. Waters, Charles A. Johnson and O. D. Williams.

STANDARD UNION
B'klyn N.Y.
DEC 15 1932

W. L. YOUNG DINED BY COLORED GROUP

County Chieftain of Democrats of His Race Honored Also by White Leaders.

Hailing the Democratic National Administration to take office March 4 as the "dawn of a new era wherein all minority groups will receive full recognition of their services to their fellow men and opportunity for greater service," Register Aaron L. Jacoby paid tribute to Wesley L. Young, for 23 years county leader of the colored Democratis and his race at a victory and testimonial dinner, given for Young by the Colored Democratic Association of Kings County.

Fire Commissioner John J. Dorman was among many other prominent party members, white and colored, who lauded the 77-year-old leader, who was born a slave and who now holds a post on the staff of the Kings County Civil Jail. Oliver D. Williams was toastmaster. The dinner was given at 1068 Fulton st.

Urging the colored people to maintain a forward looking attitude, Register Jacoby said:

"Too many of us are disturbed about whence we came rather than where we are going, and are too prone to be descendants rather than ancestors."

"I know of no group that has made the headway that yours has under such adverse circumstances," Register Jacoby continued. "It is a sad commentary on this nation, which preaches broad liberalism, that in certain sections a man must be proscribed because of his birth."

He declared the dinner was not only an honor to Young as a leader but also a symbol of the hope, determination and zeal of his people.

Announcement of the presentation to the guest of honor of two English chairs was made by Charles A. Johnson, secretary of the Colored Democratic Association.

Other speakers were George E. Wibecan and Samuel A. Pease, honorary chairman of the dinner committee; Frederick Lofton, chairman of the committee; Clarence Wilson, Thomas F. Cuite, Frank J. Quayle, Democratic leader of part of the First A. D.; Warden Edward J. Kristian, of the Kings County Jail; U. S. Poston, editor of the New York Contender; Mrs. Mae L. Waters, president of the Women's Roosevelt for President Club, and Dr. V. L. Williams.

Assisting Lofton on his committee were Dempsey Brimage and Oscar W. Fulcher, vice chairman; Elmer M. Baker, reception chairman; Oliver E. Jackson, journal and publicity chairman, and Charles A. Johnson.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES
DEC 17 1932

Colored Democrats Plan Dance Dec. 17

The Young Men's Colored Democratic club of St. Joseph county met this week at the club rooms to plan for the coming primaries. The group will sponsor a Christmas ball, Dec. 17, at 134 N. Main st. Pasco Wallace is in charge.

The next meeting will be held Dec. 20 at 1501 W. Washington ave.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS
DEC 11 1932

DR. THOMPKINS TO ATTEND DEMOCRAT CLUB'S SOCIAL

Dr. William J. Thompkins, Democratic speaker sent into Nebraska during the recent campaign, telegraphed Harry Leland, president of the Nebraska Negro Democratic club Saturday night that he and a party from Kansas City, his home, will attend the club's victory social and entertainment Saturday night. The affair will be given at Dreamland hall.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

Tells Why Richmond Independent Voters Turned Democratic

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND—Roscoe Jackson, prominent local citizen and president of the Richmond Democratic League, declared this week that his organization was solidly behind the Democratic nominees and cited reasons for their stand. 11-5-32

"Before becoming a Democratic organization," Mr. Jackson explained, "we held 52 [illegible] Independent League. Then, at a meeting in which most of the members were present, the organization voted to change its name to the Richmond Democratic League. This change was made for the purpose of getting recognition for the wants and needs of the colored people who are represented by the league.

Makes Statement

"In the general election, November, 1931, the Negro showed his Democratic spirit by 700 of them voting in that election over the Socialists. Seeing that the Negroes were inclined to be Democratic and wished to take part in the Democratic primaries, during the week of January 1, 1932, the league voted to change its status to conform to the wishes of the overwhelming majority of its members.

"The name was at that time changed from the Independent Voter's League to that of the Richmond Democratic League. The change was made according to the wishes and approval of those persons who had been active in the work being conducted by the league.

"They felt that they were placing themselves in a position to be recognized by the Democratic party officials and Democratic office-seekers, besides being placed in a position where they could intelligently contend for some of those things for which we have been looking to state and city governments for so many years in vain.

League Sought Out

"And now, as a result, the league received about 15 letters from candidates who were running for office and about ten of the candidates made personal calls asking the league's support. That we made many friends among those candidates is unquestioned and the letters which the league has on file speak for themselves.

"Since we took our democratic stand, from then until now, Democratic office-holders have taken a greater interest in the colored people here. When there was much talk of removing the Clay Street car line which was of much benefit to the colored people, councilmen came out seeking to learn the sentiment of the colored people, and on finding that sentiment was averse to removing the car line they voted to retain it. Much attention has been given toward keeping the colored sections sanitary which has not heretofore been given.

Dems Take Note

"In view of these facts, and many others, we feel that the colored people of Richmond will be making a grave mistake in changing their voting status to vote for a man who has done so much against the Negroes of the country. It is for this reason that we do not wish to see our people throw their votes away by voting for Herbert Hoover, thereby crippling themselves in their local advantages which they now hold with the democratic office-holders.

"Now that we are having many elections in this city in 1933, from governor down to city attorney, the colored people would be putting a great obstacle in their path which would prove a handicap when they sought to vote in the primaries next year, if they voted the Republican ticket in this election.

"White friends of our Democratic league are watching the attitude of the colored people in this election.

Makes Appeal For F. D.

"We have no means in Richmond for getting our sentiments before the public except through the churches and the Journal and Guide, therefore, we appeal to your publication for the use of its columns as it has a wide circulation here mainly in the homes of the thinking people of this city, to urge upon our people who are voters in the city of Richmond to support the Richmond Democratic League in their stand for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the other Democratic candidates.

"We are in hearty accord with the stand taken by the Journal and Guide and other leading Negro publications, together with the national Negro leaders who are appealing to every race man and woman to vote for Roosevelt as a protest to the attitude that President Hoover has shown toward the Negro during his three years and six months in office.

Defends Garner

"There has been much whispering conversation among colored voters in Richmond about Mr. Garner, which has been to the effect that he would remove all colored people from office. This is not a just claim, for in the state of Texas, in which state Garner was born and raised, Galveston alone has 5 Negro police officers, colored firemen, colored principals in the schools, colored street cleaners, and colored men employed as plumbers and electricians in the city, as well as colored sheriffs and constables.

"With all these benefts being derived by Negroes in the city of Galveston, Texas, Garner's own home town and state, it does not seem logical for Negroes of Richmond and many other cities in Virginia, to rant about what effect Garner would have on a national administration when they in Richmond and other southern cities enjoy no such benefits.

"If Garner and other Texans are all that bad, how is it that Negroes in Texas enjoy so many privileges that are denied Negroes of Richmond and Virginia?"

months of depression we have been enjoying.

These negroes were taught to fear and oppose the Democratic party because its advent to the White House would bring restoration of slavery. It was not until the Cleveland administration (1885-9) that this fear was dissipated.

The return of the Republican rule after the second Cleveland administration with its accompanying prosperity boom lent color to the myth that only the Republican party could initiate and maintain prosperity. But the Wilson administration dispelled that myth and proved that prosperity was no respecter of parties.

The second generation of negroes discovered that their fathers' favorite party was helpless in maintaining their franchise and with the rise of "lily-whitism" was becoming ashamed of their dark-skinned adherents, began accepting President Harding's declaration at Birmingham releasing negroes from fealty to the Republican party.

Then thinking how inconceivable it was that the Democratic party should fall over itself in enacting legislation favorable to voters, who solidly voted against it at the polls, negroes began "dropping their buckets where they were as the lamented Dr. Washington advised.

So forgetting the things which are behind and in the words of Lincoln, "with malice toward none and with charity toward all," the thinking Southern negro is casting his vote in the interest of the man who gives him and his wife daily employment. In short he is voting with the man whose cotton he picks and whom he sees rather than the man "up the country" miles away, who manufactures that cotton.

Dr. J. M. Robinson is the leader and eye-opener of this movement and deserves unlimited credit.

With many thanks for your sympathetic editorial, I am yours for the success of the Democratic ticket all along the line.

Wm. H. DAWLEY,
1801 High street.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK
DEMOCRAT
OCT 27 1932

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of the Democrat:

Your editorial last evening under the caption "The Negroes Bolt the Party" is giving political recognition to a loyal, useful and dependendable element of Southern people. This element, beneficiaries of the Emancipation Proclamation and subsequent constitutional amendments, without guidance from within, fell into the hands of designing gentry as unwittingly as did the far more enlightened investors throughout the land fall into the hands of those responsible for the writhing

TRIBUNE
PROVIDENCE, R. I
OCT 29 1932

COLORED UNIT TOLD TO BACK REAL FRIENDS

Ill Treatment by Republicans Charged; Gerry Attacks Hoover

A definite swing of colored voters toward the Democratic party was indicated in Newport today as a result of the enthusiastic rally in Knights of Columbus hall, Newport, last night under the auspices of the colored unit of the Newport Democratic Club. Cromwell P. West, State chairman, presided and the principal address was made by former U. S. Senator Peter G. Gerry, Democratic National Committeeman for Rhode Island.

A. C. Cannell, secretary of the Colored Men's Unit, introduced West as an "undiversified Democrat," who would help the party clear the town of the "iniquitous Republican machine." West asked all to stand a moment in honor of the late Arthur Riley, a standard bearer of Democracy. He paid tribute to the work of Mrs. Nicholas Brown and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster in giving the colored people a permanent political organization.

"This is a fight for decency as far as the colored race is concerned," said West. "Enough has been done to us by this administration for us to show fight. The colored people and the Democratic party believe President Hoover wrong in trying to place Judge Parker on the Supreme Court bench, trying to name as United States marshal a man who said colored women were born without virtue and sending Negro mothers to France on cattle ships.

LIVE AND STARVE

"You know what we are up against in Newport. You have no opportunity to break your back over a pick with a Republican council and Republican-controlled aldermanic board. In Newport, we live and starve. Let the colored Republicans tell us what became of the colored boys they endorsed for the fire department in Newport. Join with the Democratic party, the party that recognizes merit regardless of race, color or creed."

Former Sen. Gerry said it was fine to see such a large gathering as this. He complimented the organization. Persons of every variety of thought and interest know they must embrace the Democratic party to get a fair deal for the average man and a return to prosperity, he said.

"Roosevelt and Garner are bound to win," he added. "The country is tired of Hoover's promises and panaceas, and turns to Roosevelt as a man with a progressive, definite and well-thought-out plan to bring the country back to prosperity.

HOOVER'S ALIBIS

"President Hoover has done much explaining as to why he did not do something earlier. An analysis of his

campaign and his figures shows that he is trying to say that because he did nothing two and one-half years before was not his fault. But he wants to be praised for what he has done lately because the country is not a total wreck.

"The American people are not used to depression, indecision and lack of vision. We expect a president to have vision, to understand government, to lead the country and promote policies bringing results not explanations. All we got from Hoover is explanation. In 1930 he said everything would be all right in 60 days; now he asks that you forget that.

"I do not believe that thec alamity which fell upon America came because of European conditions. The facts are against it. Long before there was any talk of a moratorium there were millions out of work and apologies for that condition do not go.

"The people realize the fallacies of the Republican administration, and they are going to have a change. That is the reason for much of the Republicain propaganda concerning the Literary Digest poll. The Digest had to deny the reports that 35,000 had written in asking to have their vote changed. That sort of wild propaganda indicates that the Republicans are beaten and know it."

FOR COMMON MAN

State Sen. Joseph J. Kirby said that the colored people should not hesitate to come over to the Democratic party as it is the party of the common man. The Republican machine in Rhode Island has deprived the cities of control of the police and fire departments, he said. He spoke of the mothers' aid law, and said the child of foreign parents should be entitled to assistance. The Democrats are fighting for this and against prohibition, and for those things that the average man wants and is entitled to, he said.

John Lopez of Providence explained why he became a Democrat, stressing that the Republicans give no recognition to the colored race.

Sonner Siegal, candidate for aldermen in the Secord ward, referred to Cromwell West's assistance in the formation of the Boy Scouts of Newport, and urged the election of the Democratic ticket to put the city on a modern governmental basis.

Julian D. Rainey, New England director of the Roosevelt Colored League and assistant corporation counsel of Boston, attacked a recent Republican rally speech of Perry Howard. He said that Hoover refused to be photographed with Negroes until he was forced to do so by political advisors.

Mayor Sullivan spoke briefly, referring to the entire State tickets and stressed the fine calibre of the candidates. He urged the election of the Democratic Assembly and Council candidates.

Herbert G. Brownell said taxes can be reduced by voting for Democrats. Chairman Paul Grant of the Roosevelt Colored League of Providence said Negroes there are determined to join the Democratic party and put it across. There are 57,000 colored voters in Providence and they got nothing until 1930 when the Democrats got control, he said. They were in line for police and firemen's jobs until the Republican bosses put across the safety board, he declared.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS
OCT 20 1932

Negro Democratic Club Organized; To Meet Friday

Rally Will Be Addressed By Roanoke Attorney And Lynchburg Professor

All Negroes "interested in seeing better times in Lynchburg," are asked by the Colored Democratic Club to attend its fifth meeting in Humble's hall, Fifth and Jackson streets, at 8 o'clock Friday night to hear speakers on economic issues of the campaign and as to the democratic candidates and the platform.

A call to "all good Negro citizens" to attend the rally was issued yesterday by Dr. A. M. Bowles, chairman of the club, now composed of a hundred leading members of the race.

Those who will make the principal addresses Friday night are Attorney Henry D. Dolphin of Roanoke and Professor Colston Stewart of Lynchburg.

Attorney Dolphin will provide an outline of what Roosevelt is advocating and the planks of the democratic platform so that all Negroes may become conversant with the dominant issues of the campaign, Dr. Bowles said.

The topic of Professor Stewart's talk will be the economic plight in which the nation finds itself today, which makes itself felt keenly among the Negroes, many of whom are out of employment, the club chairman said.

"Both speakers are masters in the field of politics and economics," Dr. Bowles declared, "and we feel that all colored people in Lynchburg should hear them."

Humbles' hall is the Negro democratic headquarters. A large banner has been put up in front of it, showing pictures of Roosevelt and Garner and of a donkey giving the elephant a good, hard kick.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RECORD
OCT 26 1932

Colored Democratic Rally Held

One Of The Largest Affairs Ever Staged In Eureka Hall Last Night

Spirited Talks By High Lights

Various Candidates For Office Heard By Colored Voters

Turning out in large numbers to cheer and applaud the candidates and speakers of the Democratic Party, Morristown's negro populace in large numbers packed Eureka hall in what was possibly one of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings of colored people ever held in Morristown.

People began trickling into the hall at 8 o'clock, and by the time the colored fife and drum corps paraded up Spring street with a large crowd in its wake, there was standing room only.

Frederic M. P. Pearse, Democratic candidate for Congress was introduced after introductory remarks by Ferdinand Gregory and Robert Thursman, executives of the negro organization which has converted many thousands of Republican negroes into active Democrats.

Mr. Pearse told of the qualities of Thomas Jefferson as a leader of men whose creed "government for the masses and not the classes" offered the negro greater rewards than the rival political faith which was for special groups.

Then there was spirited talks which were marked by the following highlights:

John E. Bebout, Democratic candidate for Assembly. "We must send Democratic Assemblymen to Trenton from this county to fit into the great economy program of A. Harry Moore".

William D. Ward, Democratic candidate for Assembly. "The Democratic Party in Morris County offers a place for the Republican-ignored negro."

Thomas F. Dunn, Democratic candidate for Sheriff. "I will discharge the duties of the sheriff's office in a businesslike way without fear or favor."

H. Warner Doremus, Democratic candidate for Surrogate. "I'll devote my time to working for the taxpayers and not chasing around the county playing politics and kissing babies while being paid by the people of Morris County."

A Hulse Mooney and William Bishop, Jr., each pledged themselves to consider the large negro populace of the county if they were supported in their races for the two Freeholder posts.

Chairman Frank C. Scerbo was especially pleased with the reception accorded the Democratic candidates and speakers.

Five negro speakers, prominent in their races social, religious and political realms talked to the essemblage about the honesty and chances for their oppressed race in the Democratic Party.

"There is a chance for the negro only in the ranks of the Democratic Party," stated Dr. Baxter prominent Essex County Democratic negro leader.

L. Manning, negro leader of Trenton, told of the recognition given the negro race by the great Democratic Governor of the State of New Jersey, A. Harry Moore.

Dr. Morris, of Trenton, was the star orator of the night. He denounced President Hoover for sending negro Gold Star mothers to France in a cattle boat to visit the graves of their sons who had been killed in battle.

After the meeting there was dancing to the lilting tunes of Cotton Peterson's Syncopators and most of the crowd danced until early in the morning.

The County Democratic headquarters was impressed and grateful for the splendid spirit shown.

Another enthusiastic meeting for Democrats was held at the Cedar Knolls School with all of the candidates speaking.

Tonight all Election Board members and challengers have been invited to a meeting at the Democratic Headquarters where prominent speakers will talk on the rights and powers of these workers.

County Chairman Scerbo has announced that there will be a big rally in Butler on Friday night and a large attendance is expected as there will be many prominent speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD
OCT 30 1932

SWING OF NEGROES TO DEMOCRATS SEEN THROUGHOUT STATE

Roosevelt Benefits Greatly by Desertions From G. O. P.

By JOSEPH H. RAINEY

With election day less than two weeks off indications are that thousands of Negroes in Pennsylvania are going to swell the vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Despite the fact that the Republican organization is holding numerous mass meetings to herd, what they call, "the misinformed Negro" back to the fold, the Democratic party appears to have votes in their grasp that have been Republican for years.

In Philadelphia there are 219,599 Negroes and approximately 60,000 have qualified to vote for President. Of this number it is estimated that more than 22,000 have registered as Democrats compared to less than 2000 in 1928.

Leaders Bolt G. O. P.

Ex-Congressman Thomas Miller who served in the 51st Congress from South Carolina and who has been a power among Negroes in politics in this city for the past eight years, has bolted the Republican party and is throwing all his influence to Roosevelt and Garner.

"It is my opinion," said the former Congressman, "that the biggest break from the Republican organization by the Negro will be recorded in Philadelphia on November 8.

"I am voting for Roosevelt because I do not believe that any party coming into power could treat the Negro any worse politically than they have been treated by Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover."

Others who have announced their intention to support Roosevelt are Bishop Heard, of the African Methodist Church, and Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, a power in the Baptist church circles.

Figures in Chester.

Figures from Chester show that 5203 Negroes have registered to to vote. More than 40 per cent. are reported leaning toward the Democrats. In Lower Merion township, where 2919 Negroes make their home, there are registered 1700 Negroes with more than 800 siding with Roosevelt. In West Chester there are at least 809 Negroes out of a Negro registration of 1453 who will vote Democratic.

Heretofore the Republican organization has enjoyed practically a clean sweep of the Negro vote in these districts.

In Harrisburg there are 4000 qualified Negro voters but less than 900 are registered as Democrats. In Steelton 410 out of 1415 Negroes are registered as Democrats.

In Pittsburgh there are 54,983 Negro inhabitants and of this number more than 30,000 are registered. Forty-five per cent. of them are expected to back Roosevelt. Homestead borough, a suburb of Pittsburgh, has over 2000 registered Negroes and 1100 of them are for New York's Governor.

In York there are less than 1500 Negroes registered and only 25 per cent. of them are Democrats. Reading is another city where 75 per cent. of the Negroes are sticking with the G. O. P. But in Norristown 60 per cent. of the 1400 Negroes registered are rooting for a Democratic victory.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

DAYTON, O.

JOURNAL

NOV 4 1932

Letters to The Editor

Readers of The Journal are invited to write their opinions on any subject for publication in this column. It is desired that all letters be brief. Manuscripts cannot be returned. Anonymous letters will not be published—The Editor.

A COLORED WOMAN'S PLEA TO HER RACE

Editor of The Journal:

Dear Sir:—On a number of empty buildings are large signs with "Negro Democratic club" in big red and black letters. That can't be true. A Democratic negro—the very idea! The negro who says he is a Democrat really isn't speaking the truth. He has a selfish object in view. He is copying after the two Biblical brothers who sold their birthrights to satisfy their immediate needs, and, like the two brothers, after his present need is satisfied, he will be very sorry for his selfish deed.

Please, my people, do not sell your right and freedom to a party, because if you sell your votes to the Democratic side, you are not playing fair to freedom. No real Democrat will want your vote, for he knows you really don't know what you are doing. If you really know history, you will never be anything but a Republican. Just stay a Republican.

I can't help but cry when I hear my people say they are Democrats, thus denouncing Abraham Lincoln's work. Yes, some of you argue, times have changed, but they haven't changed to the extent that you could truthfully join the Democratic party.

"Democrat" means and stands for no freedom, no liberty, no equal rights, and we as a race cannot say we do not want these three things. When you denounce the Republican party that is what you are indicating.

The Republican party doesn't do what it says, you say. We must give it a chance. The freedom that we have was years and years in coming. It took prayers, bloodshed, sickness, and death to win that much. So don't get restless, for we have done well, considering the time we have been emancipated. Read more history, study politics and parliamentary rules, and learn to vote correctly. Don't get excited merely because a man pats you on the back and tells you how to vote.

It hurts me to think that some of our leaders will sell their children's and grandchildren's rights and privileges for a few dollars to a party which says it will get them out of a depression. There is no depression. This is merely an adjustment. After any war, things are difficult until they become properly adjusted.

You say, we can vote anyway we please. That is true. But look back over history and see what it cost our ancestors for this freedom. How could you forget the good works of Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington, or of the black woman who once had the courage to go to Mr. Lincoln and ask for this freedom?

About seven-tenths of the Negro Democrats take the wrong meaning of the word, "democracy." Democracy means a government of the people; by the people; and for the people. If the 12,000,000 negroes will stand together and vote Republican, as they should, they could be of a real help to the community.

Abraham Lincoln's idea of democracy is summed up in his words, "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of Democracy. Whatever differs from this to the extent of the difference is no Democracy."

Again, he told a group of assembled negroes, "Liberty is your birthright. My poor friends, you are free—free as the air. God gave you the birthright of liberty as he gave it to others. You must try to deserve the priceless boon. Let the world see by your good works that you merit it and are able to keep it. Learn the laws and obey them, obey God's commandments, and thank Him for giving you liberty, for to Him you owe all things. —MRS. HELEN STAPLES, 405 South Williams street.

THE ELECTION

The Democrats swept the country; carried everything with them. The country spoke in no mistaken terms. But everybody knows that it was a protest vote, a desire for change, with the hope that a turnover in the personnel of government would in some way give rise to an impetous in business which might help things.

But after all we are going to get along. The country is not going to the dogs. The substantial conservative men in the Democratic party, and not the wild radical conglomeration of diversified elements which supported Roosevelt simply to get even with Hoover, will run things. To be sure it is going to be a difficult job to reconcile all this bunch and we wonder how Mr. Roosevelt is going to do it.

Like many elections some strange things happened. For instance, nobody believed for one moment that every state officer running on the Republican ticket would be defeated and yet that is exactly what occurred. In spite of the landslide in Illinois, Representative DePriest, the only Negro member of congress, was re-elected. And, of course, traditionally the old South went back to the Democratic party from which they came in 1928 because a Roman Catholic was the Democratic nominee.

But the Republican party will come back. They have learned a bitter lesson; they were caught in a whirlpool over which they had no control. They need to begin now. In the meantime let us all get busy and help to improve conditions in this country.

A CHANCE FOR RECOGNITION

Among the ardent workers in Democratic camps in Iowa were several Negroes. Along with the regular organization they are in power and like the white people we are not going to fall out with the Democrat who licked us.

At the State House are several jobs which Negroes have held for a number of years under Republican rule. The Democratic organization should recognize the Negro Democrats and see that they get some of the pie as it is passed around, too. We earnestly hope they will do this and by all means secure efficient men for the places. They are to be had.

HERALD

NOV 10 1932

Mid-West Goes To Democrats In Landslide

Illinois' 12 Democrats in House Augmented to 20; Small and Glenn Beaten

Special to the Herald Tribune

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The complete Chicago vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt was shown tonight as 800,919. President Hoover obtained 549,531. The Roosevelt plurality in the state will be between 420,000 and 430,000.

The Democratic Governor-elect, Henry Horner, polled, in Chicago, 846,478 votes to Len Small's 478,923. Horner's plurality in the state will approximate 550,000. William H. Dieterich, United States Senator-elect, picked up 690,235 votes in Chicago to Senator Otis Glenn's 570,000. In the state Dieterich's plurality will be close to 200,000.

The remainder of the state ticket in Illinois will approximate the extent of the victory of Dieterich over Glenn.

In the next Congress Illinois will be represented by twenty Democrats and seven Republicans instead of by fifteen Republicans and twelve Democrats as at present. The two Representatives-at-Large will be the Democrats Walter Nesbit and Marshall Brennan.

Oscar De Priest, only Negro member of Congress, won by about 6,000 votes over Harry Baker, his white Democratic opponent. Fred Britten, former chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, defeated the Democrat James McAndrews by 4,000-odd votes.

Frank Reid, of Aurora, Republican, another veteran, retained his seat, and John B. Buckbee, Republican, a former dry who became wet, was victor by a narrow margin.

The makeup of the Illinois delegation is now twenty-four wets and three drys. Two years ago the voters returned twelve wets and fifteen drys.

Representative Henry T. Rainey, the present majority leader in the House of Representatives and a potential candidate for Speaker, was among those who won easily. He was formerly a dry but recently became an advocate of repeal

The Observer

Iowa Bystander

By Chas. P. Howard

11-11-32

MY-OH-MY!

The election is over. We are scheduled for at least four years of Democratic rule nationally. I have always believed that Democratic national control would be inimical to the best interests of my group. After March 4th, I will find out from actual experience. From what I have been able to observe Negroes are not at all disturbed by the Democratic victory. It appears that the masses of Negroes voted the Democratic ticket. They reasoned that the Republican party long ago quit paying any attention to Negroes and doing anything for them. Republicans figured that the Negro had to vote for them. It is probably a good thing. The Republican party got to see that the Negro vote is not in a bag—that you might as well quit counting his vote before election day, that he has to be catered to for his vote the same as any other constituency.

The change really isn't going to be a great loss to the Negro because the Republicans, he felt, were not doing anything for him anyway. Negro Democratic speakers insisted that no one could be worse than Hoover as President, and that the Democratic administration wouldn't have to be so very good to be better, than the Republican. We'll see. The Democrats have the chance of their lives to show that the claims that they were anti-Negro, that they would never appoint a Negro to a public office, and that they would enact a lot of "Jim Crow" legislation is not well grounded. The state government also goes into the hands of the Democrats.

Whether or not the Negro is going to vote the state Democratic ticket in the future will

depend upon how the state Democratic ticket treats him. They They neither will have to be very good because Negroes got practically nothing from the Republican administration.

Personally I can't help but feel that the wholesale clean-out of the Republicans was not deserved. Nor do I believe that the electorate was as thoroughly dissatisfied with the services rendered by the various state officers as the vote indicated. But this is the method we have chosen by which to express our wishes. Here in Iowa we have preached the message "Vote it straight." Well, they voted it straight.

As far as the Negroes are concerned it looks like the end of their worship of the Republican party. The other day's election marked a turning point in their thinking; now they think as independent citizens. Whether they will continue to vote Democratic in the future depends upon the conduct in the next two and four years of the newly elected Democrats.

The great problem still before us is economie. All citizens, Republican and Democratic alike, should wish the new administration well and dedicate themselves to whatever service they may render in order to make our home country a better place in which to live.

RICHMOND DEMS. HANDS CLEAN; NO GOLD TO THEM

Head Jubilant Over Recent Victory, Continues Work

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St

RICHMOND—The latest count of the ballots here have given Democratic sympathizers much cause for rejoicing, and Roscoe C. Jackson, president of the Richmond Democratic League, and ardent worker for greater political action on the part of Negro citizens, has come forward with his thanks.

The first, second and seventh precincts in Madison ward; the second sixth and seventeenth in Leigl ward; the third, fourth and ninth ir Jefferson ward, and the second ir Clay ward were the ones which went overwhelmingly for Roosevelt and which came in for meritorious mention.

"The league has received a number of letters from some of our outstanding white friends who are not office-holders or seeking office commending us on our progressive stand as Democrats, setting forth that the future of the Negro lies in the Democratic party," Mr. Jackson declares.

Advises Payment of Taxes

Mr. Jackson reminded voters and prospective voters that they must pay their poll taxes for 1933, and not allow themselves to become disqualified in order that they may be able to vote in state elections or on any referenda which may be submitted to the people.

Some people will have to pay taxes for three years to comply with the law, and in order to vote must have become qualified at least six months before the time of an election.

"In a letter from the City treasurer," relates Mr. Jackson, "some time back, we were informed that he regretted he could not mail poll taxes' slips to any except they paid income taxes of over five dollars. This means very few colored people will receive any poll tax. The reason given for not mailing these is declared to be to lack of funds to do so, the increase in postage stamps and the neglect of people responding with payment.

35,000 Slight Taxes

"About 35,000 people among our group do not interest themselves to pay their poll taxes," he added.

In closing, Mr. Jackson made it known that "this league has not received any money from the public or any party or source at any time since it was organized. We who are interested in the work that the league is doing have financed it in order to impress the public with our sincerity of purpose and our honest interest in the political welfare of our people."

Judge J. Lyle Hits Mob Law of Democrats

[Judge John H. Lyle of the municipal court of Chicago, during the heated campaign just passed, made, in one of the most brilliant speeches of the drive, a direct appeal to voters of the Race not to desert the Republican party. This speech, which was broadcast over station WIBO at Chicago on the night of Nov. 4, has created such a stir among those who heard it that we have taken some excerpts from it to pass on to The Chicago Defender readers.]

No sadder chapter can be found in all political history than that which tells of the attempted degradation of the whole Negro race by the Democratic party, which lost this people to the march of human liberty when it appealed against them to the arbitrement of the sword. The 70 years the Republican party has befriended the Negro are the exact 70 years in which the Democratic party has been their consistent, and in many states, their brutal foe.

"Notwithstanding the harassing indignities of the Negro, North and South, by the Democratic party, its leaders in Republican states come with quadrennial regularity in pious solicitude for the political soul of the Negro, begging him to divide his vote and hand his affections to the keeping of a party whose every act concerning the Negro race has been to keep it not only in physical and spiritual bondage, but in political bondage as well.

"The Democratic party has continued its outlawry of the Negro race since the days of Lincoln. One of its principal leaders now, and one who has been for years a leader in the South, is John N. Garner of the state of Texas.

"John N. Garner has voted six times on the floor of the house against the bill to stop lynching. He introduced and helped fight for some seven 'Jim Crow' laws in congress. He introduced two laws to abolish Colored regiments in the United States army. He has fought every move in the South which would give the Negro his right of franchise under the 15th amendment.

"Garner's speech on Jan. 28, 1926, before the committee on immigration was for a finding to permit the displacement of Negro citizens in the cotton fields of the South by putting in their stead Mexican peons, who, under Garner's scheme, were to be permitted to come over the boundary line of the United States, the man, his wife and his children, and all work in the cotton and onion fields for a pittance in place of the American Negro.

THE MAYFLOWER AND SLAVES ARRIVED TOGETHER

"When the Mayflower sailed into Plymouth harbor in 1620, simultaneously a Dutch boat with a load of African slaves from the coast of Guinea sailed into the harbor of Jamestown, Va. The plight of these slaves and their descendants has been the concern of the Republican party since its beginning in 1854 and since the days of the Civil war, when the Republican party, with Lincoln as president, freed 4,000,000 human beings from bondage.

"Herbert Hoover is a Quaker. His mother was of the devout religious type and had what was known as 'the gift of the spirit.' It is a singular thing that the first persons in England who took united action, practical action, against the slave trade were the Quakers, who began their opposition to slavery in 1671 under the leadership of George Fox, their founder. They carried on their opposition to slavery and in 1761 excluded from the Quaker society all who were concerned or engaged in the slave trade. In 1783 a society or association was formed for the relief and liberation of the Negro slaves in the West Indies and discouragement of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

"This society of Quakers was the first movement established in England for the purpose of suppressing slavery. It is claimed by some that the Quakers in America had taken action against slavery earlier than the Quaker society in England. The Pennsylvania Quakers advised their members against the trade in 1692.

"In 1776 all slaveholders who did not emancipate their slaves were excluded from the Quaker society. The Quakers in all parts of American provinces followed the lead of the Quakers in Pennsylvania. The Quakers never let up in their opposition to slavery until the end of the Civil war and the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln.

"So I say Herbert Hoover, with every drop of his blood a Quaker, is, by inheritance, a friend of the Negro race and is entitled to the vote of every one of the 11,891,143 members of the Race in our land.

JOHN N. GARNER AN EXAMPLE

"The attitude of the Democratic party now toward the Negro is best illustrated by the kind of men selected for president and vice president on their ticket. Take the case of John N. Garner. No man should be eligible to be vice president of these United States who cannot serve every race and creed fairly, equitably and impartially, and yet from John N. Garner's record in the house of representatives, he is precluded by bigotry and racial prejudice from serving even the smallest political subdivision composed of cosmopolitan population. Some people have wondered why Garner was called 'Pork Barrel' Garner. It is generally presumed that he received this distinguishing congomen because he introduced the bills in the last session of congress known as the 'pork barrel' postoffice bills, which would have saddled more than two billions of dollars upon the taxpayers and which would have absolutely wrecked the United States government financially.

"However, when he first came to congress he was interested in 'pork' and one day in 1915 he made a speech at the Atascosa county fair in Texas, and he bragged about how much 'pork barrel' legislation he had secured for the South. And, by the way, he has just recently added a $50,000 postoffice to his list of prizes. This new postoffice was for his home town, and Garner himself frankly admitted that the needs of the town would be amply served by a $5,000 building.

"But to get back to that speech made in 1915. In his peroration he concluded as follows:

"'Now we Democrats are in charge of the house, and I'll tell you now, whenever one of those Yankees gets a ham, I'm going to do my best to get a hog.'

"Our present government, with all its faults and in spite of all the criticisms that may be, justly or unjustly, directed against it, is governed by political parties and, as Lincoln said, it is a government 'of the people, by the people and for the people,' and it has been hammered out on the political anvil—not by one man; nor by two; not by a czar, nor a king; but it has been molded and formed by men of various races, faiths and creeds and political ideals—not all virtuous, but most of them inspired with patriotic fervor and love of country.

"And no greater champion of this old, original form of government, established by George Washington and preserved by Lincoln, ever submitted his candidacy to the people of the United States than Herbert Hoover."

K'ed Jack Garner

LSTON ATKINS

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KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Journal and Guide

PAID propagandists of the Republican party are circulating a statement that "the loudest protestants in the revolt against President Hoover and the Republican party acknowledge that they are not entirely satisfied with the result of the election . . . . in view of the fact that they have helped the Democracy of the South to attain what it has longed for since the days of the 60's—complete control of the Federal government." 11-19-32

Even if it were true—and we will attempt to show that it is not wholly true—there is increasingly less justification for stirring this type of fear than there might at one time have been. The repudiation of Cole Blease by the voters of South Carolina and the elevation to Congress of a higher type Southerner like Senator-elect Reynolds of North Carolina are indications that the South is tiring of the type of public officials from which the race has most to fear. In Tennessee the voters repudiated men who ran on an anti-Negro platform and Governor Ross Sterling of Texas lost to ex-Governor "Ma" Ferguson, who unlike him, raised no outcry against Negro votes being cast in the Democratic primary and in the elections. There could be other examples. These are enough to substantiate the fact that there is an "Advancing South" which is more liberal and is being governed and represented by a more liberal set of officials.

That is evidence that even if the South were in the saddle the special interests of the Negro would not be jeopardized unduly now, simply because there is a Democratic Congress drawing heavily from Southern states for its membership. There is no argument, of course, on the point that Southern legislators have not in the past dealt with the race as fairly as Northerners, on the whole, but there has been ample room for complaint of our treatment under a Northern Republican Congress.

Now let us look at this matter of the Republican bugaboo of a Congress being controlled by Southern Democrats. What basis there is for the hue and cry of the partisans of the repudiated party is found in the habit of the South of keeping its Representatives and Senators long in office, and thereby getting most of the Congressional honors, when the Democrats carry the country, as the New York Times has explained in a recent editorial. The rule of seniority is responsible for whatever Southern ascendancy there is and that rule "has its foundation in the 'you-tickle-me-I'll-tickle-you' philosophy. New members seeking consideration of pet bills, and hoping one day to become chairman themselves through long service, hesitate to oppose the House machine," the Times said.

Nevertheless, in the "Seventy-third House the numerical representation of the two sections of the country will be so changed that it appears certain there must be a greater division of chairmanships and other places of power with the North, East, and West than the South has ever had to accept in a Democratic Congress," that paper added.

In the new Congress there will be 109 Representatives from the South. But there will be from non-Southern states and three border states accustomed to aligning themselves with non-Southern delegations, 202 members. What does this mean? The New York Times has an answer: "Such a preponderance means that the Southern members may not be able to hold the Speakership, the offices of party whip, and the chairman of the committee of the whole and the chairmanship of the great committees and most of the others. The North, East, and West will probably make demands which will have to be met. If these state delegations could agree on a slate, they have the votes to put it through. . . . The Senate rule of seniority is harder to break because, with its smaller memberships, there are enough chairmanships to go round."

The real test, of course, is how the Negro will fare under the Democratic administration and Congress. But until there are some actual deeds to bear them out, these depressing claims of paid Republican propagandists must be regarded with suspicion. The test in any case will not be an absolute one, only relative. The Negro has not got full justice in the past, and he probably won't in the immediate future. But if he is dealt with without distinction in matters of general significance and fairly where his special interests are concerned, that will be an improvement. The opportunity awaits a Democratic Congress. Whether it is a good or bad thing, it is by no means a certainty that Southern Democrats will control Congress.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS ELECTED

Journal and Guide

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT has been elected President of the United States, the free people of this nation having repudiated the Republican administration because they were wrathful and thoroughly tired of a President who indicated by his every act an utter failure to understand the needs and problems of the masses and, on the other hand, exerted every possible effort to favor the rich and powerful few. There was a money despotism which by their unprecedented number of votes for the New York governor the people have taken the first necessary step to replace with the democracy of finest American traditions.

11-19-32 Norfolk, Va.

There can be no mistaking the full significance of this landslide vote for Mr. Roosevelt. As the votes were counted last week one Republican state after another was set down in the Democratic column until the incredible total of only six states were found faithful to the man who carried 40 states four years ago against Alfred Smith. Mr. Hoover, by an unjustified stretch of the imagination, had compared his administration to that of Lincoln in 1864. His defeat was the most stunning suffered by any President in a straight two-party campaign since that same year, when the Civil War Chief Executive won over General McClellan 212 to 21 electoral votes.

Negroes threw off the shackles of blind allegiance to a party label and voted throughout the nation in hitherto unequalled proportions for the standard bearer of a party which had been—and for an appreciable number of die-hards still is—anathema. Every report from the chief voting centers as well as from the by-ways of America certifies that fact. Bigwigs of the Republican party running for the U. S. Senate, the House of Representatives, and for various state and municipal offices went down before the Democratic tidal wave of votes.

Against this overturn of political thought

and action only a few Republicans stood successfully, notably Mr. DePriest in Chicago. His reelection indicates a willingness to accept the modern political practice to cut across racial party lines to elect men who will serve us best. Against the Democratic sweep in Illinois Mr. DePriest came out victorious because the voters of his district were loyal to him and were well organized. The only colored man in Congress had, they evidently felt, served their interests satisfactorily, and so they returned him to the House of Representatives although they unquestionably voted for Democratic nominees for other offices.

The election results are a vindication of those leaders and that large section of the press which has urged increasingly in the last few years a breakaway from party loyalty and for a substitution in its place of alert independence. The Republican party, especially for the Negro, has existed in name only for years. The race owed it no debt. Because it saw in the Democratic party and its principles and candidates hope for a new deal and greater justice all along the line, and because it recognized the close relation of its daily life to the activities of the men who govern under the Democratic standard, the Negro race turned from Mr. Hoover and his blunt and prejudiced treatment and from the Grand Old Party and its empty mouthings.

The Democratic party returns to power at a time when its assumption of authority carries with it responsibility that transcends party doctrines or policies. Americans of all races and political parties have united to give to the Democrats a mandate which they can perform only by adherence with impartiality to the cause of human rights and equal justice to all. The Democratic party will surely fail in the great opportunity now confronting its leaders if it permits government under its authority to deal unjustly with any of its people.

Unless the recent liberal trends in the Democratic party have been misinterpreted, its ascendancy to national power should favorably affect the political and economic status of the American Negro. Certainly a Democratic administration headed by Mr. Roosevelt can hardly proscribe and deny to us the elemental decencies, opportunities, and rights of free citizens any more than did Mr. Hoover and the Republicans.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL
DEC 31 1932

Negro Democrats to Elect Officers

The Passaic County Negro Democratic league will hold its annual election of officers Tuesday evening. At a recent meeting, many nominations were made. Quite an interest is manifested in the coming election because of the splendid work done by the organization during the past election and because of the part the organization is planning to play in the next city election. The league's headquarters is at 140 Governor street, and is opened every evening to its members. A special program is arranged for this evening after which nimble feet will play the game of real stepping to the jazz music of 33. Refreshments will be served.

Democratic.

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BOLTING THE GRAND OLD PARTY, NEGROES, NATION OVER, CAST LARGE BALLOT FOR DEMOCRATS

ROCK-RIBBED PENNSYLVANIA, NORMALLY REPUBLICAN, SAID TO HAVE CAST 150,000 DEMOCRATIC VOTES

Negroes of Oklahoma Make Surprising Inroads While Seeking Better Times and Opportunities

Perhaps if accurate figures could be compiled in every hamlet in America, where Negroes reside, as to the vote for President of the United States, such records would show that fully a half million Negroes voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner in the recent election marathon.

Pennsylvania Revolts

The Pittsburgh Courier, perhaps the most militant Negro newspaper, in leading the revolt against the Republican party, estimates that in Allegheny County,, Pa., where Pittsburgh is located, fully 35,000 Negroes voted for Roosevelt. Perhaps 150,000 in the state voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Echoes From Parker Case

Half of the 200,000 Negro voters of Indiana, according to F. K. Bailey, president of the Indiana branches of the N. A. A. C. P., embittered by Hoover policies and their own Republican senator's record, (Watson, in the Parker case) forgot their traditional allegiance to the Republican party and went to the polls shouting "Swat Hoover and Watson." Many thousands, who could not bring themselves to vote Democratic, stayed at home and sulked. Needless to say, Watson went down in ignominous defeat.

33 Per Cent Bolt At St. Louis

In St. Louis, according to the St. Louis American, forty per cent of the Negroes voted Democratic. "In round figures, easily 18,000 Negroes out of 43,00, voted Democratic in St. Louis," says the American. In many of the wards over 50 per cent of the Negroes went Democratic, but according to Joseph McLemore, director of the colored Democratic division, fully 33 per cent voted Democratic, as an average over St. Louis city and county. The Democratic party made a definite and open bid for the Negro vote in St. Louis, and the spring campaign in the city may furnish some still more startling surprises.

COAST NEGROES GO DEMOCRATIC

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 14—(By Harry Levette for the ANP)—With the official figures on the vote cast in the Negro district here released tardier than those in many other cities, local politicians are at last in possession of the tabulated precinct by precinct reports on balloting in the 63rd Assembly district. At present the largest district in the city it includes most all the Negro business and residential section, traversed by Central Avenue one of the 'cities' and most important thoroughfares and a highway to the beach suburbs. Figures on smaller outlying Negro sections including The Boyle Heights, West Jefferson Temple and Central Avenue Gardens district are not even yet availble though nearly a thousand other Negroes reside in them but below is the tabulation of the 62nd.

BRONX HOME NEWS

DEC 10 1932

Colored Democrats of Bronx Select Officers

Officers for the new year were elected at a meeting held the other night by the Bronx County Colored Democracy, 1121 Union Ave., of which James W. Randolph is leader and Nettie P. Haley is co-leader.

The new officers are: Frank DeWillis, pres.; Emery W. Wileman, first vice-pres.; Mrs. Mary Flaunteroy, second vice-pres.; George Alston, third vice-pres.; Robert C. Ellis, treas.; Mrs. Lucy McKenzie, fin. sec.; Thorad Thomas, rec. sec.; Everett Whitlock, cor. sec., and Emanual McQuarters, sgt.-at-arms.

The new house committee includes George Haley, William McKenzie and Mrs. Julia Stovall.

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
Tuesday, November 8, 1932

NEGRO VOTERS OF AIKEN COUNTY TO BACK ROOSEVELT

Have Formed Club and Deem Change in Government Necessary

The Augusta Chronicle Bureau
Aiken, S. C., Nov. 7

Ordinarily the Negro voters of the South vote the Republican National ticket, but in many places in South Carolina the colored voters are rallying to the Roosevelt-Garner ticket, and it is expected that a large number will vote Democratic tomorrow. This "change of heart" is to some extent due to the fact that the present Republican administration in Washington has recognized the Hambright faction in South Carolina, which faction is supposedly "lily-white,"—although two Negroes were members of the delegation to the last Republican convention. As an evidence of this change of Colored voters to the Democratic ticket a number of prominent Colored people of Aiken have issued the following statement: "After studying the conditions of our country carefully (especially the Southlands) we have decided that the only way to improve conditions, is a change of the government's administration.

"We have therefore formed a Roosevelt club, to support Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for President in the coming election, November 8th, 1932." The statement was signed by leading colored voters, and it is predicted that many colored people will vote the Democratic ticket in South Carolina tomorrow.

What Leaders Say On Eve Of Election Day

DEMOCRATIC

DR. JOSEPH L. JOHNSON
In Charge of Democratic Colored Division

In my opinion, so far as the results of the Presidential election are concerned, it is all over but the shouting for Roosevelt in Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, the states over which I have had immediate supervision, are going to witness an unprecedented turnover. I predict a smashing victory for the Democratic Party and that the Negro vote will be a contributing factor to the Democratic success.

DR. WM. J. THOMPKINS
Kansas City

Missouri is normally Democratic and is in the bag. Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska will also show pluralities for Roosevelt and Garner.

ROBERT L. VANN
Regional Director, Democratic Colored Division

For the first time within the memory of man, Pennsylvania is going Democratic and the revolt of Negroes is playing a large part in this result. All over Pennsylvania allied Democratic clubs have been formed. J. Max Barber is president of that organization. Our concentrated effort from Philadelphia westward is showing results.

ATTY. JULIAN RAINEY
Boston

Enthusiastic meetings are indicative of the trend toward the banner of Roosevelt and Garner.

HAROLD BLEDSOE
Detroit, Mich.

Sixty per cent of the Negroes in Battle Creek, Benton Harbor, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, and Jackson, will change from their Republican moorings on account of what they term "the injustice" wielded out to them by Governor Brucker, whom they charge with exclusion of Negroes in the state road building program, the only relief work available from federal and state funds.

LESTER A. WALTON
Democratic Publicity Director

From the extensive observations I have made on a trip to Negro centers the swing toward the Democratic ticket is pronounced and steady. St. Louis with 46,000 registered voters under the leadership of a former Democratic candidate for Congress, Joseph L. McLemore, will give Roosevelt a record vote.

In Indiana there has been a remarkable change and Negroes are so active in the Democratic ranks that two Negro Democratic candidates for the legislature have been regularly nominated one in Indianapolis and one in East Chicago. Mario County, in which Indianapolis is located, has 37,000 colored voters. Atty. F. B. Ransom, well known leader, is sure they will carry 31 precincts, nearly the total.

Ohio is reported to have in the neighborhood of 180,000 Negro voters In Cleveland, Cauyahoga County, the election of Democratic Mayor Miller has helped build an effective organization Columbus, with 30,000, polled 50 per cent Democratic two years ago. This year they expect to do better. Hamilton County, with 12,000 to 15,000 voters, where Mrs. Ethel Stokes is in charge, is chiefly for Roosevelt.

In New Jersey Negroes have formed a Democratic campaign committee. Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, former Republican assemblyman, is chairman. Dr. W. G. Alexander, the first Negro Republican member of the New Jersey Legislature, is chairman of the Democratic state advisory board. In 1928, Dr. Alexander was delegate-at-large to the Republican Convention at Kansas City.

These former Republican leaders are now staunch supporters of Roosevelt. Two years ago the Negroes of the state started their move toward Democracy when Gov. Moore was elected. They say that there is a 50 per cent defection among the colored Republicans and that in Newark, where there are 38,000 registered colored voters, the percentage will run even higher.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
TIMES
DEC 9 1932

DEMOCRATS COURT BIG NEGRO VOTE IN MAYORALTY RACE

Party, Encouraged by Support in November, Will Hand Out Jobs to Many.

With 46,000 registered Negro votes at stake in the mayoralty election next spring, Democratic leaders have started out to win them.

As a result, the Republican city organization, which has just suffered a crushing blow in losing its entire ticket, faces a serious problem in trying to name the next head of the city government and fourteen aldermen from the odd-numbered wards.

The Negroes have long held the balance of power in St. Louis elections, and usually have remained

loyal to the party of their forefathers. In the recent election they showed a spirit of independence, and it is estimated that 35 per cent of those who cast ballots gave them to the Democratic ticket, compared to about 15 per cent in 1928.

President Hoover carried only four wards here, these being districts where Negro voters predominate.

Seek State Jobs.

In the Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, where many Negroes also reside, the Democrats won in an overwhelming fashion.

With many jobs to be handed out in Jefferson City and St. Louis in the next few months, the Negroes now are trying to "get right" before election day in April, and a large number are turning to J. L. McLemore, a 36-year-old attorney, an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for congress.

McLemore was in charge of the Negro division of the recent state campaign, and his office on Jefferson avenue is a busy place these days, with scores of Negroes lining up every morning to fill out applications for jobs. All want to get into politics.

McLemore, who helped arrange Gov.-elect Park's first meeting here, which was held in the People's Finance Building, has submitted a report to Park showing that only about eighty-five members of his race are among the 10,000 persons on the state payroll. This, he has pointed out, is less than 1 per cent.

If they are given more state jobs, J. E. Mitchell, editor of the Argus, a weekly Negro newspaper, predicts that "there won't be any more Negroes belonging to the Republican party in Missouri." Mitchell's paper supported Hoover in the recent election.

Negro on Coroner's Jury.

Frank P. Furlong, the new Democratic coroner, introduced an innovation this week when he placed a Negro on a coroner's jury and announced that this policy would continue.

Tom Madden, newly-elected Democratic sheriff, has promised at least eight of his deputies will be Negroes. This is the same number now held under Sheriff Strodtmann, a Republican.

Walter Sheehan, newly-elected public administrator, has announced that he will give consideration to the suggestion that he place a Negro on his staff.

The Negroes, however, seem more interested now in the police department "plums." Their leaders want one of their race to be placed in charge of Precinct No. 1 in the Laclede avenue district, and a few more Negro patrolmen on the force.

There is also some talk in Democratic circles of trying to obtain a promotion for Lieut. Ira Cooper, who is in charge of the Negro detectives at headquarters. If Cooper could be given the rank of captain and remain in his present position the appointment would go a long way to help the Democrats next spring, it is pointed out.

The Negroes now hold about 700 of the 7,000 city jobs, many of the places being in the garbage and street departments.

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LIMA, O.
NEWS

OCT 26 1932

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Weadock and Motter Will Address Crowd At Village Town Hall

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Democratic.

N.Y. HERALD

NOV 3 1932

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The election of a Democratic National Administration at this time, he asserted in concluding his address, to the accompaniment of wild cheers from the audience, "would be not only a national disaster, but a world tragedy."

Sees South in Control

Asserting that he was dealing with "realities and not theories," Secretary Mills recalled that the "backbone of the Roosevelt support from the beginning to the end of the convention" came from Southern states, and that in the event of a Democratic victory in the nation these states "will dominate not only the President but the Democratic party and a Democratic House and Senate" as well.

In the final analysis, said Mr. Mills, the prohibition demands of both Republican and Democratic parties would reach the same goal, but he added, "the Democratic party promises certain results without pledging themselves to furnish the effective means for bringing them about; the Republican party pledges itself to the same objective, but definitely undertakes to provide the guaranties that will assure their attainment."

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"The history of the last decade shows that New York Democrats are incorrigible spenders. There is only one way to bring order and economy once more into the administration of state affairs and that is, elect Bill Donovan, the entire state ticket and a Republican Senate and Assembly."

The man referred to as Bill Donovan—Colonel William J. Donovan, Republican candidate for Governor, had preceded Mr. Mills in addressing the packed Academy.

For the second night in succession Colonel Donovan called upon the present heads of the New York State administration to tell just what they had done to prevent a recurrence of the City Trust and Bank of United States failures, and whether they had "shown any concern on behalf of the poor victims." The colonel again emphasized that neither the Governor nor the Lieutenant Governor had taken cognizance of his first mention of the bank failures in another Brooklyn speech two weeks ago.

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"Measure the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor of this state by these questions. Measure them by the record in the case of the Bank of United States."

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Because of the alleged failure of the Democratic State Administration to offer the voters a definite program if it be continued in power, Colonel Donovan cited some specific programs, points of his own, the chief of which was the proposed organization of department efficiency committees within each state department, "through which the ideas for economy of the men and women on the job can be brought to the surface and put into operation."

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Col. Donovan's Speech

After recalling the failure of the Democratic state officials to tell what they had done to assist victime of the Bank of United States crash, Colonel Donovan turned to specific examples of what he considered the "intelligent retrenchment" which he demands in the state government.

He cited in particular one example of what he meant by retrenchment.

"There is a prison in my section of the state, at Attica, N. Y.," he said, "that cost $8,725,000. It accommodates 1,125 prisoners. That means that each cell cost $7,800. Every cell is equipped with a radio, and this is the last word in prison comfort.

"Now let us compare that with something that the people of New York City know about, the Waldorf-Astoria, located at Forty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. That hotel cost $19,000,000. It will accommodate between 2,300 and 2,400 people. That means that the cost of housing a prisoner at Attica, out in the country, far removed from the lights of Broadway, is about the same as it costs to house a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"That is what I think is extravagant, and yet that is what my opponent thinks is essential. That is what I think is nonsense."

Considerable applause, intermingled with the blowing of horns, greeted a reference to Lieutenant Governor Herbert H. Lehman's alleged failure to deal properly with the increasing cost of

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Democratic

Academy of Music—Page 15

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"It is my contention that the development of intelligent, non-partisan plans for the period of economic reconstruction that lies ahead is a matter of the first importance viewed from the standpoint of economy in state expenditures. If we go forward without plans, we shall blunder into millions of expenditures, much of which will be wasted.

"And finally, in the preparation of the executive budget, and as chief executive I shall devote unremitting effort to see that every old expenditure is re-examined in the light of present needs, and that every proposed new activity is tested by these measures.

"Donovan Day" Celebrated

Prior to the Academy of Music meeting Colonel Donovan was the central figure in Brooklyn's "Donovan day," which began just before noon when he was whizzed to the borough from his home at 1 Beekman Place under escort of a group of Kings County Veterans and ended well after midnight this morning with a reception at the Union League Club of Brooklyn, 112 Kenmore Place.

The advance publicity release from the Kings County Republican Committee had advertised that the colonel's day would "be a dizzy sequence of receptions, luncheons, police motor cycles, speeches and motor cavalcades," and the committee certainly lived up to its predictions.

At the very outset, when Colonel Donovan entered the Brooklyn Elks' Club for a luncheon gathering of several hundred loyal Republicans, Brooklyn showed its enthusiasm for his candidacy by giving him a fourteen-minute demonstration, topped off by a miniature convention march around the large hall. The luncheon was followed by receptions for several groups, including the Young Republican Club, women voters, and a group of Negro voters.

Next on the program was to have been a private dinner for Colonel and Mrs. Donovan at the Elks' Club, but the candidate was forced to cancel his appearance because he had to rush back to his headquarters at the Biltmore to dictate the text of his major address at night. He was back in Brooklyn, however, in time to review a parade which wound through the streets from Flatbush to downtown Brooklyn, lighted by the customary red fire and heralded by the happy shouts of the populace and the racket of several bands.

The parade ended at the Academy about 8:15 p. m., the band music filtering through the walls while Lewis H. Pounds, the Republican candidate for Mayor, was speaking. At the time, only the orchestra floor of the Academy was populated, the first balcony having but a fringe of persons along its front rows. The second balcony was virtually empty. The paraders filled up many of the empty spaces when they filed in, however.

Gets Five-Minute Ovation

The entrance of Colonel Donovan brought a brief ovation, but when he was introduced by Mr. Pounds there came a tremendous demonstration which lasted about five minutes. It seemed that every one in the place had a flag and was waving it assiduously, while two bands alternated in the vigorous playing of war-time tunes.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 28 1932

PRECINCT 25 NEGRO CLUB.

A Roosevelt-Horner Club has been organized by the Negro voters in Precinct 25. The organizers are Ernest Osborne, presidnt; George Brown, Phil Rhone, Williams McRoberts, Bill Bailey, Grace Hill, Jessie Dotson, Ruben Hopkins, Eddie Judson, Steve Branch, Charles Elta Davis, Will Ewin, Ike Shelby, Oscar Ward and Eliza H. Thomas.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 19 1932

ROOSEVELT FAVORED BY KENTUCKY VOTERS

Both Parties Agree "Hog's Eye Is Sot" to Reverse Hoover Majority of 1928.

FIGHT MADE ON BARKLEY

Republicans Hope to Beat the Senator With Dry and Low-Tariff Democrats.

CONGRESS SEAT IN DOUBT

Unemployment in Louisville Is Expected to Work Against Republican Running in That District.

[Kentucky in 1928 gave Hoover 558,064; Smith 381,070. The State has 11 electoral votes.]

By ARTHUR KROCK.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.—The classic political phrase which in Kentucky describes in a pre-election situation that nothing conceivable will change is, "The hog's eye is sot."

This year, by agreement of both sides, that seems to describe the certainty of the prospect that on Nov. 8 Kentucky will return a good majority for Governor Roosevelt, will break tradition by re-electing Senator Alben W. Barkley and will send a solid delegation of Democrats to Congress, though one Republican on the latter slate may slip through.

Mr. Roosevelt will speak here Friday, which is held to be unnecessary so far as molding the choice of Kentucky this year is concerned. The Republicans, off the record, admit that he can have the State whether or not he comes here. Politicians generally expect him to use Louisville as a forum in which to elucidate some of his economic policies, as Alfred E. Smith used it in 1928. If the effect of the candidate's presence and speech is good, it will increase his majority and possibly rob the Republicans of their hope to keep Louisville in their own column. If the effect is indifferent or even bad, Mr. Roosevelt runs little risk of losing Kentucky.

Hoover Carried State in 1928.

Four years ago the State gave President Hoover 177,000 majority, unprecedented in its annals. Many elements entered into that, though religious prejudice in the rural districts played the largest part. This joined to what was still the dry sentiment of a majority of Kentuckians rolled up the Hoover vote. But Governor Roosevelt is not handicapped in either respect, because the State Democracy has since turned wet. Also he is popular in Kentucky, due somewhat to his own name and personality and somewhat to his association with the State's Democratic idol of modern times, Woodrow Wilson.

Kentucky growers and livestock producers are in the worst economic status they have been in for years, and those of Democratic pedigree who deserted their party in 1928 are eager to express their disappointment and repentance in votes.

Louisville, the metropolis, is more fortunate than many of its neighbors because of the diversification of its industries and because it has for several years been fortunate enough to have an excellent city administration under Mayor William B. Harrison.

But official estimates of unemployment in this city go as high as 20 per cent, which takes into account, of course, the large Negro population, long the Republican mainstay in Louisville. Relief work has been wisely and effectively done under Mayor Harrison, but public charity does not incline citizens to favor the "ins" on the plea that "things would have been worse."

The faithful Negroes are inclined to stay home this year, and since the Louisville police have been converted into civil service the old "police persuaders" cannot be used to rally them to the polls.

Republicans Hope to Hold City.

These conditions will greatly increase the Democratic vote outside Louisville and reduce the Republican vote in the city, according to the expectation of both sides of the political combat. The Republicans insist that they will hold the metropolis for Hoover, saying that it will "stick out like a sore thumb" in this year's returns. But if they get 15,000 majority—it was nearly 30,000 in 1928—they will feel that they have accomplished a feat.

The anti-Republican trend was shown here in 1930 when Mayor Harrison, though tremendously popular for his labors in behalf of the city's credit and social condition, as a candidate for Governor got only 14,000 in Louisville.

So far as Kentucky is representative of the border territory—Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland—which usually is found in the column of the successful Presidential candidate, Roosevelt's chances in this part of the United States are more than excellent.

While the Republicans feel that they have had some good effects from the President's recent oratory and what they call his "new fighting manner," they do not see their goal as attainable by Nov. 8. The fact that the Congressional delegation and the Senatorship will probably be in the same Democratic game bag adds to their grief.

The delegation is to be voted on by the entire State because of the failure of a redistricting act. Two Louisville Democratic aspirants fought each other so hard that neither emerged from the primary, and the Lexington district got two Representatives. On the Republican ticket, Frank Russell of Louisville managed to survive, and it is possible that enough Louisville Democrats will plump for him alone to bring him through as the one successful Republican in the State contest.

Barkley Has Opposition.

The Republican Senatorial nominee, Representative M. H. Thatcher of Louisville, is a dry, not so militant as in the past and willing to vote to submit a guarded repeal amendment, but not recanting his support of prohibition as a national policy.

Senator Barkley is co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment and has made speeches for the Anti-Saloon League, but he now espouses the entire wet party platform as drawn at Chicago. In the possible resentment of Democratic drys against Mr. Barkley for that, and of Democratic low tariff Wattersonites for his pro-tariff votes at the last session of the Senate, lies Mr. Thatcher's hope. It is not believed by many with whom I talked that the hope will come to anything.

It is not lack of organization or want of labor which has the Republicans so obviously trailing. They are up against as definite an example of the "new deal" trend as I have seen in my travels in this campaign.

In view of the Supreme Court decision in the Mississippi redistricting case, the Congressional delegation in Kentucky may be voted on by districts if the State Attorney General and his counselors, who are in a huddle about it tonight, conclude that action to be mandatory and practicable.

WHY JUMP OUT OF THE FRYING PAN INTO THE FIRE?

To the Editor of The Tribune:

With only eight days more to decide who shall govern the people for the next four years, there seem to be a feeling among some of our political advisers that on account of some of the things done by the present administration, (that we do not take very kindly to) many are saying that the Negro should vote for the Democratic party in the November election. I am not ready to give my vote to turn the government over to the democratic party, who have never promised the Negro anything; but have done everything to pass laws to prevent him from making an honest living. Many have said they did not want the office, if it took the Negro vote to get it. So why should we jump out of the frying pan into the fire?

The Negro have nothing to gain by joining the democratic party. They can gain more by remaining in the Republican party than by leaving it. The present administration have done much for the masses, in aiding them to secure funds to make their crops in 1931 and 1932. In my opinion, a change in the present administration at this time, would be a serious backset in the progress already begun.

My experience of both parties teaches me that if we are to ever gain any recognition, it will be from the Republican party. The wise thing to do, is to stay in the Republican party till we find another outstanding republican and then support him. What about the record of some of those who seek to gain control of the government. Watch yous step, don't jump out of the frying pan into the fire.

—T. J. McDew
Hazelhurst, Ga.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

OCT 30 1932

Crockett Negroes Urged To Vote Democratic

Special to The News.

CROCKETT, Texas, Oct. 29.—About 250 negroes assembled in the District Court room in Crockett Saturday afternoon to hear pleas by both local and State leaders that they desert Hoover and Bullington to vote a straight Democratic ticket. It is not known what success this movement will have, as there are other negro leaders who are working for Bullington.

Another element of uncertainty is the reaction among the white voters, who ordinarily are loyal Democrats. While none of the prominent Democratic leaders want to talk for publication, there is an undercurrent of distrust in this new movement.

"What has Hoover done for the negroes and what could Bullington do, who claims to be a Republican, but is a Democrat and is being run by Democrats," was the theme of an address by a Houston negro attorney.

Political – 1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT FOUR-SQUARE

Courier 10-22-32

IN contrast to Herbert Hoover, Governor Franklin D Roosevelt, the Democratic nominee, has come out flatly and said the things that every thoughtful, freedom-loving Negro wanted to hear.

He has not avoided the issue by mouthing vague moonshine about "sacred trusts," but has stated that if elected President each and every citizen will be treated with equal fairness, regardless of race, color or creed.

That is all we have ever wanted or expected. We Negroes do not seek special treatment; we want equal treatment. We do not want to be treated as wards, but as fellow citizens under the flag. We do not want our rights because we are Negroes, but because we are entitled to them as Americans.

Governor Roosevelt's statement did not come at a planned affair, carefully arranged by party managers for an effect, but came spontaneously in response to the questioning of a reporter from an enterprising Negro newspaper.

He was prepared to answer in the straightforward manner that he did because he has throughout his entire public career demonstrated the possession of those qualities that compel such an answer. As Governor of New York his attitude toward his Negro constituents has been not a bit different than his attitude toward the whites.

Black spokesmen for the Republican party and President Hoover are carrying on a despicable whispering campaign directed against Governor Roosevelt, to the effect that his attitude will be this or that toward the Negro IF elected. Well, we know what Hoover's attitude HAS been, and we know what Roosevelt's HAS been. In casting our ballots we shall have to judge the future by the past.

Colored Republi-Crats in Tennessee May Swing State to Roosevelt Next Month

Courier 10-22-32

Politics in Muddled Condition as State and Sectional Factions Show Teeth at Each Other. Robert R. Church Regular, but Silent, is Big Question Mark

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE)

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—If one should throw up a handfull of political straws on the corner of Beale and Fourth Streets or even in the more exclusive environs of Walker and Mississippi Avenues, these straws would be whirled in all directions, so muddled is the political atmosphere.

While many of them representing the colored voters would still fly in the direction of the Grand Old Party, enough of them are whirling in other directions to make Shelby county and the state take a Roosevelt complexion.

Republicrats

As if to macth that strange animal, the Hoovercrat, brought into being by the President's 1928 efforts to break the "Solid South," the colored voter has gone him one better and brought forward the Tennessee "Republicrat."

Under this nomenclature might be termed the organized mixture brought into existence by Robert R. Church, well-known Tennessee politician, and Congressman Edward H. Crump, white, whom W. C. Handy made famous in his Beale Street Blues. The situation brought through this Shelby County alignment is unique.

In the recent primary fight for governor, 31,373 colored voters registered as Democrats in order to participate in the Democratic primary. It was this registration which raised so much dust and threw the state into one of the bitterest three-cornered fights for governor it has ever witnessed.

According to those who are in the "know," the plan was that, under the Church organization those voters, nominally Republican, were to be loaned to the Crump organization to help nominate Hill McAllister as governor. In the general election they were to vote the regular Republican ticket. Crump was to help Church maintain patronage control through various political forces.

Many for Roosevelt

But whether the tail is wagging the dog or the dog is wagging the tail, there is an unmistakable division of opinion among the Republicrats and you get, in private conversation, a pretty strong opinion that many of them are going to help keep the state in the Democratic column in November.

Except in purely local politics, West Tennessee colored voters have in the past been naturally Republican. Ten or fifteen years ago when the old guard, like "Swayback" Wilson, who became one of the city's first citizens by sticking to the yellow fever stricken city when most of the population fled, was always on hand at any political meeting to branch damnation on any dark-skinned voter who hinted that it was time to break with the party. Any citizen who strayed, lost social caste.

But even the avowed supporters of the party up and down the avenue today have a luke-warm attitude, and many tell you frankly that they will not vote for the gentleman in the White House.

Church, A Question Mark

The political situation in Tennessee is further complicated by an intensified effort on the part of a lily-white group to drive Church out of party control in the state. Although the Republicrats helped to nomicate their Democratic friend, Hill McAlister, they did not halt the young Republican lily-white and avowed enemy of Church, John E. McCall, white, Republican nominee for governor.

Friends of Church are confident that he will keep control of a part of the national patronage in the state through his close alliance with J. Will Taylor, white, national committeeman, and what some of them at least call an understanding with Congressman Crump, but there is a possibility of McCall's winning in the bitter three-cornered fight.

In the first place, McCall polled 111,272 votes in the primary. Up to that time, no Republican had ever polled more than 60,000 votes. In the Democratic primary there were 284,566 votes cast. But Lewis S. Pope and Hill McAllister, the two Democrats, must divide these, and there is a bare chance that McCall may nose out. This would be especially true if the 31,000 colored Republicrats, who help to make up these Democratic votes, should come back wholly to the Republican slate in the national election. Too much Republican activity for Hoover may help McCall.

Some observers in Memphis see in the local situation an answer to what they call the luke-warm attitude that Church seems to be taking in the national campaign. For instance, business may have kept him from attending the recent photo party with the President. Perry Howard and Benjamin Davis, the two other surviving members of the "Three Horsemen," did. On the other hand, some believe that he is huffed at the way things have gone in the national campaign line-up.

When asked directly the following questions, Mr. Church, himself stated that he would rather not make a statement for publication at this time. Later, he said he might.

The questions:

Are you actively supporting the Republican party?

In your opinion or from observations, will Tennessee go Republican or Democratic?

If McCall should win, he would certainly make an attempt to end the political influence of Church in Tennessee state Republican ranks. Hoover would probably do in national politics what McCall would do in the state.

Has Real Strength

That the power of Church is based upon real voter strength, even his political enemies admit. People believe and follow him.

This does not mean, however, that he has no colored opposition. There are people in Memphis, even, who criticise the Tennessee leader for the manner in which he has handled the mandate given him by the voters. There has developed bitter opposition to his leadership in the middle and eastern parts of the state. A group led by J. W. McClelland of the Nashville Independent have accused him of jeopardizing the whole party because of personal greed.

But he has with him the ablest leaders in West Tennessee, including such men as George W. Lee, Dr. J. W. Walker, and Lucian Searcy. A desperate effort to drive a wedge into his leadership was made during the primary fight and some few, including several ministers, did go over to the other side.

Go Democratic

Although nominally Democratic up until 1920, when Harding carried the state, whites also take their party affiliation lightly, and there has always been a strong Republican sentiment in the Eastern section. In Knoxville, colored men like Dr. H. M. Greene, have been members of the city boards.

In the 1920 election, business men like George R. James, white, head of a wholesale dry goods firm, led a revolt from the Democratic ranks on the tariff issue, and the state gave Harding 219,829 votes to 206,558 for Cox. In 1924, it swung back into the Democratic column but went Republican in the Hoover drive into the Solid South in 1928.

Some observers in Memphis say that the white business vote will be polled against Roosevelt this year. A factor which may also scare some of the colored voters away from the Democratic ticket, is the leading part Congressman K. D. McKellar took in the recent Massie case. McKeller, who had always sought the support of colored voters, without asking that they desert the Republican party, is regarded as a friend of Crump.

Some Communists

The Communists have made a deep impression in many sections of the state, especially in and around Chattanooga. A number of white and colored workers will vote for Foster and Ford.

Tennessee, however, has always been one of the hide-bound reactionary states, having refused to repeal an anti-evolution law last June.

95,000 Voters

The influence of the colored vote can be estimated by the closeness of past presidential elections. There are 477,640 colored population, with some 95,000 voters. In 1928 Hoover won by just 28,045 and the majority for Harding was 13,171. Not in the last twenty years has any election been held in Tennessee in which 95,000 voters would not have changed the results.

Negro Aviator To Speak for Roosevelt

10-22-32

With his pockets filled with official documents, Col. Hubert Julian, Negro aviator who was once head of the Abyssinian air forces, arrived in New York last Thursday and announced that he has come home to campaign for Roosevelt for president, after receiving a special invitation from the Executive Mansion at Albany.

Julian made the trip by air, flying home from California by way of Mexico. He says he will campaign by air also.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JOURNAL POST
OCT 12 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

The Progressive Democratic club, a Negro organization, will meet Wednesday night in the clubrooms of the Jefferson club at Fifteenth street and Troost avenue. Mrs. Georgia Mitchell is president of the Progressive club.

Democrats Name Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Negro Physician, Presidential Elector for New York State

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

OCT 18 1932

Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Harlem practising physician and surgeon for more than fifteen years, was named as Presidential elector at Albany, N. Y., on October 3. The appointment, made by Democrats assembled for the State Convention, brings to the group most timely recognition and honor. It marks the first time in the history of the state, if not the nation, that such an appointment has been made by Democrats. Dr. Nurse, in serving takes his place among the forty-seven members of the Electoral College of the State. Many people do not know that in casting their votes they are voting for the members of the Electoral College which in turn, elects the party nominee for President. Dr. Nurse resides in the 19th Assembly District of New York City. His appointment came to him unsolicited and unexpected. He has never had political aspirations.

Well Known Physician

Dr. Nurse, who is a graduate of the Long Island College Hospital, was chairman of the local school board of his district. He serves his many patients from the same office on West 135th street, established fifteen years ago. In his chosen field—that of surgery—he is highly considered. In Paris where he attends surgical clinics every other year, foreign physicians acclaim his sciestific skill.

Dr. Nurse likes outdoor sports but has little time to give to them. His few spare moments are devoted to civic and community betterment of Harlem.

Just now he is serving as chairman to the Medical Unit of the Urban League drive for $5,000 to to help take care of the needy this winter.

Altman Queries Dr. Harten on Love Contest

Cites Parishioner's Letter Favoring Candidate Snubbed by McCooey

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, who bearded Democratic Leader John H. McCooey in the latter's office last week, was solicited today to express his views on the issues involved in the contest between State Senator William L. Love and Assemblyman Joseph A. Esquirol.

Harten is pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church and leader of Negro Democrats. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman at large and called, with 300 others, on McCooey for an explanation when he failed to get it.

Gets Letter From Altman

The Negro preacher's unprecedented move started a number of political repercussions, among which was the letter he received today from Harry H. Altman, campaign manager of Dr. Love, who was refused a Democratic nomination for ignoring McCooey's orders and supporting the Seabury inquiry.

In his letter, Altman says:

"One of your parishioners, Stafford Johnson, who is interested in Senator Love's candidacy, construes your attitude to mean that while you have declared for the Democratic ticket you are reserving your interest for Senator Love against Mr. Esquirol.

"Mr. Johnson tells me his observation and the reports he gets from the population of your district and among your followers indicate that the sentiment is for Love and against Esquirol.

Queries View

"What is your view on this subject and your stand with reference to Dr. Love?"

When Harten and his delegation called on McCooey it was predicted by the preacher's followers that the stand he took would determine the outcome of the Love-Esquirol contest because the other sentiment in the district is so evenly divided.

Replies to Brickman

Altman also made public today a copy of a letter he had addressed to Herman Brickman, who recently argued in a debate that the Republican party erred in giving Love the Republican nomination after he had been rejected by the Democrats.

In his argument, Brickman made statements which Love later challenged, demanding their retraction.

If the statements weren't retracted, Love added, he would make complaint to the Bar Assoiation.

"You promptly took this as a challenge and declared that you were prepared to support what you had said," Altman wrote.

"Since then," his latest letter to Brickman continues "we have made inquiry and found that your participation was purely academic and not based on personal antagonism. Under the circumstances we kindly request that the whole affair be disregarded."

Brickman's comment on the letter today was:

"It's O. K. with me."

NEW YORK MIRROR
OCT 19 1932

Mrs. Hitchcock Opposes Election of Whitney

Speaking before an audience of whites and negroes last night, at Westbury, L. I., Mrs. Thomas H. Hitchock, mother of the noted polo player, declared that she cannot stand for the political views of Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Democratic candidate for Congress. However, she said, he has a warm place in her heart. Mrs. Hitchcock urged the re-election of Congressman Robert Low Bacon.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Republ
Thursday, October 20, 1932

Democratic negroes are going to stage a rally in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Washington, Thursday night of this week. Among the speakers who are billed to address the meeting is Frederick Q. Morton, negro civil service commissioner of New York city who has a white woman for his secretary and who owes his first appointment to Al Smith and his reappointment by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. People are familiar with the record of Morton and remember what a prominent part he played in the 1928 campaign. Well it seems the Democrats are going to bring him out as a hero this time.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
OCT 15 1932

Letters From the People

VIEWS OF OUR READERS.

WHO ARE YOU GOING TO SUPPORT FOR GOVERNOR?

To The Houston Post:

HOUSTON, Texas.—It is an acknowledged fact that the negro question is the underlying influence which has cemented the South into its solidity for the Democratic party. This tragic problem is always with us. It has been managed by many and devious methods, and for some time past it seemed to be quiescent. Then the legislature undertook to repeal the United States Constitution, and this gave the colored citizen an excuse to open again the whole controversy. The courts have taken a shy at it, and the negroes seem to have gotten the best of it.

Now just at the time when all good citizens should be sitting quietly in the boat, Texas politically is in the midst of a most dangerous quandary. I have been a Southern Democrat for more than a half century in Texas. I joined the party, primarily, because it stood for white supremacy in the South.

The Republican party has had to bear the onus of handling this question to a large extent, and by conservative action has controlled the irresponsible negro vote, until now the party stands divided into two well defined factions, the "Lily Whites" and the "Black and Tans," and have been controlling the situation so as to eliminate much of the evil which always arises from negro domination in negro politics.

But now we are suddenly confronted with an alarming situation. The scotched snake begins to wiggle, and if not stopped we soon shall be going through the throes of the tragic era of reconstruction days.

I note with sorrow that on last Monday there was organized, in Harris county, the first negro Ferguson club. This is to be followed by a negro Ferguson State organization at Dallas on next Monday, with locals to be organized in every county in the State.

The meeting held here was composed of 300 negroes and several white men, and was a reminder of many such meetings in the early 'seventies when a bunch of irresponsible negroes would meet under the leadership of carpetbaggers and "scallawags" throughout the South. Among the white men present was Ferguson's South Texas campaign manager and also the secretary of the Ferguson State Democratic committee. These white worthies were received with open arms by their dusky brothers in Fergusonism, and on behalf of the Fergusons they sponsored and indorsed the meeting and the movement.

Richardson, the presiding chairman, is an intelligent and shrewd negro who runs a newspaper, "the Houston Informer," and advocates social equality and racial hatreds. It would not be a bad idea to consolidate the "Forum" with the "Informer" as the official organ of this new Black and Tan Democratic party.

Richardson announced that no one opposed negroes voting in the Democratic primaries except "Hoover Democrats," and further that there would be no further opposition to such voting hereafter.

For further reason for the Black and Tan sudden change of heart, he declared that the negroes had gotten all out of the Republicans that they would ever get, and the Democratic party offered a better field for the negroes.

I should like to have some informers inform us what these negroes demand, what has been promised them, and by whom.

Have they been promised a seat in congress?

Have they been promised equal social rights in all hotels and restaurants?

Have they been promised the early repeal of the Jim Crow laws?

Have they been promised equal rights in joining worship with whites in all the churches?

Did Ferguson give a cash consideration in this trade? Did they buy the Black and Tans from Mr. Creager? If so, I bet they got a bargain.

However this may be, the unholy alliance between Fergusonism and the Black and Tans has been consummated, the Republican party in Texas is now the white man's party, and by this alliance the Ferguson wing of the Democracy has joined up with the Black and Tans.

I believe in white supremacy, and shall vote for white supremacy in "our dear old Southland," socially, politically and religiously.

The war is now on, and I hereby call on all the citizenry of Texas whose memories are loyal to the "storm cradled nation that fell," to rise to the occasion, and by their overwhelming votes on November 8 for white supremacy in Texas, rebuke those who are responsible for this ignoble and nefarious trade.

LEWIS WOOD.
417 West Building. Preston 0653.

OPPOSES SALES TAX.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic

"BIG JIM" FARLEY KNOWN AS "THE MAN OF A MILLION FRIENDS"

Courier 11-5-32 Publication Date

Chairman of National Democratic Committee Liked and Respected By Negroes All Over Country Because Of His Fairness to Harry Wills—Has Thousands of Friends In Harlem.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN
Special Feature Writer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—"Big Jim" Farley's friends will come to his rescue again. As State Chairman two years ago, they came to his rescue and gave to his friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt, an unprecedented plurality, returning him to Albany for a second term. This year Mr. Farley has made thousands of new friends—in fact, he is now known as "the man of a milllion friends." And this year Mr. Farley expects his friends, as before, to stand by his friend, Roosevelt.

Always well liked in Harlem, and by colored people throughout the State and nation because of his fairness to Harry Wills when the "Brown Panther" was the foremost contender for the heavyweight crown, Mr. Farley has increased his number of friends among colored people since he has come upon the national scene in politics.

Mr. Farley's knack for making friends is well known. At his headquarters, 331 Madison avenue, where he is state chairman, he is known as the one man you don't have to go through "red tape" to see. His office is always open and he is always at the disposal of those who have business with him, no matter how busy the day might be. At his headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel, where he has his office as national chairman, he is equally democratic, frank and free. He is the one man in politics—high up politics, whom everybody feels is on the level—he won't make promises he can't keep, and he will keep all the promises he makes. That is the general impression that has gone abroad of "Big Jim" Farley.

In Harlem, too, Mr. Farley is noted for his personal interest in the welfare of colored kiddies. He has contributed of his personal funds for several years toward the upkeep of a camp for colored children which bears his name—"Camp Farley," a summer rendezvous where the heat and danger of city streets are forgotten, and where health and happiness abound for those who are not able to pay for such necessities themselves. This one item of philanthropy by Mr. Farley has won for him hundreds of friends in Harlem among people who otherwise might never been touched by his personal influence. But this is the kind of man "Jim Farley" is—the man who wants to get close to the people, to render some service to them so that they will know he has a real interest in them aside from the desire that they stand by his friends on election day.

Again Mr. Farley has shown that he is unselfish. Of all the friends he has made, he has not asked them to help him, but to help his great and good friend, Franklin Roosevelt. His affection for Governor Roosevelt is now one of the redeeming features of a strenuous campaign. He is devoted to the man. And even now he is asking his "million friends" to show how much they think of him by voting the whole Democratic ticket, from top to bottom. Vote for Democratic national officers — President, Vice President—and for local officers of the same ticket in every state—U. S. Senator, State Senator, Congressmen, Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and all Democratic state officials. In New York Mr. Farley is keenly interested in again carrying the state for Lieutenant Governor Lehman and Mr. Bray and the entire state ticket by as handsome a majority as it was carried two years ago. All the nominees are his friends—Hon. Morris S. Tremaine, up for re-election as State Comptroller: Hon. John J. Bennett, Jr., for Attorney General; Judge Cutberth W. Pound for the Court of Appeals, and the Democratic Assemblymen.

So on November 8th Mr. Farley's friends will again rally to the standard of Democracy—in this, Mr. Farley's greatest effort to "go over the top."

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD
OCT 28 1932

SAYS DEMS SHOULD ADMIT NEGRO VOTERS

To The Times Herald:

I have taken little part in the state political campaign this year

But I desire space to make a few remarks in reference to the candidacy of Mr. Bullington. I notice that he said in a speech that he was in favor of the repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution. Of course this was expected of a Lilly White Republican.

On this account I see that all the negro papers are against him and are supporting Mrs. Ferguson. Not Jim, but Ma. I believe that now is the time for Democrats to appeal to the negroes and admit them into the Democratic primaries. Democrats of the North and East appeal for their votes. When Roosevelt went to Indiana the negroes paraded bearing Democratic banners and our candidate spoke of it and was glad to see them.

We cannot afford to not appeal to these twelve million citizens. We are educating them and fitting them for citizenship and to ignore or ostracise them politically is suicide. Their votes when cast count as much as white votes and if we should exercise common sense in our treatment of them they would help us and it would benefit them.

The Democratic party has negro orators in the East assisting in electing Roosevelt, but we Southerners, many of whom know nothing about negroes, want them cast out. I was a slaveholder myself, and I know there are many worthy people among them.

These are the people whose votes added to the solid 500,000 Ferguson votes will give her an unprecedented majority. She may make the best governor we ever had, if her enemies would help and stop the abuse of her husband.

As for Roosevelt, according to the recent Digest poll he will carry Texas by a majority of not less than 300,000. He is so far superior to Hoover that the comparison becomes almost a reflection upon the latter.

Judge Armstrong will probably get as many votes as Bullington. My guess is that Bullington will get 100,000; Armstrong 100,0000; Mrs Ferguson 500,000, giving her a majority of 300,000.

RICHARD POTTS.
N. Texas Bldg., Dallas, Oct. 26.

"THE NEGRO DEMOCRATIC PAR

Christian Recorder
11-3-32
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Negro seems to be rapidly learning how to vote the Democratic ticket, and from all indications it appears that it will not be a long time before there will be a full Democratic organization, nation-wide, state-wide, and in various counties and municipalities. In fact, it appears that the Democrats are more aggressive than the Republicans. Most of the leading Negro newspapers are against President Hoover and some of them are strong for Mr. Roosevelt for President. It appears quite certain that if Roosevelt's running mate were a northern or western man instead of a Southerner he would in all possibility carry a majority of the Negro votes. Not only most of the leading newspapers but some of the most aggressive church leaders have come out for Roosevelt.

The leadership of the Democrats in national affairs has fallen to the lot of that courageous and independent Bishop of the A. M. E. Church—Reverdy C. Ransom

It appears that in Tennessee the Negro vote was very influential in nominating the present Democratic nominee for Governor, and the main fight against him by his opponents is that he was nominated by the Negroes. Negroes of Tennessee are against the Republican "Lily White" candidate for Governor. Many of the Southern white papers which have always been Democratic have been opposed to the Democratic nominee in Tennessee, because he catered to the Negro. Things have turned around very much indeed. The latest issue of the East Tennessee News a Negro paper, had a front page editorial advocating Hugh McAlister, the democrat, for Governor. On the other hand the News-Sentinel (white) denounces the democratic candidate "for accepting the nomination at the hands of Negroes." The Union City Messenger (white), The Columbia Herald (white) and the Nashville Tennessean (white), do the same.

Pittsburgh Courier 11-12-32

In Texas the Houston Informer and Texas Freeman (Negro) are ardently supporting Ma Ferguson for Governor. Negroes in the South are becoming Democratic in local matters as mush as in the North. We shall watch the developments.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
OCT 28 1932

Colored Democrats to Have Mass Meeting

There will be a mass meeting tonight of the Progressive Colored Democracy of Hudson County at the clubrooms, 124 Union St., in honor of Franklin D. Roosevelt and J. H. Garner. Many speakers will address the meeting. Donnelly, leader of the Eighth Ward, will preside.

The final campaign meeting of the club will be held at School 29, Rose Av. and Claremont, Friday, Nov. 4. Charles W. Alston is committee chairman and J. O. Randolf is secretary.

Garner Tells Negroes To Get Rid Of Their Equality Idea

Chicago, Ill.—Negro citizens of the United States should be fed, clothed, sheltered, educated and protected from savage Southern mobs, but when they come to the enjoyment and life and the benefits of progress, they should surrender the idea that they are the social equal of the white man, Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate, John Nance Garner of Texas told Orvilla Adamson, Washington correspondent for the Associated Negro Press in an interview in his Washington office Friday, October 21.

"I believe in equality before the law," stated Roosevelt's running mate. "I believe that Negroes should have the same opportunity as white people to accumulate wealth and transmit it to their heirs. Politically and economically, I believe that Negroes should be given the same consideration, but you colored people want to get over this social business. You should have too much pride to want to associate with people who do not want to associate with you."

The Associated Negro Press correspondent reports that Mr. Garner received her very cordially and welcomed the opportunity to place his views before Negro voters in the North.

"In some respects the interview was surprisingly agreeable," the correspondent reports. "The word 'nigger' dropped out only once, and then it was so hastily covered up as to pass for a slip of the tongue.

"Mr. Garner is gracious and even kindly in spite of the fact that in the course of his conversation he revealed himself to be just an average Southerner, not of the rabid kind, but possessing all of the usual prejudices which are hopelessly ingrained in men who have been victims of the environment in which he was bred.

"His philosophy is that of the Southern gentry which assumes a paternal attitude toward a certain humble, dependent, servile type of Negro which looks to it for protection and help.

The Associated Negro Press correspondent then asked the Democratic candidate eight pointed questions. The first was:

Does your understanding of the oath of office which you will take, if elected, compel you to oppose actively such schemes as are now employed throughout the South to defeat the purposes of the 13th 14th and 15th amendments, added to the Constitution through the efforts of the Republican party?

In his answer, Mr. Garner ignored completely the tricks employed in the South to evade the mandates of these amendments, and replied simply that the question of violation must be decided by the Supreme Court. He had already stated that the Democratic party was the party of the submerged man and thus implies in this response that his heart goes further than allowing the poor Negro citizen who is tricked out of his vote in Texas and the privilege of taking his complaint to the United States Supreme Court.

The second question was: Will you use your influence, if elected, for the enactment of Federal legislation which will aim to eradicate lynching?

Mr. Garner voted six times against the Dyer anti-lynching bill. His reply was: I cannot state too strongly my opposition to lynching, the taking of a man's life without due process of law, BUT I do not believe the Federal government should have control in this. IN THE COURSE OF TIME it will work itself out through INCREASED TOLERANCE."

"Have you ever publicly denounced either in your own State or in Congress the evil of lynching?" the correspondent then asked.

The candidate replied that he had, but failed to name any specific

The correspondent received a grand evasion when Mr. Garner was asked: "Did you publicly take a stand against the Texas 'white primary law' which in defiance of the Constitution of the United States, sought to deprive Negroes of the right to vote?"

His simple answer was: "I do not have anything to do with State politics in Texas."

However, as the interviewer noted, Candidate Garner has had enough to do with State politics in Texas to get himself elected repeatedly to the United States Congress, and last June he had enough to do with State politics to tie up all of the votes of the Texas delegation during the balloting for the presidential nominee at the Democratic convention until he was assured of the vice-presidential selection.

"Mr. Garner, will you endeavor to put an end to racial segregation and discrimination in every branch of the government?" the interviewer then inquired.

The candidate replied that he was opposed to any other standard than that of efficiency in the government service, without stating whether he was opposed to the segregation of employes because of raec or color.

The sixth question was: Will you seek to establish a more equitable distribution of public funds for higher education? He was informed that State schools throughout the South received Federal funds and offer training in the professions, but these schools make no provision for Negroes in those professions.

Mr. Garner states that he did not know that a Negro could not go to the State school at Galveston and study medicine if he wished, an ignorance of conditions in his own State which would serve to emphasize his ignorance of important matters affecting Negroes generally.

"Will you oppose the separate coach law and the separate school laws of the South?" he was asked.

He stated that he believed it would be impossible to force upon the States any legislation to jim crow on the railroads and in the schools of the South.

"This must come in the course of time," he commented. "Perhaps our great-grandchildren may see it."

The correspondent's final question drove Garner to the wall.

"Are there any rights, Mr. Garner, either economic, political or social, which white people enjoy which you think Negroes should not enjoy also. The question does not ask an invitation to dinner at Mr. Garner's house, or seek the privilege of going on a fishing trip with him. It merely asks Mr. Garner whether when a black citizen has educated himself and made money, he may be accorded the opportunity to work at the job he is best fitted for, purchase the seat in the theater his money will pay for, obtain proper hospitalization and have removed from himself the stigma of belonging to a lower social order.

take a stand against the Texas 'white primary law' which attempted to deprive Negroes of the right to vote in primaries in Texas?"

He replied: "I do not have anything to do with state politics in Texas"; and he added something about having lived in Washington for so many years.

"Does your understanding of the oath of office which you will be required to take, if elected, compel you to oppose actively such schemes as are employed throughout the South to defeat the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments?"

The Speaker disposed of this question by saying, "The Supreme Court must decide that question."

Lynching

The next question was, "Will you use your influence toward enacting legislation which seeks to put an end to lynching?"

Here Mr. Garner launched into a vigorous denunciation of lynching. "I cannot too strongly state my opposition to lynching," he said, "the taking of a man's life without due process of law, but I do not believe that the federal government should have control in this."

"What measures would you suggest, then?" he was asked. "It will work itself out in the course of time through a spirit of increased tolerance," he said.

"Have you ever, either in your own state or in Congress, publicly denounced lynching?" he was asked.

Mr. Garner answered simply that he had.

Segregation

In answer to the question, "Will you endeavor to stamp out segregation and discrimination in the various departments of the government?" Mr. Garner said that he would, citing his own office force in which a few employees who had served previous Speakers of the House had been retained by him because of their records of efficiency, although they were Republicans. Incidentally, the only Negro employed in Mr. Garner's office is a messenger.

Higher Education

"Will you seek to establish a more equitable distribution of federal funds appropriated for higher education?" In this connection the interviewer pointed out to Mr. Garner that Southern state universities receiving federal funds make no provision for the education of Negroes in the professions, though such training is provided by the state for white students.

"I believe that colored students should have the same opportunity to study as white students," Mr. Garner said. "But I did not know that colored boys could not go down there to Galveston and study medicine if they wished to do so."

Jim-Crow Cars

"Will you use your influence toward the revocation of separate coach laws and separate school laws?" the interviewer asked.

"This cannot be forced upon the states," Mr. Garner replied. "It will come in the course of time through action by the states."

Finally, Mr. Garner was asked, "Are there any rights and privileges, either political, economic or social, which white people enjoy in which you feel that Negroes should not participate?"

"I believe that colored pepole should enjoy equality before the law and equal opportunity to accumulate wealth and transmit it to their heirs," he said. "Politically and economically, I believe they should have the same opportunities, but you people want to get out of this social business. You should be too independent to want to associate with people who do not want to associate with you."

Garner Gives Views on Jim Crow and Segregation

Believes Supreme Court is Responsible for Non-Enforcement of War Amendments. Opposes Lynching. Believes All Citizens Should Have the Right to Vote. Stands for Economic But Not Social Equality.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — (By Orvilla Adamson)—John Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives and candidate for the vice-presidency on the Democratic ticket, consented to give his views on the race question to an Associated Negro Press reporter, last week.

Mr. Garner's reception was cordial in every sense, and throughout the interview he maintained his genial manner.

Mr. Garner began the interview by telling a story that had to do with old "Aunt Tildy," who, he said, used to meet him at the railroad station in his home town and greet him with a kiss, and to whose funeral he sent the largest floral offering he had ever purchased. He also told a story of an old Negro servant who, during his last illness, was nursed by Mr. Garner's mother in her own home.

Then Mr. Garner told of his having built the first colored school in his home town in 1894 when he was county judge and superintendent of schools. He also spoke with some pride of having appointed two colored girls to study at the state normal school to become teachers.

"Will you, if elected," the interviewer asked, "use your influence to put an end to such methods as are now employed to deprive Negroes of the right to vote and to participate freely in politics in the South?"

"Yes," was Mr Garner's straightforward reply. "I believe that colored people should have the same right to participate in politics as white people have."

The next question was, "Did you

Political-1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

SEP 21 1932

The Great Garner Plot

Oscar De Priest has discovered the Great Garner Plot. In a speech to colored voters assembled at the Western Reserve Republican Club, Cleveland, he declared, "If Roosevelt gets into the White House it will be only a short time before little Jack Garner will be President. Little Jack is small in structure, small in ability and too insignificant in character to be President of the United States."

Companion speaker to De Priest was Elijah J. Scott of Topeka, Kan., and Elijah believed that it is "a physical impossibility to get a man from south of the Mason and Dixon line into the White House directly and so they conceived this conspiracy." He continued, according to the Cleveland account:

I'm going to let you in on a secret. Roosevelt has infantile paralysis. When he stands up to make a speech he has to have crutches. They have him filled up with some kind of medicine that allows him to keep on going in the campaign.

And there you have the Great Garner Plot. The counterplot, probably, is to steal some of the medicine, whatever it is, that allows Roosevelt "to keep on going in the campaign," and feed it to Hoover. He needs it.

New York American

SEP 23 1932

COLORED GROUP FOR ROOSEVELT

Democratic national headquarters announced yesterday the organization of scores of prelates, educators, doctors, lawyers and business men into the National Colored Citizens' Roosevelt for President Committee.

An aggressive campaign is to be made in Ohio, Missouri and Indiana, where the negro vote is considered a decisive factor.

Headquarters made public the results of 5 polls taken throughout the country as follows:

Roosevelt, 315,593; Hoover 182,648. Statisticians of the national committee estimated if the same number of votes are cast as in 1928 Roosevelt will show a majority of 9,643,172.

The national committee studied yesterday the situation in Darien, Conn., where it is alleged Republicans have disqualified from voting 182 veterans of the Soldiers' Home

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 22 1932

NEGRO VOTE CALLED VITAL

Southerners Are Urged to Get I for Roosevelt.

The importance of capturing the Negro vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt was stressed to a group of Southerners by Robert E. Jackson yesterday at a luncheon of the Roosevelt Southern Club at the Hotel Roosevelt.

Mr. Jackson, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, said the Negro population held the balance of power in several States like Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. He quoted Dr. William J. Tompkins, Negro editor, as saying "the best way to take the Negro question out of politics is for Negroes to support the Democratic party."

George Gordon Battle, president of the Roosevelt Southern Club, who presided, said he was confident that "a great number of our colored people are going to vote the ticket where their real interest lies—the Democratic ticket."

Representative John McDuffie of Alabama, Democratic whip in Congress, voiced optimism over the outcome of Governor Roosevelt's campaign, but warned against over-confidence. Others present were Jesse I. Straus, president of the Roosevelt Business and Professional League and Major William D. Harris, executive director of the Roosevelt Southern Club.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 19 1932

Negro Democrats Will Meet Tonight

Election Commissioner John F. McBride Will Attend.

A large attendance is expected at the regular meeting of the Passaic County Negro Democratic league, 140 Governor street, this evening. J. F. McBride, Democratic commissioner on the county board of elections, will attend this meeting and bring with him many colored Democratic voters of South Paterson.

Commissioner McBride is keenly interested in the work of the Negro league under the leadership of Rev. George B. Riley and its president Garland L. Hogans.

Every district captain is requested to be on hand with a concise report of their past activities. The importance of registering every Negro eligible to vote and to raise funds to carry on the work of the league is the plea of the standard bearer.

All arrangements for the visit of Judge Harry Joelson, congressional nominee, which is scheduled for Tuesday evening, Sept. 28, will also be completed. Final plans for the initial appearance of the Silver Leaf radio artist, of Norfolk, Va., which is to be Oct. 13, will also be perfected.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

SEP 21 1932

Negro Democrats Organize.

A Roosevelt-Clark-Wilson Negro Democratic Club was organized at a meeting of Negroes at 421 South Fillmore avenue, Kirkwood, last night, under the leadership of Prof. N. C. Bruce of Jefferson City, state organizer for Negro voters. Rev. R. Tunstall was elected president.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

SEP 20 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS TO MEET

The Negro City-wide Democratic Club of Yonkers will meet Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at its headquarters, 20 North Broadway.

NEW YORK [illegible] WORLD—Telegram

SEP 21 1932

DEMOCRATS SHY AT RACE ISSUE

Southerner at Council Luncheon Distresses by Raising the Negro Question.

The bugaboo of the race question in the South was injected unexpectedly today into a meeting of Southerners at a luncheon of the national advisory council of the Rosoevelt Southern Club in New York at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Major William D. Harris, of the Roosevelt Motor League, in urging his hearers to "get your servants out to vote" added that down South "we don't think much about Negroes voting, but it's different up here."

Many in the audience of 200 gave visible signs of distress and alarm, and each succeeding speaker took particular pains to pay high tribute to the Negro.

Robert Jackson, secretary of the National Democratic Committee, quoted a Negro editor of Kansas City as saying that "the best way to end the Negro problem in politics is for the Negroes to support the Democratic party," and George Gordon Battle said he was "confident that a great number of our colored brothers are going to vote the Democratic ticket this year, where their real interest lies."

New York County Colored Democratic Association Fetes Dr. Thomkins

Under cover of a nicely prepared and nicely served banquet at the Hotel Dumas, 205 West 135th street, the New York County Colored Democratic Association paid high tribute to Dr. W. J. Thomkins, president of the National Colored Democratic Association, Inc., of Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday night, August 30. About fifty guests assembled and many stirring speeches were made followed by a lengthy but very interesting address from the guest of honor.

Arthur H. Taylor, chairman and president of the New York Association, welcomed the guests and spoke forcibly of the rapid progress of the Association since its inception in 1931 and told of their determination to have Negroes control those assembly districts where they were in the majority. He pleaded for a united party whose weight would be felt the country over, and invited all and sundry to join as long as they were citizens.

Cornelius Hughes, president Democratic State Association, warmly complimented the body and promised every support and James A. Ross, president emeritus of the National Association amused the gathering with many anecdotes and reminiscenes of past politics. Assemblyman James Stephens was warmly received and he stressed the need for Negroes taking a firm and intelligent hold of the ballot. He declared that if they had a hundred thousand votes under command all the evils which they suffered would vanish. Mrs. Anna L. Bradley, John Haskell and Wallace D. Young also spoke.

Dr. Thomkins, who had been eulogized by all the speakers, arose amid great applause and after acknowledging the welcome, launched into his address. He emphasized the weakness of the Republican Party and their inability to do anything for the Negro. He told of the lame duck sappy utterances of Republican Senators before the Elks' Convention in Atlantic City. He told of the solidarity of the Missouri Democrats, having 92 organizations and polling 250,000 votes to the primaries. He spoke of intelligent and forceful Negro leaders of the past and urged the necessity for that now and concluded his discourse with a strong plea to the assembled Democrats to go out and work might and main to organize and co-ordinate the voters and support Roosevelt for President a man who had all the necessary requirements.

Songs by William Hill, bariton and A. Hall, tenor, enlivened the proceedings.

Those present included Dr. Thomkins, Hon. James E. Stephens, Cornelius Hughes, Arthur Taylor, Mrs. Bradley, James Ross, Wallace D. Young, George W. Abbott, Rev. F. Batson, Chappy Gardner, Benni Butler, Attorney William T. Andrews, Miss Mary Porter, Mrs. Martha L. Truitt, Vere E. Johns, Robert Leftbridge, Clinton Williams, John Haskell, John Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Edward Campbell, George Howell, John F. Walker, Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Dallis Cooper, Howard Childrey, Eugene P. Ross, Lucius S. Hicks, Thos. J. Bowers, John Bain, George Ferguson and many others.

MESSENGER
Union City, Penn.

SEP 21 1932

What The Negroes Think

Mr. Crump and his machine, Mr McAlister and his "regular" Democratic followers may be sincere in their statements that only a handful of negroes voted in the state primary August 4th. But the negroes themselves have another viewpoint They are taking credit for swinging

the election.

The Chicago Defender, a national negro weekly publication, has the real low down on the situation. In its issue of Sept. 10th, this negro newspaper says:

"Down in Tennessee the black brothers have taken to the Democratic party like ducks to water. They supported Hill McAlister for governor against two others who called themselves 'candidates of the white Democrats of Tennessee.' But this was one battle that race prejudice lost and citizenship won.

"It is said that Brother R. Church of Memphis was the moving spirit in bringing about the nomination of McAlister. In Shelby County alone over 30,000 black men voted for the Democratic candidate. This speaks volumes for the influence of Mr. Church."

These good old "regular" Democrats who would stigmatize Pope supporters as traitors, party bolters, and what nots should get in touch with this new organ of "negro democracy" and set them straight on the question. It won't help McAlister's cause in his call to the "regulars" to have this thing broadcast over Tennessee in this manner.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 28 1932

GARNER SHUNS TALK ON BONUS PAYMENTS

Announces He Will Say Nothing on Subject During Course of the Campaign.

IS SILENT ON MODIFICATION

On Eve of His Return to Capital He Admits Only That He Stands Behind Party's Wet Plank.

Speaker John N. Garner, Democratic candidate for Vice President, declared frankly yesterday that he would keep silent on immediate cash payment of the bonus for the duration of the national campaign.

Governor Roosevelt has intimated that in an address to be made in the

each of these candidates has taken on questions in which organized labor is interested.

The report was prepared by the national non-partisan campaign committee of the federation and is being sent to 106 national and international unions, forty-nine State federations of labor, 1,000 central labor unions and 35,000 local unions. It is signed by William Green, president of the federation; Frank Morrison, Thomas A. Rickert, Matthew Woll and Martin Ryan.

President Hoover, the report says, signed twenty-four bills favorable to labor and vetoed two during the Sixty-first Congress and signed seven measures favorable to labor during the first session of the present Congress. The bills favorable to labor which he vetoed were one to increase the wage of 926 village letter carriers, and another providing "a practical way of solving the Muscle Shoals problem."

Objectionable Appointments Listed.

President Hoover, the report asserts, made three objectionable appointments and lists them as follows:

"Judge John J. Parker, who upheld the 'Yellow Dog' contract, to be a member of the United States Supreme Court. Defeated by labor.

"Judge James D. Wilkerson, who issued a blanket injunction against railroad and ship employes covering the United States, to be a member of the Court of Appeals of the Seventh Judicial District. Still before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"Judge Kenneth Mackintosh, who showed no sympathy for labor in his decisions, to be District Judge in the State of Washington. Still before the Senate Judiciary Committee."

In his speech of acceptance, the federation says, President Hoover declared for rigidly restricted immigration and in favor of emergency relief for depositors in closed banks.

Governor Roosevelt, the report says, voted for fourteen measures which were in the interest of labor while he was a member of the New York State Senate in 1911, all of which were signed by the then Governor, and in the same session also voted for full crews on locomotives operated outside yard limits.

Introduced Full Crew Bill.

In the 1912 session, the report says, Governor Roosevelt voted for thirteen measures favorable to organized labor and, in addition, "voted for a full crew bill for steam railways which passed the Senate, as well as for a bill to establish a licensing system for journeymen and to bring cannery sheds under the fifty-four-hour law for women and minors."

The report makes this comment with respect to the relation of Mr. Roosevelt to labor legislation in the 1913 session of the New York State Legislature:

"Because of Governor Roosevelt's resignation to assume the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he had no opportunity to participate in the many roll-calls taken in this session. However, he had introduced a bill to establish the weekly one day of rest for wage-earners in the State which was enacted into law.

"In 1930 Governor Roosevelt signed the anti-injunction relief bill, the

after the conference Mr. McCooey said:

"My interview with the Speaker was very interesting and I think we have a common understanding not to talk about it."

Mr. McCooey was asked if he expected former Governor Smith to work actively for the national ticket.

"He is over 21 years old and has had almost as much experience as I have," said the Brooklyn leader of Mr. Smith. "I think he had better speak for himself."

During his stay at headquarters Mr. Garner was presented with a bronze motor medallion, emblem of the Roosevelt Motor Club of America, by Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, who is a member of the Democratic finance committee, and Mrs. Sam Conner, national committeewoman from Kentucky.

United States Senator Marcus A. Coolidge of Massachusetts was a caller at the Biltmore. He asserted that despite contrary reports the Democrats of the State would back Governor Roosevelt and Speaker Garner.

"The Democrats of Massachusetts," he said, "have always loyally supported their party nominees and I have every faith and confidence that they will do so in the Presidential election in November. We have a very large independent vote in Massachusetts which gives its support to constructive leaders and constructive policies. I expect these independent voters to vote for Governor Roosevelt. In addition, there are thousands of regular Republicans who are convinced that we must have a change in the leadership at Washington and I expect them also to vote for Governor Roosevelt."

Negro Leaders to Cooperate.

It was announced for Chairman Farley that four Negroes of prominence had been appointed to aid him in "an advisory and cooperative capacity." They are, New England, Julian D. Rainey; Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Robert L. Vann; Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, and States west of the Mississippi, Dr. William J. Tompkins.

United States Senators David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona will leave Friday for speaking tours in the mid-West. Governor Joseph P. Ely of the Bay State will speak in Hartford, Conn., on Oct. 6, and in Cleveland Oct. 14. Next Saturday United States Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky will deliver an address in Wheeling, W. Va. Today former Representative George F. Cooms Jr., vice chairman of the speakers' bureau, will speak at the Democratic State Convention at Concord, N. H. United States Senator Kenneth D. McKeller of Tennessee will talk on Oct. 7 at Keokuk, Iowa.

Formation of an Independent Voters' League for Roosevelt, designed to organize so-called "progressives" in the metropolitan area, was announced during the day. It is headed by David Eiten.

NEW YORK WORLD-Telegram

OCT 14 1932

NEGROES' RUSH TO DEMOCRATS ALARMS G. O. P.

Republicans Begin Frantic Efforts to Check Support of Foreign Elements.

FEAR LOSS IN KEY STATES

Anti-Immigration Policy and Appointment of Judge Parker Are Cited.

By RAY TUCKER,

World-Telegram Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Republican high command has begun frantic efforts to win back two normally Republican groups hostile to President Hoover—the Negroes and the various elements of foreign ancestry—but reports today indicated that their rush to the Democratic standards has not been checked.

President Hoover's reception of 100 Negroes at the White House a few weeks ago has been bitterly assailed by eighteen Negro newspapers as a belated effort to repair the party's neglect of the colored voter. According to editorial charges, the affair was arranged by Everett Sanders, Republican national committeeman, and Ray Benjamin, attache at the Chicago headquarters and the $8,000 bill was paid by the Republican National Committee.

Balance of Power.

As the Negro vote totals more than 1,000,000, the balance of power in nineteen States above the Mason and Dixon line, this defection may prove damaging to Mr. Hoover in key States like New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee and New Jersey. Many Negro leaders and newspapers predict the majority of their race will vote for the Roosevelt-Garner slate.

Groups of foreign descent are said to be antagonistic to the Republicans because of their drastic anti-immigration policy and the various deportation drives inaugurated by Secretary of Labor William N. Doak. Much of the foreign language press, which is usually Republican, is giving editorial support to the Democrats.

Cite Parker Appointment.

Besides declaring that Mr. Hoover has shown neglect of the Negro, they hold against him his appointment of Judge John J. Parker, of North Carolina, to the Supreme Court, his "lily white" program in the South and his failure to recognize prominent Negroes with offices given them under previous Republican Presidents.

To protest against the reputed Republican financing of the White House reception, former Negro Republicans will stage a Democratic rally here next Thursday. It will be addressed by leaders who once held office under Republican administrations, as well as by Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner of New York City.

Deplores Photograph.

Charging that the President has declined to pose with delegations of their race in the past, the Afro-American, one of the outstanding Negro newspapers, said of the picture-taking and handshaking at the White House.

"The Hoover in those photographs is the same who sent gold star mothers to France in Jim Crow ships [illegible] same Hoover who put the Tenth Cavalry to work doing chores and advised Liberia that what it needed was a white dictator. . . . The Hoover photograph is a gesture of despair. Let's make no mistake about it."

OMAHA, NEB.

Evg. WORLD-NEWS Herald

OCT 10 1932

Negro Ritchie Club Out for Roosevelt

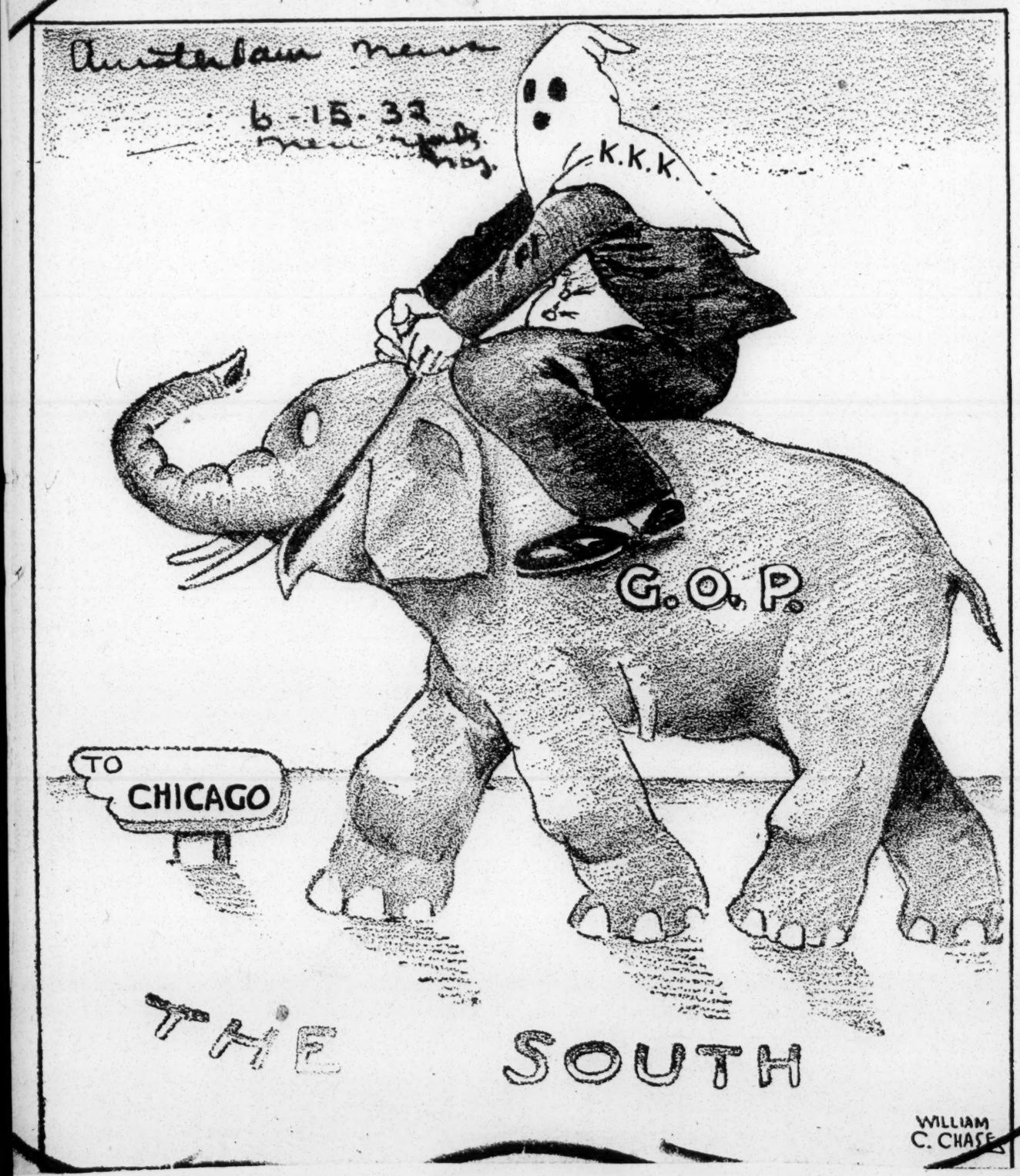
Members of the former Negro Ritchie for Governor club that successfully carried Negro precincts of the North Side in the primaries, together with a number of Anti-Hoover men, formed a Roosevelt and Garner club Friday night at 1627 North Twenty-fourth street.

D. U. Mills, 2317 North Twenty-ninth street, was selected as presiding officer; Andrew Stuart, 2522 Lake street, secretary, and John Dixon, 2630 Maple street, treasurer.

Among the club members are Charles Payne, R. Parker, Herbert Ross, S. Gaston, F. Hogan, Jesse Manley, H. Hardy, Henry Quarles, A. Redd, Ralph Brummell, Robert Johnson, W. Douglas, Joseph Singleton, William Newby and others.

Party Affiliation

The Hooded Rider



By CHASE

MEMPHIS, TENN.
COMMERCIAL APPEAL
JUL 24 1932

NEGRO MASS VOTE IS BANNED BY STATE DEMOCRATIC BOARD

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—The following "white primary" resolution was adopted by the state Democratic primary board this afternoon:

"Whereas, It is proved by law that no voter shall be eligible to vote in any primary election of any party unless he is a bona fide member of such political party and affiliated therewith, or unless at the time he shall offer to vote he shall declare his allegiance to the political party in whose primary he offers to vote, and states upon oath, if challenged, that he expects to affiliate with such party in whose primary he has offered to vote; and,

"Whereas, According to repeated charges which have never been denied in the past several elections, negro voters have been herded in droves by the thousands and voted in the Democratic primaries in Shelby County, which primary vote has never been reflected in the general election; and,

"Whereas, It is now openly boasted by word of mouth and in the papers that there are 31,300 negro registrants in Shelby County who expect to be again herded and voted in the Democratic primary of Aug. 4; and,

"Whereas, It is common and universal knowledge throughout the state of Tennessee that negroes, as a class, belong to and are willing subservients of the Republican party; and,

"Whereas, All of the present Democratic candidates for governor have publicly proclaimed their opposition to the pernicious practice of herding and voting vast numbers of negroes in Shelby County; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the state executive committee of the Democratic party, the members of which committee are designated by law as the state Democratic party board, having under law the power to declare the nominee for governor in the primary election on Aug. 4 next; if the local officers of the Democratic primary election in Shelby or any other county of the state permit the negroes to be herded and voted by the thousands in said Democratic primary election, in the face of the common and universal knowledge that they belong to, and compose a part and parcel of, the Republican party, that we, the state Democratic primary board, on contest being made, will deem this prima facie evidence of fraud, and will authorize the committee to disregard and cast out this vote and not consider the same in determining the results of said Democratic primary election for governor."

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON
JUL 31 1932

COLORED EDITOR FOR ROOSEVELT

In a speech Friday night at the Colored Men's Democratic Club Thirteenth Street and Wabash Avenue, Dr. William J. Thompkins, national president of the organization pleaded with the Democrats to support Garner and Roosevelt in the coming presidential election.

Dr. Thompkins pointed out that while the main body of Negro Democrats were supporting Roosevelt, that a "whispering campaign" had been started against Garner, because he is a Southerner.

Garner's record as a friend of the Negro was stressed in Dr. Thompkins' speech.

Dr. Thompkins is editor of the Kansas City American, one of the largest Negro papers in the Southwest.

The organization of which he is president, the Colored Men's Democratic Club, is active in 39 states.

DETROIT, MICH.
Mirror
JUL 28 1932

CIVIL SERVICE JOBS

Farmington: "Hop on the Democratic donkey?" says a writer in the Voice of the People to the Afro-American, because since Lincoln the Republican party has not idolized the Negro. Did Cleveland consider race prestige in civil service reform, or Wilson excuse his colored "brothers" in war? Hop on the donkey and find him a war horse again and tell another colored race that the Negro holds more federal jobs than those, pro rata of any other ancestry.

RANDOLPH MAGNON.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
JUL 28 1932

Colored Voters Here Form Roosevelt Club

Rev. J. Albert Carter, pastor of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, with the Rev. R. T. Gillison and a number of friends and members of the church, met early this week at 595 Communipaw Av., and organized the Roosevelt-Garner Democratic Club. The following officers were elected; Rev. J. Albert Carter, president; Rev. R. T. Gillison, Rev. M. L. Oliver, Mrs. Pearl Williams, and Mrs. Lyman Clayton, vice-presidents; Miss Inez Williams, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma Norton, financial secretary; Miss Hattie Gillison, assistant secretary and Mrs. Janie Ham, consulting secretary.

The committee on ways and means is composed of Mrs. Pearl Ruffins, Mrs. Roberta Harrington, Mrs. R. T. Gillison, George Burch, Joseph Washington, Mrs. Tiny Wright, Ernest Bailey and Mrs. Irene Williams. Speeches were made by the pastors and other leaders who urged that Negroes should vote the straight Democratic ticket and cease trifling with their future. The next meeting will be held tomorrow evening in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 98 Montgomery St.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

JUL 29 1932

RALLY TONIGHT FOR COLORED DEMOCRATS

The last big Democratic colored rally before the primary will be held this evening at Thirteenth and Washington under the auspices of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club. The speakers for the evening include Senator George McGill, Harry Castor, Glenn Porter and Dr. William J. Tompkins. Democratic candidates will be introduced to the crowd.

William H. Williamson, president of the club, will preside. Charles S Bettis, executive secretary, will introduce the speakers. A barbecue dinner will be served.

The club has taken an active part in boosting the candidacy of Senator George McGill, Congressman Will A. Ayres and Governor Harry Woodring and has arranged to back the entire Democratic ticket at the close of the primary.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS

JUL 28 1932

NEGROES PLAN PARTY APPEAL

Group to Ask Democrats For Right to Vote

Negro voters of Tarrant County Wednesday appealed to county Democratic executive committee to allow them to vote in the run-off primary, Aug. 27, without going thru a court fight.

In a statement today by the Tarrant County Negro Voters League, it was stated that a representative would go before the executive committee Saturday to ask that election judges be instructed to give negroes the privilege of voting in the next election.

If the request is refused, J. W. Sims, negro dentist, plans to go ahead with the injunction suit against four election judges on file in Federal District Court. This suit was not heard before the first primary since Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman who scheduled the hearing, was not eligible to hold court here until after Aug. 1.

Plans for carrying on their fight for primary voting privileges were discussed at a meeting of the league last night. G. W. Williams is president.

The negroes seek the right to vote on the grounds that the United States Supreme Court held Article 3107 of the Texas statutes which barred negroes, is unconstitutional.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

JUL 30 1932

2 Negro Democratic Clubs Merge in Eleventh A. D. Her

With the announced purpose of increasing the Democratic Negro vote in the Eleventh Assembly District, the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, Inc., and the Frederick Douglas Democratic Club have decided to consolidate. This decision was reached last night at a meeting of the officials of both organizations.

The two clubs, both of which have been active in the Eleventh Assembly District, where Thomas A. Dempsey is Democratic leader, formerly worked as separate units. Several months ago negotiations for a merger were begun.

The representatives present at the consolidation meeting were: Demcy Brimage, Clarence Wilson and Mrs. Alston, of the Douglas Club, and Wesly L. Young, Oscar W. Fulcher, Joseph Drake, Charles A. Johnson, of the Regular Colored Democratic organization.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL

JUL 23 1932

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Grayson County Has Colored Democrats.

NEGROES will vote in Grayson County today, despite the refusal of a Federal Judge to issue an injunction forcing a similar result in a South Texas county. The reason given by the party authorities is that the Supreme Court in the Nixon case held that the party is acting as the agent of the State in holding the primaries and can not do what the State itself can not do, and the State, of course, can not restrict the voting privileges of the colored man under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Journal believes that the Democratic party, which is older than the present Constitution of Texas, has the right to decide who is a Democrat and who may become one, and ought to have that right. It believes that withdrawing that right, either by statute or by court decision, is a limitation upon the power of the cititzen to organize peacefully for the peaceful advocacy of change in Government and as such is adverse to the maintenance of a republican form of government guaranteed to the States by the Federal Constitution.

But The Journal sees no objection to letting negroes who want to be Democrats vote in the primary. The right of a party to exclude any body it pleases is one thing and the expediency and wisdom of a given act of exclusion is another. The negroes of Grayson County will conduct themselves properly, The Journal feels sure. Only a few of them have any desire to vote Democratic. At heart they are Republican and will vote that way if they have poll tax receipts. The fear of negro domination of Texas Democracy is a scarecrow of demagoguery's making and nothing more. It is fallacy stuffed with pretence and insincerity.

UNION CITY, N. J
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ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

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RECORD

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Those on the committee are Dr. F. O. Williston, chairman; James H. W. Howard and John H. Clinton. Members of the National Democratic Race Voters' League met in Washington to indorse the Democratic candidates for president and vice president, and discuss the part they will play in the coming campaign. Dr. F. A. Payton Cannal; Missouri, Bruce; Delaware, Dr. Taylor Indiana, Dr. Ora M. Fisher, District of Columbia, I. W. Benley, chairman of the national Democratic committee and campaign director, relative to campaign plans. Committee was appointed to confer with James Farley. A conference were: Illinois, Major Adam E. Patterson; Pennsylvania, James H. W. Howard; Texas, John H. Clinton; North Carolina, F. O. Williston; Maryland, J. Louis Taylor; Virginia, N. N. Thomas; New Jersey, Bernice Island, Missouri, Lewis; Indiana, Dr. Ora M. Fisher, Dr. Taylor Island, A. P. Bruce; Delaware, Dr. Ora M. Fisher, N. B. Lewis; Indiana, Dr. Ora M. Fisher, Dr. Taylor, Clarke; Maine W. R. Martin; Rhode

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
JUL 28 1932

Colored Voters Here Form Roosevelt Club

Rev. J. Albert Carter, pastor of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, with the Rev. R. T. Gillison and a number of friends and members of the church, met early this week at 595 Communipaw Av., and organized the Roosevelt-Garner Democratic Club. The following officers were elected; Rev. J. Albert Carter, president; Rev. R. T. Gillison, Rev. M. L. Oliver, Mrs. Pearl Williams, and Mrs. Lyman Clayton, vice-presidents; Miss Inez Williams, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma Norton, financial secretary; Miss Hattie Gillison, assistant secretary and Mrs. Janie Ham, consulting secretary.

The committee on ways and means is composed of Mrs. Pearl Ruffins, Mrs. Roberta Harrington, Mrs. R. T. Gillison, George Burch, Joseph Washington, Mrs. Tiny Wright, Ernest Bailey and Mrs. Irene Williams. Speeches were made by the pastors and other leaders who urged that Negroes should vote the straight Democratic ticket and cease trifling with their future. The next meeting will be held tomorrow evening in the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, 98 Montgomery St.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
JUL 29 1932

RALLY TONIGHT FOR COLORED DEMOCRATS

The last big Democratic colored rally before the primary will be held this evening at Thirteenth and Washington under the auspices of the Colored Young Men's Democratic club. The speakers for the evening include Senator George McGill, Harry Castor, Glenn Porter and Dr. William J. Tompkins. Democratic candidates will be introduced to the crowd.

William H. Williamson, president of the club, will preside. Charles S. Bettis, executive secretary, will introduce the speakers. A barbecue dinner will be served.

The club has taken an active part in boosting the candidacy of Senator George McGill, Congressman Will A. Ayres and Governor Harry Woodring and has arranged to back the entire Democratic ticket at the close of the primary.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
PRESS
JUL 28 1932

NEGROES PLAN PARTY APPEAL

Group to Ask Democrats For Right to Vote

Negro voters of Tarrant County Wednesday appealed to county Democratic executive committee to allow them to vote in the run-off primary, Aug. 27, without going thru a court fight.

In a statement today by the Tarrant County Negro Voters League, it was stated that a representative would go before the executive committee Saturday to ask that election judges be instructed to give negroes the privilege of voting in the next election.

If the request is refused, J. W. Sims, negro dentist, plans to go ahead with the injunction suit against four election judges on file in Federal District Court. This suit was not heard before the first primary since Judge Randolph Bryant of Sherman whe scheduled the hearing, was not eligible to hold court here until after Aug. 1.

Plans for carrying on their fight for primary voting privileges were discussed at a meeting of the league last night. G. W. Williams is president.

The negroes seek the right to vote on the grounds that the United States Supreme Court held Article 3107 of the Texas statutes which barred negroes, is unconstitutional.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN
JUL 30 1932

2 Negro Democratic Clubs Merge in Eleventh A. D. Her

With the announced purpose of increasing the Democratic Negro vote in the Eleventh Assembly District, the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, Inc., and the Frederick Douglas Democratic Club have decided to consolidate. This decision was reached last night at a meeting of the officials of both organizations.

The two clubs, both of which have been active in the Eleventh Assembly District, where Thomas A. Dempsey is Democratic leader, formerly worked as separate units. Several months ago negotiations for a merger were begun.

The representatives present at the consolidation meeting were: Demcy Brimage, Clarence Wilson and Mrs. Alston, of the Douglas Club, and Wesly L. Young, Oscar W. Fulcher, Joseph Drake, Charles A. Johnson, of the Regular Colored Democratic organization.

DALLAS, TEX.
JOURNAL
JUL 23 1932

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Grayson County Has Colored Democrats.

NEGROES will vote in Grayson County today, despite the refusal of a Federal Judge to issue an injunction forcing a similar result in a South Texas county. The reason given by the party authorities is that the Supreme Court in the Nixon case held that the party is acting as the agent of the State in holding the primaries and can not do what the State itself can not do, and the State, of course, can not restrict the voting privileges of the colored man under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Journal believes that the Democratic party, which is older than the present Constitution of Texas, has the right to decide who is a Democrat and who may become one, and ought to have that right. It believes that withdrawing that right, either by statute or by court decision, is a limitation upon the power of the cititzen to organize peacefully for the peaceful advocacy of change in Government and as such is adverse to the maintenance of a republican form of government guaranteed to the States by the Federal Constitution.

But The Journal sees no objection to letting negroes who want to be Democrats vote in the primary. The right of a party to exclude any body it pleases is one thing and the expediency and wisdom of a given act of exclusion is another. The negroes of Grayson County will conduct themselves properly, The Journal feels sure. Only a few of them have any desire to vote Democratic. At heart they are Republican and will vote that way if they have poll tax receipts. The fear of negro domination of Texas Democracy is a scarecrow of demagoguery's making and nothing more. It is fallacy stuffed with pretence and insincerity.

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Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
GAZETTE

SEP 28 1932

A colored Democratic club will be organized Thursday night at the home of C. P. Phillips, 4525 King Hill avenue.

Southerner
Wednesday, October 28, 1932

Town Talk

We read in a morning paper today that P. B. Young, editor of the Negro weekly, Journal and Guide, of Norfolk, Va., predicted that the Negro vote in the South would go to Franklin D. Roosevelt in November, that marked the reopening of the Forum, a local Negro organization of Rocky Mount. He not only said this but he told his hearers that a most promising outlook for the Negro race and for Democracy lies in Socialism, but he added that it was unlikely that his race would embrace the more violent doctrines. He also said that both Socialism and Communism had gained headway among the more intelligent classes of Negroes.

In making this statement we take it that the speaker knew what he was talking about and if such be true we are of the opinion that the Negro race is treading on dangerous ground.

We know of no political organization that wants its ranks supplied with Socialists and Communists and the sooner the Negro race gets such things out of their heads the better it will be for them. To tell the real truth there are but few Negroes who know what Socialism and Communism really mean to them or to any body else.

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BALTIMORE, MD.
EVE. SUN

OCT 3 1932

A Negro Indorses Tydings And Roosevelt

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—Sir: Since Negroes have shown by their votes in California that they still have something in their craw against all Senators who voted for the confirmation of Judge John J. Parker for associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by deserting Senator Shortridge and casting their votes for the Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo, a Democrat, thereby causing the defeat of Senator Shortridge in the primary, I feel that Negroes in Maryland should use all of their energy in trying to return Senator Millard E. Tydings to the Senate.

Senator Tydings cast the vote that defeated Judge Parker, hence Negroes in Maryland should show their appreciation by helping to reelect him. There are many tributes that I could pay Mr. Tydings for his actions in the things which are conducive to better political and economic uplift for the Negro, but space will not permit.

While passing along, I think it in order that I call to the attention of Negroes of the country that Senator Tydings, who is a member of the Democratic party and whose standard bearer is Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, has never been guilty of using the words used by his Majesty Lord Herbert Hoover at Elizabethton, Tenn., on October 6, 1928. Mr. Hoover, speaking to 40,000 kluxers and lily white Republicans from four States, made this solemn promise and has kept it: "If I am elected President, I'll not appoint to Federal office anyone in this section over the protest of the electorate." President Hoover was playing to kluxers and lily whites and referring to Negroes. No Negro has been appointed in the South.

Negroes will do well to refresh their memory with those words and go to the polls November 8 and help put Mr. Hoover and his lily-white party out of business.

Henry F. Arnold.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.

Vote For Roosevelt

Black Democrat

Just eighteen days more and the American people will march to the polls and cast their ballots for presidential candidates. We do not know whether you have made a decision or not, but we have and we believe that honesty and candor requires us to tell our readers what we are going to do and why we are going to do it.

On election morning we shall go into the polling place and cast our ballot for the Democratic presidential electors in Oklahoma. By so doing we will of course identify ourselves with the millons who seek to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt as president of the United States.

In casting our ballot for the Democratic standard-bearer we will do so without any illusions as to what it will be possible for Roosevelt to do in office. Frankly, we do not believe that Franklin D. Roosevelt has any better panacea for our economic woes than has President Hoover and his party. To date the Democratic party has offered nothing to the American people other than criticism of the Republican program. We do not think that Governor Roosevelt has offered one single constructive idea or thought which points the way out of our present economic debacle. We do, however, believe that both parties are lost in this whirl wind of financial disaster and that a Roosevelt guess is as good as a Hoover guess.

We do not believe one word of the Democratic hooey which places the blame for our present condition upon the Republican administration and President Hoover. We believe that if Al Smith had been elected president back in 1928 he and his party would today stand discredited before the American people. This depression is in our judgment the backwash from the war. We believe in the theory advanced by Ogden Mills Wednesday night in his Baltimore address in which he attributed our present condition to world-wide economic factors which could not be avoided. Prosperity will not return to the United States until the general credit structure of the entire capitalistic world has been rehabilitated.

The Republicans are today are shouting the old axiom: "Don't change horses in the middle of the stream," but we feel that the idea advanced recently by Senator Gore in an address is a better illustration or description of our present plight. Senator Gore said, "It's all right to change engineers after a train wreck." We are much of Senator Gore's opinion, except to advert to our notion expressed a moment ago, which registers the impression that there are no engineers in sight who convince us that any of them understand how to get our financial locomotive on the track.

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other evening that he would like to vote for Foster and Ford, Communist candidates for President and Vice President, but he would not do so because he did not want to throw his vote away. The man said he wanted to do an idealistic thing. The idea of voting for a Negro for Vice President appealed to him but he did not want to throw his vote away.

This same black man said he was going to vote for Hoover, not realizing that in so doing he would most certainly be throwing his vote away, and doing nothing more than he would, were he to vote for Foster and Ford.

If our American system of voting provided for a common pot into which all of the ballots for President would be cast, therefore providing a means by which the man elected would secure a majority of all votes cast, the Negroes in Oklahoma could, of course, vote for Hoover, or for whoever they wanted, and know with certainty that such a vote would help to effect a definite result. The bare fact that under our present system President Hoover might actually have more American citizens vote for him than for Roosevelt and then lose the election by reason of the fact that we vote by states for presidential electors.

There is not a well informed person in Oklahoma who does not know that this state will go overwhelmingly Democratic November 8. A majority vote for Oklahoma's Democratic presidential electors kills every Hoover vote in Oklahoma. Every Hoover vote dies the moment the returns are canvassed by the state election board. Such Hoover votes die just as certainly as do the votes to be cast in Oklahoma for Foster and Ford or for Norman Thomas.

Knowing this, and knowing that Oklahoma will go Democratic this fall, every Negro who votes the Democratic ticket is voting solely for sentiment. He knows, if he is sufficiently intelligent about the operation of elections, that his Republican ballot will not help Herbert Hoover in any material way. He is therefore throwing his ballot away for the sake of an unreasoning devotion for a party which today ignores him from the President's chair to the lily-white caucas.

How much better it would be for Oklahoma Negroes since they know before hand that they cannot help Herbert Hoover, even if they would, to seize this opportunity to make friends with the majority party in Oklahoma. To make friends with the majority party in Oklahoma means a chance to talk to those in power and authority about the employment of Negroes. It eventually means the power to demand recognition when we have sufficiently allocated ourselves in the Democratic column, or in the Republican column when the occasion demands, to obviously determine the selection of office holders. Let us substitute sense for sentiment.

Number 3 has to do with the red shirt which Congressman Oscar DePriest and National Committeeman Perry Howard are waving about these days in an attempt to scare the Negro voter. These two political contortionists are busy these days shouting about John Nance Garner, a citizen of the state of Texas. If Garner gets into the White House we are told that evil days will develop for black folk. If half of what DePriest and Howard predict will happen with Garner in the vice presidential chair, the times will be completely out of joint for Negro citizenship in the country.

But this same old argument has been used ever since the days when President Hayes withdrew federal troops from the South. Every election period Negroes are regaled with terrible stories which predict what will happen if Democrats ascend into position of authority in the national government. It is significant to note that the Negro's citizenship has survived the administrations of both Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. The 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States remained untouched and untarnished during sixteen years of Democratic control. The bare fact is that the Hoover administration, when viewed from the standpoint of its attitude towards the Negro, suffers in comparison with the administration of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. Politically speaking, however, what right has a Southern Democrat to do anything beneficial for the Negro voter? Do you carry gifts to your enemy? Would it be human nature for you to tear your shirt for and in the interest of the fellow who is always working for your downfall and destruction?

If the majority party in Oklahoma wants to remain the majority party, political strategy will insist that everything be done to prevent the functioning of influences which would thwart the purposes of that organization, from having a voice in government. This same majority party, whenever the Negro has shown an inclination to join forces with that organization, has immediately passed the olive branch to us and admitted us to its party caucas and the general organization. Even though this is true, Oklahoma Negroes have voted the Democratic ticket in such negligible numbers as to be practically inconsequental.

The important thing to do is to remember on November 8 that the Democratic party in Oklahoma is made up of Texas and Arkansas Democrats. These Democrats who came across the line into Oklahoma are made out of the same material as those who remained back in Texas and Arkansas. If these Democrats who constitute Oklahoma Democracy can exhibit the liberality as is developing; such attitude is indicatory of what will be the attitude of John Nance Garner when he gets into the vice presidency realizing that perhaps a millon Negroes voted for him, and in many instances in the border states, effected the result which determined the presidential electors. The time has come when Negroes must cease wondering what political parties are going to do about black folk. We must marshal our forces and intelligently compel recognition. It is rather a question of what we ourselves are going to do. We have had the proberbial cart before the horse.

Slight mention might be made of Proposition No. 4, which relates to the foolish sentimentality indulged in by the black voter when he goes to the polls. Roscoe Simmons and President Hoover spent a deal of time gushing over Abraham Lincoln the other day, during the recent White House confab. Think of it! With all of our varied and complex problems before us: black men losing homes, destitute and without work; with all of Hoover's reprehensible record projected like a sore thumb into the political picture, these supposed-to-be statesmen consume valuable time of the occasion prating about dead Lincoln, when as a matter of fact LIVE HOOVER IS THE ISSUE.

When you, dear reader, go into the ballot box November 8, forget all about Lincoln and Fort Sumpter. You recall the record which relates to Judge John J. Parker, the Gold Star Mothers, Lilywhiteism in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina and all over the Southland: the demotion of a Negro military combat unit to manure handlers; Haiti, slavery in the Mississippi river levee camps and many other matters. Lincoln had nothing to do with these important issues—HOOVER DID.

Finally, as we said recently, the Negro must regard more jealously his state citizenship. Proposition No. 5 has to do with this question. The federal constitution vests practically all of the power and authority over the individual in the state government. Our vote, and the suggestion which we make to the Negroes of Oklahoma to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt, is the gesture of friendship in which we should indulge. The right of the citizen to vote is determined by the state. Taxation, education, matrimony, land titles, travel—all are matters controlled by state supervision and qualification.

Take your choice—Roosevelt or Hoover as individuals sink into insignificance when compared with the more burning issue of vitalizing and making powerful the Negro vote.

Seek Members In City Council Of This City

S. Davis Wilson Pledges Support to Group At Mass Meeting

An enthusiastic political rally in the interest of the Democratic Party was held last Friday night at Liberty Hall 2109 west Columbia avenue, under the auspices of the 4th Congressional Democratic League.

S. Davis Wilson pledged his support to bring about the placing of a Negro in the City Council, two Negroe magistrates, and a square deal for Negro citizens if the Democratic Party is the people's choice after Nov. 8th.

S. G. Haynes, journalist and lecturer, stopped the show as he referred to Roscoe Conkling Simmons as "the cackling ass of the Chicago stockyards." "Only two kinds of people will vote for Hoover and his party," Haynes said, "the jobholder and the fool. The Negro's self-respect, the Negro's soul cannot be bought with a handshake and big feed," he concluded.

Mrs. Sommerville Fauntleroy and Mrs. Octava Bryant explained issues of the campaign of vital interest to Negro women and appealed for the support of the Democratic nominees.

Other speakers were A. Raymond Raff, James J. Regan, and candidates for the State legislature. Fletcher M. Amos, chairman of the league, presided and was assisted by O. W. Bullock, financial secretary.

other evening that he would like to vote for Foster and Ford, Communist candidates for President and Vice President, but he would not do so because he did not want to throw his vote away. The man said he wanted to do an idealistic thing. The idea of voting for a Negro for Vice President appealed to him but he did not want to throw his vote away.

This same black man said he was going to vote for Hoover, not realizing that in so doing he would most certainly be throwing his vote away, and doing nothing more than he would, were he to vote for Foster and Ford.

If our American system of voting provided for a common pot into which all of the ballots for President would be cast, therefore providing a means by which the man elected would secure a majority of all votes cast, the Negroes in Oklahoma could, of course, vote for Hoover, or for whoever they wanted, and know with certainty that such a vote would help to effect a definite result. The bare fact that under our present system President Hoover might actually have more American citizens vote for him than for Roosevelt and then lose the election by reason of the fact that we vote by states for presidential electors.

There is not a well informed person in Oklahoma who does not know that this state will go overwhelmingly Democratic November 8. A majority vote for Oklahoma's Democratic presidential electors kills every Hoover vote in Oklahoma. Every Hoover vote dies the moment the returns are canvassed by the state election board. Such Hoover votes die just as certainly as do the votes to be cast in Oklahoma for Foster and Ford or for Norman Thomas.

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Philadelphia

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10-20-32

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Political - 1932

Democratic

Party Affiliation

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL

SEP 28 1932

Colored Democrats' Barbecue Tomorrow

The Charles W. Alston Colored Democratic Club of Jersey City will hold an open air mass meeting and barbecue tomorrow night at 121 Union St.

Many of the leading lights of the Democratic organization have been invited to attend by the standard bearer, Charles Alston, and the indications are for a large crowd will be present.

The committee in charge consists of John Acre, Uthen and E. B. Alston.

STANDARD UNION
Brklyn N. Y.

SEP 30 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS BACK ROOSEVELT

Commissioner Carey Speaks at 10th A.D. Club Meeting.

"Gov. Roosevelt will be the next president of the United States," Peter A. Carey, Commissioner of Public Works, told the members of the Regular Colored Democratic Association of Kings County, Tenth A. D., last night, and urged their united support for the State and National Democratic ticket in November.

The 100 members present warmly applauded every mention of Roosevelt's name by Mr. Carey, and the other speakers, Assemblyman William C. McCreery, of the Tenth A. D.; Harry Wolkof, chief clerk Municipal Court, Second District Alderman Howard Fenn, Tenth A. D.

A. Asadata Dafora Horton, president of the Native African Union of America, and great-grandson of King Bie Borou, of the Temene Tribe, British West Africa, headed the list of colored speakers who appealed for racial support of the Democratic party.

The others were Lennie I George, vice president of the "Roosevelt for President" Club Randolph Brown and William E Lucas, members of the Tenth A. D association, and Wesley L. Young leader.

The Rev. Dr. F. Athelstan Sealy president of the association, presided at this meeting, which was held at 907 Fulton st.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y
STANDARD STAR

SEP 28 1932

ELY MAY SPEAK HERE IN CAMPAIGN

Senator Walsh Also Sought by Democrats for Rally

New Rochelle's part in the oncoming presidential campaign will have a decidedly national flavor if plans launched by local Democratic leaders bear fruit.

A move to bring Joseph P. Ely Governor of Massachusetts, to New Rochelle to speak in behalf of Governor Roosevelt's campaign for the presidency was announced today by Thomas A. Manning, Jr., president of the Roosevelt-Garner Club, and Patrick J. Rooney, Democratic campaign manager for the city.

Governor Ely nominated ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith for president at the Democratic national convention this Summer but is now actively campaigning for the party's standard-bearer, Governor Roosevelt.

Another speaker of national prominence who may address a rally in New Rochelle next month is United States Senator David I. Walsh, also of Massachusetts.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Rooney addressed about 100 colored Democrats at a meeting of the Colored Democratic Club at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Booker, 135 Winthrop Avenue.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting endorsing Lieut. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for the gubernatorial race. National issues were the subjects of the talks of Mr. Rooney and Mr. Manning.

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

SEP 27 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS PRAISE ROOSEVELT

The Sixth Ward Colored Democratic Club went on record unanimously last night to support Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner for president and vice president and the Democratic state and county tickets.

The club met at the home of Saunders T. Spence, its president, of 93 South Seventh street, with some of those attending listening on the front porch because of the crowd inside.

Edward Richardson and Mrs Conyo, Democratic county committee members of the ward, urged the colored voters to consider that they, too, are a part of the "forgotten man for whom Roosevelt is concerned.

"We are sick and tired of receiving promises from the Republican party, only to see them wholly disregarded after election," Spence said. Other speakers included Benjamin Ewing, William Batrees, Jarr Smith and Benjamin Jones. Asbury Hammond is secretary and Robert Lee is treasurer.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 30 1932

HOLDS ROOSEVELT DEALS IN FALLACIES

Sanders Says Republicans Will Bare Many Flaws in His Western Speeches.

FINDS GOVERNOR WAVERS

Socialist on One Hand, Conservative on the Other, Chairman Asserts— Radio Drive Planned.

President Hoover has virtually saved the country while his Democratic opponent, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the course of his campaign for the Presidency, has been teaching Socialist doctrine and at the same time seeking to hold on to conservatism, according to Everett Sanders, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Sanders said yesterday that from now on the Republican campaign would be focused on the "fallacies" of the Roosevelt program, as reflected by his campaign utterances in the West, as well as on the merits of the program applied for the bringing about of economic recovery by President Hoover and the Republican administration at Washington. He said that Governor Roosevelt had laid himself open to criticism and would not be able to withstand the Republican fire which soon will be directed against him with full force.

The dominant note of the Republican campaign from now on was defined by Chairman Sanders in the following statement:

"The country is Republican by several million votes. We have a good Republican President. The fact that like all the peoples of the world, our people have suffered the difficulties and hardships of world wide depression, makes it much more important than usual to reelect a Republican President who has already by many, many months of work laid the foundations for and carried out the reconstruction program that has already saved the country and will continue to save the country and bring it back to a normal state of prosperity and happiness."

Both the Republican party and the country, Mr. Sanders said, were to be congratulated on the fact that Governor Roosevelt made his Western trip so early.

"I think through his speeches he has laid the groundwork for attack on him and the Democratic organization which he and his party will not be able to withstand," he said. "While he has met with some enthusiasm during his trip, which we have followed very closely and had at his meetings the usual crowds that come to hear a Presidential candidate, he has given us an early opportunity to show the country what his program or lack of program really means."

Mr. Sanders said he was satisfied with the way the campaign was going in the East. He had talks during the day with Senator Felix Hebert, Eastern campaign manager for Mr. Hoover, Colonel John Q. Tilson, head of the speakers' bureau; Joseph R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, and Jeremiah Milbank, the Eastern treasurer. He said the party's intensive campaign was now beginning all over the country.

A series of coast-to-coast broadcasts by Republican speakers will be begun next Monday evening, according to announcement made yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria headquarters of the Republican National committee. They will continue up to election time. The first speakers who are to go on the air at 10 o'clock Monday evening over the Red network of the National Broadcasting Company will include William Allen White, Bruce Barton and Edward F. Hutton, a New York business man.

Conferences with the purpose of keeping the Negro vote in line for President Hoover will be held at Washington tomorrow, it was announced by Charles E. Mitchell, Minister to Liberia, who is head of the colored speakers' bureau. Mr. Mitchell said that a delegation of 125 would go from this city after a preliminary conference today at the Central Republican Club, 229 Lenox Avenue.

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 11 1932

Negroes Protest to McCooey.

Two hundred Negro Democrats called on John H. McCooey, the Brooklyn leader, yesterday afternoon to protest against his failure to support the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, Negro pastor, in the nomination for Representative-at-large. Mr. McCooey explained that party leaders felt that Queens, with a population of 1,100,000 and one Representative, had a stronger claim to the nomination than Kings, with a population of 2,600,000 and eight Representatives. The delegates gave him a rising vote of thanks. Mr. McCooey promised to attend a meeting of their Roosevelt-for-President Club in Holy Trinity Church, De Kalb and Franklin Avenues, tomorrow night.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

OCT 3 1932

NEGRO LEADER NAMED

F. B. Ransom Is Chosen to Head State Democratic Bureau.

Appointment of F. B. Ransom of Indianapolis, one of the outstanding Negro attorneys of the state, to be state director of the Democratic Negro activities, was announced today.

Ransom, who is the general manager of the Madame C. J. Walker estate, is conceded to be one of the leaders of his race in Indiana.

HANNIBAL, MO.
COURIER-POST & JOURNAL

SEP 3 0 1932

ORGANIZE NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Announcement has been made that a Marion County Negro Democratic Club has been organized in Hannibal.

Officers of the club are: Columbus C. Lasley, president; Frank Williams, vice president; Clifford Burton, secretary; Perry Ambers, treasurer and Earl Harris, general chairman. Headquaters have been opened at 1208 Broadway.

It was stated that prominent democratic leaders attended the organization meeting.

NYACK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

OCT 5 - 1932

NEGRO [illegible] ORM CLUB

An organization meeting will be held tomorrow night at the Nyack Democratic Club for a proposed Nyack Colored Democratic Club. At a preliminary meeting, 40 local Negroes declared their intention of joining the club, which is now using a temporary meeting place. A committee has been appointed to prepare the framework of constitution and by-laws.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 27 1932

Alston Colored Democrats to Meet

The Charles W. Alston Colored Democratic Association of Jersey City, will hold a big open air Democratic mass meeting and barbecue at 121 Union street, Jersey City, on Thursday night.

Charles W. Alston the standard bearer has invited Governor A. Harry Moore, Mayor Frank Hague, and the City Commissioners, Joseph E. Colford, candidate for sheriff, P. J. Donnelly, the leader of the Eighth Ward, and numerous other prominent officials.

The general committee consisting of John Acre, U. M. Cohen, and the chairman of the refreshments committee, E. B. Alston, guarantees a rollicking good time for everyone. Last year at Mt. Alston's barbecue, there was a big crowd present, and this year Mr. Alston figures on an even larger number.

Charlie Alston predicts a very big colored vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John Garner. He feels that colored people who never voted the Democratic ticket before will fall in line this year, and he is doing everything among his people to make this a memorable Democratic year.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 30 1932

NEGROES RALLY TO DEMOCRATIC CAUSE

The attendance of several hundred colored voters and their enthusiasm last night made successful the opening meeting of a campaign by Democratic leaders in the Eighth Ward of Jersey City to line up a sizeable portion of the race group for the national, State and local tickets in November. The event was an open-air rally and barbecue under the auspices of the Charles W. Alston Colored Democratic Association and was held at 121 Union street.

Alston, who opened the meeting, introduced as chairman James O. Randolph, who is secretary of the Progressive Negro Democracy, one of the units of the negro wing of the party locally.

Speeches condemning the record of the Republican party nationally, which were enthusiastically received, were made by several guest speakers, who included Patrick J. Donnelly, leader of the ward; Katherine W. Brown, Freeholder and leader of the women Democrats of the ward; Corporation Counsel James A. Hamill, Judge William J. McGovern and former State Tax Commissioner James Baker.

Mr. Baker told the colored people that this was an election in which they could, with no strain on the conscience, break away from long-standing political ties. He declared that all the dire things that Republicans in the past had pictured as the results of a Democratic national victory had more than come to pass under Republican rule. He added that none of the good things which were supposed to be the results of Republican rule, had been evident in the past three years. He challenged the declaration that the depression was in America because it was a world-wide economic difficulty, and wanted to know why people who were willing to work could not find jobs. His statements were greeted with applause.

John Acre, U. B. Cohen and E. B. Alston were on the committee that arranged the event.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

SEP 2 9 1932

NEGROES FOR ROOSEVELT.

To an unprecedented number, negro leaders throughout the United States are announcing their intention of supporting the democratic national ticket. The attitude of these negro educators, clergymen, editors, professional and business-men illustrates the extent of the political overturn which is destined to sweep the democratic nominees into office next November by record-breaking majorities.

Clubs and associations of negro voters throughout the country have been combined into a national colored citizens' Roosevelt-for-president committee which already numbers in its ranks many of the outstanding negroes of the country. Among them are leaders representing every branch of activity pursued by members of their race.

The desertion of the republican party by these negroes is largely the result of the economic situation. They openly take the position that the administration has utterly failed to meet the emergencies of the depression, with the result that the negroes of the nation, more than any other class of our citizens, have suffered more than was necessary.

These negro leaders also attribute the changed political allegiance of many of their race to the growing realization that they have, up to this time, been regarded as a fixture by the republicans, and could be ignored without danger of alienating their support.

The attitude of these negro voters, who have become an independent political element after many years of subservience to the republican party, is another significant feature of the unprecedented campaign which is being featured by the universal overturning of what have been considered unbreakable alliances.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

OCT 2 1932

KEITH PRAISES COLORED VOTERS

As colored constituency made an excellent showing at the primaries, Municipal Court Justice Henry P. Keith, said to the Cedar Manor Regular Democratic Club at a meeting.

Judge Keith declared at the rooms of the Fourth A. D. Regular Democratic Club, Union Hall street, that County Leader John Theofel was highly gratified with the results achieved on the south side, and that he himself was thankful of the support accorded his quest of the nomination.

Thomas McCabe, election district captain, said that he represented Bert W. Rosenquest, executive in the Second Zone in the Fourth A. D. He promised that Rosenquest would address the club Friday.

"It is our job to finish the work that we have tackled to put Judge Keith over the top," he said. "We should return him for another term to the bench where he belongs. When the election returns are in, the empty dinner pail will be a thing of the past, with the Democrats at the helm."

A political dance to which candidates for public office will be invited will be conducted Oct. 21, at the Polish National Hall, 138-11 Sutphin boulevard, Jamaica. Rudolph J. Hays is chairman of a large committee that includes James A. Brown, president

National Democrats Open Here Wed.

Guardian 10-15-32

BIG DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AT 12TH BAPTIST CHURCH— BISHOP RANSOM & OTHERS TO SPEAK

Boston Mass.

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church will be the key note speaker at a big Democratic meeting to be held at the 12th Baptist Church at Shawmut Ave., Boston, next Wednesday evening, October 19.

The Bishop is known for his political independency and platform brilliancy. "It would be a sad commentary, says Bishop Ransom, upon the intelligence and plain common sense of the race voters of this country if they could be either stirred or influenced by anything Mr. Hoover or any of his now famous Committee of One Hundred Hand Picked Bread and Butter Brigade" headed by Rosco.

Hon. Robt. L. Vann, the fighting editor the Pittsburgh Courier and a strong supporter of Roosevelt for President will also speak for Democratic success.

Amng other invited speakers of note are His Excellency, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, Hon. Joseph B. Maynard, Chairman, Democratic State Committee, Hon. Julian B. Rainey, Regional Director, Mrs. Mabel Worthy, Chairman Women's Division, Rev. A. W. Puller an dall Democratic Canidates. Dr. Wm. Worthy, Dr. A. B. Lattimore, J. Thomas Harrison are members of the committee of arrangements.

Dr. Silas F. Taylor, State Chairman of Roosevelt for President will preside.

J. T. H

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

SEP 30 1932

COLORED VOTE TOLD TO GO DEMOCRATIC

French Charges Wolverton Could Have Aided Them in 'Gold Star' Affair

Support of the entire Democratic ticket by the colored race was urged last night by Samuel T. French, Democratic candidate for Congress, at a meeting of colored voters at the home of Oliver Bond, 3471 St. Martins road, Pennsauken.

"The colored voter," he said, "cannot help but remember the nomination by President Hoover of John J. Parker, an outspoken enemy of the colored race, to the Supreme Court. David Baird, Jr., of Camden, then United States Senator, supported this act.

"In spite of the plea of the Republican leaders at election time, we must charge them by their acts throughout the year. The problems of the colored voter at this time are as great if not greater than those confronting his forefathers before the Civil War and the days of the great American, Abraham Lincoln.

"He must consider the issue of receiving fair attention as a citizen and the great mass of colored voters have reached a time when they must put above political parties the problems of the colored race if they are to obtain high standards of achievement for themselves and their children.

"I recall distinctly when our government sent the Gold Star mothers of America to France that the mothers of the colored boys were sent in a separate ship, with extremely limited accommodations, while the expenses of the white mothers were defrayed by Congressioul appropriations.

"Our present Congressman, Charles A. Wolverton, had every opportunity to accord to the colored voter of the First Congressional District attention to this important matter, involving segregation."

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

OCT 4 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS OPEN CAMPAIGN

Western States Group to Travel by Air

Charles S. Bettis, Wichita, was elected president of the Young Colored Men's Democratic clubs of the western states at the initial meeting here the first of the week. Delegates were in Wichita from 10 states.

An active campaign will begin at once, according to Mr. Bettis, speaking tour covering practically every state will start at Topeka Oct. 7. An airplane will be used to transport the party, which will be headed by Mr. Bettis, an orator

tive committee. The executive committee includes William H. Williamson, Wichita; Fred Furguson, Sedalia, Mo.; and H. F. Edwards, Kansas City has been selected as the next place of meeting by the club according to Mr. Bettis.

In addition to Mr. Bettis, officers for the association are: Leon Washington, Los Angeles, vice president; Samuel E. Cary, Denver, second vice president; Frank Clark, Kansas City, secretary; Roger Mason, Arizona. Dallas, treasurer; Joseph L. McElmore, candidate for congress from

In his keynote speech here, the association, for a square deal.

"In addition to a newspaper man a square deal.

of ability and publisher of a newspaper in Wichita.

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HANNIBAL, MO.
COURIER-POST & JOURNAL

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ORGANIZE NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Announcement has been made that a Marion County Negro Democratic Club has been organized in Hannibal.

Officers of the club are: Columbus C. Lasley, president; Frank Williams, vice president; Clifford Burton, secretary; Perry Ambers, treasurer and Earl Harris, general chairman. Headquaters have been opened at 1208 Broadway.

It was stated that prominent democratic leaders attended the organization meeting.

NYACK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

OCT 5 - 1932

NEGRO [illegible]ORM CLUB

An organization meeting will be held tomorrow night at the Nyack Democratic Club for a proposed Nyack Colored Democratic Club. At a preliminary meeting, 40 local Negroes declared their intention of joining the club, which is now using a temporary meeting place. A committee has been appointed to prepare the framework of constitution and by-laws.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 27 1932

Alston Colored Democrats to Meet

The Charles W. Alston Colored Democratic Association of Jersey City, will hold a big open air Democratic mass meeting and barbecue at 121 Union street, Jersey City, on Thursday night.

Charles W. Alston the standard bearer has invited Governor A. Harry Moore, Mayor Frank Hague, and the City Commissioners, Joseph E. Colford, candidate for sheriff, P. J. Donnelly, the leader of the Eighth Ward, and numerous other prominent officials.

The general committee consisting of John Acre, U. M. Cohen, and the chairman of the refreshments committee, E. B. Alston, guarantees a rollicking good time for everyone. Last year at Mt. Alston's barbecue, there was a big crowd present, and this year Mr. Alston figures on an even larger number.

Charlie Alston predicts a very big colored vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John Garner. He feels that colored people who never voted the Democratic ticket before will fall in line this year, and he is doing everything among his people to make this a memorable Democratic year.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

SEP 30 1932

NEGROES RALLY TO DEMOCRATIC CAUSE

The attendance of several hundred colored voters and their enthusiasm last night made successful the opening meeting of a campaign by Democratic leaders in the Eighth Ward of Jersey City to line up a sizeable portion of the race group for the national, State and local tickets in November. The event was an open-air rally and barbecue under the auspices of the Charles W. Alston Colored Democratic Association and was held at 121 Union street.

Alston, who onened the meeting, introduced as chairman James O. Randolph, who is secretary of the Progressive Negro Democracy, one of the units of the negro wing of the party locally.

Speeches condemning the record of the Republican party nationally, which were enthusiastically received, were made by several guest speakers, who included Patrick J. Donnelly, leader of the ward; Katherine W. Brown, Freeholder and leader of the women Democrats of the ward; Corporation Counsel James A. Hamill, Judge William J. McGovern and former State Tax Commissioner James Baker.

Mr. Baker told the colored people that this was an election in which they could, with no strain on the conscience, break away from long-standing political ties. He declared that all the dire things that Republicans in the past had pictured as the results of a Democratic national victory had more than come to pass under Republican rule. He added that none of the good things which were supposed to be the results of Republican rule, had been evident in the past three years. He challenged the declaration that the depression was in America because it was a world-wide economic difficulty, and wanted to know why people who were willing to work could not find jobs. His statements were greeted with applause.

John Acre, U. B. Cohen and E. B. Alston were on the committee that arranged the event.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

SEP 29 1932

NEGROES FOR ROOSEVELT.

To an unprecedented number, negro leaders throughout the United States are announcing their intention of supporting the democratic national ticket. The attitude of these negro educators, clergymen, editors, professional and businessmen illustrates the extent of the political overturn which is destined to sweep the democratic nominees into office next November by record-breaking majorities.

Clubs and associations of negro voters throughout the country have been combined into a national colored citizens' Roosevelt-for-president committee which already numbers in its ranks many of the outstanding negroes of the country. Among them are leaders representing every branch of activity pursued by members of their race.

The desertion of the republican party by these negroes is largely the result of the economic situation. They openly take the position that the administration has utterly failed to meet the emergencies of the depression, with the result that the negroes of the nation, more than any other class of our citizens, have suffered more than was necessary.

These negro leaders also attribute the changed political allegiance of many of their race to the growing realization that they have, up to this time, been regarded as a fixture by the republicans, and could be ignored without danger of alienating their support.

The attitude of these negro voters, who have become an independent political element after many years of subservience to the republican party, is another significant feature of the unprecedented campaign which is being featured by the universal overturning of what have been considered unbreakable alliances.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS

OCT 2 1932

KEITH PRAISES COLORED VOTERS

As colored constituency made an excellent showing at the primaries, Municipal Court Justice Henry P. Keith, said to the Cedar Manor Regular Democratic Club at a meeting.

Judge Keith declared at the rooms of the Fourth A. D. Regular Democratic Club, Union Hall street, that County Leader John Theofel was highly gratified with the results achieved on the south side, and that he himself was thankful of the support accorded his quest of the nomination.

Thomas McCabe, election district captain, said that he represented Bert W. Rosenquest, executive in the Second Zone in the Fourth A. D. He promised that Rosenquest would address the club Friday.

"It is our job to finish the work that we have tackled to put Judge Keith over the top," he said. "We should return him for another term to the bench where he belongs. When the election returns are in, the empty dinner pail will be a thing of the past, with the Democrats at the helm."

A political dance to which candidates for public office will be invited will be conducted Oct. 21, at the Polish National Hall, 138-11 Sutphin boulevard, Jamaica. Rudolph J. Hays is chairman of a large committee that includes James A. Brown, president

National Democrats Open Here Wed.

Grandview 10-15-32

BIG DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AT 12TH BAPTIST CHURCH— BISHOP RANSOM & OTHERS TO SPEAK

Boston Mass

Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom of the A. M. E. Church will be the key note speaker at a big Democratic meeting to be held at the 12th Baptist Church at Shawmut Ave., Boston, next Wednesday evening, October 19.

The Bishop is known for his political independency and platform brilliancy. "It would be a sad commentary, says Bishop Ransom, upon the intelligence and plain common sense of the race voters of this country if they could be either stirred or influenced by anything Mr. Hoover or any of his now famous Committee of One Hundred Hand Picked Bread and Butter Brigade" headed by Rosco.

Hon. Robt. L. Vann, the fighting editor the Pittsburgh Courier and a strong supporter of Roosevelt for President will also speak for Democratic success.

Amng other invited speakers of note are His Excellency, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Senator David I. Walsh, Hon. Joseph B. Maynard, Chairman, Democratic State Committee, Hon. Julian B. Rainey, Regional Director, Mrs. Mabel Worthy, Chairman Women's Division, Rev. A. W. Puller an dall Democratic Canidates. Dr. Wm. Worthy, Dr. A. B. Lattimore J. Thomas Harrison are members of the committee of arrangements.

Dr. Silas F. Taylor, State Chairman of Roosevelt for President will preside.

J. T. H

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

SEP 30 1932

COLORED VOTE TOLD TO GO DEMOCRATIC

French Charges Wolverton Could Have Aided Them in 'Gold Star' Affair

Support of the entire Democratic ticket by the colored race was urged last night by Samuel T. French, Democratic candidate for Congress, at a meeting of colored voters at the home of Oliver Bond, 3471 St. Martins road, Pennsauken.

"The colored voter," he said, "cannot help but remember the nomination by President Hoover of John J. Parker, an outspoken enemy of the colored race, to the Supreme Court. David Baird, Jr., of Camden, then United States Senator, supported this act.

"In spite of the plea of the Republican leaders at election time, we must charge them by their acts throughout the year. The problems of the colored voter at this time are as great if not greater than those confronting his forefathers before the Civil War and the days of the great American, Abraham Lincoln.

"He must consider the issue of receiving fair attention as a citizen and the great mass of colored voters have reached a time when they must put above political parties the problems of the colored race if they are to obtain high standards of achievement for themselves and their children.

"I recall distinctly when our government sent the Gold Star mothers of America to France that the mothers of the colored boys were sent in a separate ship, with extremely limited accommodations, while the expenses of the white mothers were defrayed by Congressioul appropriations.

"Our present Congressman, Charles A. Wolverton, had every opportunity to accord to the colored voter of the First Congressional District attention to this important matter, involving segregation."

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE

OCT 4 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS OPEN CAMPAIGN

Western States Group to Travel by Air

Charles S. Bettis, Wichita, was elected president of the Young Colored Men's Democratic clubs of the western states at the initial meeting here the first of the week. Delegates were in Wichita from 10 states.

An active campaign will begin at once, according to Mr. Bettis, speaking tour covering practically every state will start at Topeka October 7. An airplane will be used to transport the party, which will be headed by Mr. Bettis, an orator of ability and publisher of a newspaper in Wichita.

In his keynote speech here, the executive committee. The executive committee includes William H. Williamington, Los Angeles, vice president; Fred Furguson, Sedalia, Mo.; and H. F. Edwards, second Arizona. Kansas City has been selected as the next place of meeting by the club according to Mr. Bettis.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

Democratic

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Francis Rivers Says Honest Democrats Are Hard to Find 10-13-32

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"It has been my experience," he said, "that most Negroes who profess to be Democrats are professional political chislers. I have proof in my files on many of them who offered to sell me their services for a paltry sum."

"They haven't the courage of their own convictions. They haven't any character. They can be bribed to jump from one party to another, and can be made to say anything for a small sum."

Mr. Rivers continued by declaring that "these so-called Democratic leaders discount God and the truth out of politics. As far as they are concerned,' he said, "millions of Negroes can go without food, and mothers bearing children can be hung by the neck to trees and burned by southern henchmen of Roosevelt and Garner."

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"And nevertheless," concludes Mr. Rivers, "these dishonest political chislers have the temerity to tell Negroes that they are Uncle Toms if they do not vote for these two men. The nation of American Negroes should rise as a man and condemn them as the worst type of traitors.

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Dr. Silas F. Taylor, State Chairman and Mrs. Mable Worthy, Chairman of the Women's Division are in charge.

Political Forums are held every night. Mrs. Worthy of the Women's Division is ablely assisted by her excellent group of women workers. Massachusetts Democracy should be proud of this Bee Hive of Political activity. J. T. H.

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NEWS TIMES

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Luncheon was served. About 80 young men were present. The next meeting will be Oct. 11.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

OCT 7 - 1932

VOTE CONTEST TO RESUME MONDAY

Pleadings to Be Changed to Be More Specific in Charges.

Contestants contesting results of the July 23 Democratic primary were given until Monday to file amended pleadings after Judge S. G. Tayloe of the Forty-fifth District court, ruled Friday on each of more than 50 specific exceptions brought by contestees.

Judge Tayloe overruled general demurrers filed by contestees, but sustained the majority of specific exceptions. The court asked Joe Burkett, attorney representing contestants, if pleadings could be amended to fit the court's rulings by Monday, and Burkett answered:

"If we can do it at all we should be ready by Monday."

The court declared, regarding specific exceptions to the contestants' petitions:

"In the main, I have held that the illegal procuring of poll taxes would not void the ballot if the person who used it was a qualified voter."

The court's ruling on most of the allegations in contestants' rulings was that they were not specific enough.

False statements regarding age or occupation made by persons procuring their poll taxes would not necessarily void the vote, the court held.

MUST CITE VIOLATIONS.

Regarding allegations that persons under 21 years of age voted, the court pointed out that such persons might have been minors at the time the temporary exemption was obtained, and yet could have been 21 at the time of the election.

General exceptions of contestees charging that contest petitions were not filed within the legal time limit, were overruled by Judge Tayloe.

Evidence other than the contents of ballot boxes must be presented before the boxes can be opened, and specific boxes must be named, the court held.

CHARGE AGREEMENT.

Attorneys on both sides had agreed, earlier in the week, to throw out the negro votes. Burkett argued Friday that the court should go into the ballot boxes immediately and throw out the votes, and when this was opposed by C. J. Matthews, attorney for District Attorney Walter Tynan, whose nomination is contested by O. B. Black, Burkett charged that Matthews was trying to repudiate an agreement made in open court.

Judge Tayloe ended the argument by stating he would hold the negro votes illegal, in accordance with a ruling from the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals, but would not go into the ballot boxes until the proper time.

Black, one of the contestants, has not been in court, and one of his attorneys, D. A. McAskill, told the court Friday that Black was operated on in a hospital at Temple Thursday. Judge R. W. B. Terrell another attorney for Tynan, said:

"We understand that Black has no interest in the prosecution of this case, and has told McAskill he can do as he pleases about it. If that's the case, we don't want to have to stay in court."

BOND APPROVED.

McAskill declared Black could not make his court costs bond, but would be glad to have friends do it for him. Attorneys have signed Black's name to a bond, which has been approved.

Judge Tayloe ruled that McAskill must get a definite statement, in writing, from Black regarding the contest.

Judge Terrell took the attitude that the Black bond is void. He said:

"If Black's friends want to put up the cash bond, we'll stay in court day by day and spend it for them."

The court said he would hear law Monday on the question of whether McAskill could sign Black's bond.

In addition to the Black-Tynan contest, Joe Sobieski is contesting Thomas G. Leighton's nomination as county treasurer, and Charles R. Gerlach is contesting Joseph Hickman's nomination as county weigher.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 6 1932

Ferguson Negro Boosters to Meet

A mass meeting of negro supporters of Ferguson for governor has been called for 10 a. m. Friday at Marshall, Texas, by Carter W. Wesley, Houston negro editor, it was announced here Wednesday night.

He said the first negro "Ferguson for Governor club" of Texas was organized here this week, and headquarters have been established at 409 Smith street, with Helen Turner, Wiley college graduate, and Madeline Jackson, former Howard university student, in charge.

Similar clubs are being organized in other Texas cities, according to Alphonse Mills, negro, who was in charge of the financial campaign among the negroes for the Democratic national convention in 1928.

STANDARD UNION
B'klyn N.Y.

OCT 11 1932

M'COOEY IS HEARD BY COLORED GROUP

More Than 400 Voters Gather at Court Square.

More than 400 colored voters yesterday crowded party headquarters at 4-5 Court sq. to hear from Democratic National Committeeman John H. McCooey the reason why the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, was not named for Congressman-at-Large by the State convention in Albany last week.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCooey's explanation the delegation gave him a rising vote of thanks.

The voters, all of whom are members of the Roosevelt-for-President Club, also heard Dr Harten deny he switched his allegiance to the Republican party He affirmed he was "still a Democrat."

Mr. McCooey said he had spoken in a conference of leaders from the entire State on the final afternoon of the convention and that he had presented Dr. Harten's name for the nomination.

Another viewpoint was presented by John Theofel, Queens leader Mr. McCooey told the voters. He said Mr. Theofel argued that Brooklyn already had eight Congressmen in a population of 2,600,000, while Queens, with a population of more than 1,100,000, had but one. This argument, Mr. McCooey said, was virtually "unanswerable."

ARGUS
Rockaway Beach N.Y.

OCT 7 1932

Negro Democrats Meet Pledge Morris Support

The first of a series of mass meetings was held Tuesday night by the Colored Democratic Club of Rockaway Beach at the Thornton House, Beach 83d st., when more than 100 Democratic Negro men and women voters turned out. A resolution supporting the candidacy of Justice William J. Morris, Democratic candidate for the office of justice of the Fifth District Municipal Court, Rockaway Beach was unanimously adopted.

Arthur Bush, president, presided. In addition to Justice Morris other speakers of the evening were Louis Young, Benjamin Friedman, Leonard Friedman and Arthur Williams, Negro Democratic leader.

IN POLITICS

The political campaign in Missouri took on a new aspect during the week, so far as the colored people are concerned Joseph L. McLemore who was a candidate for Congressman at-large on a Democratic ticket has been selected to direct the Negro votes in the state for the Democratic party. His selection puts him a direct opponent of Judge Crittenden E Clark who also was a candidate for Congressman-at-large on the Republican ticket and who was recently selected to direct the Negro votes by the G. O. P. of this state. Therefore, the stage is set for what some call an interesting political battle until the November election.

Expressing our opinion regarding this matter, we are pleased to see a set-up of this sort in matters affecting our political future because it is proper for the Negroes to divide their vote if thy hope to survive in a democratic government like this of ours.

In the state of Missouri, no political power may hope to win without the support of the Negro vote. The great St Louis with its overwhelming Republican vote is largely offset by Kansas City and Jackson county with its large Democratic vote. This is largely true as the vote applies to white people alone. Then, too, there is rural Missouri and cities and towns of less magnitude. The vote is pretty evenly divided among the white people. Therefore, it has been the Negro vote which, for the last decade, has kept the Republicans in power.

The selection of Attorney McLemore may be properly interpreted as a bid for Negro votes on the part of the Democratic leaders of the state. Just how far reaching its effect will be is hard to tell at this time, but suffice to say that there are a larger number of Negroes supporting the Democratic ticket in this state than ever before. For instance, we cite that in one ward in this city two years ago there were about fifty Negro Democratic voters, but this year a check on the situation showed that there were one thousand three hundred and fifty Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket in the recent primary election. This being the case, it is reasonable to assume that many, many more will divide their votes in the November election.

We cite the above facts to show just what the trend of thought of the Negro is in times like these. We also cite these things as a warning to the G. O. P. and to the Negro leaders that they cannot "play the game in the same old way," and continue to hold the Negro vote.

While it is true that Judge Clark is a seasoned veteran campaigner and understands the game well, based upon his experience, yet the young and aggressive Attorney McLemore with the support of the Democratic state organization is expected to do some very effectiv work in the present campaign.

Political—1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

W. VA. DEMOCRATS SET CAMPAIGN PLANS AT MEET

Courier 10-1-32

Pittsburgh Sun

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 29—A group of Negro Democratic leaders held a conference Saturday in the offices of the Kanawha County Democratic headquarters and made plans for the carrying out of a state wide campaign. Those present were W. H. Houston, Logan; Frank Jackson, Fairmont; E. L. James, Institute; Earnest Fuller, Beckley; Brady Briggs, Hinton; L. G. Smith, Huntington; I. M. Carper, Charleston; Dave Ware, Fayetteville; M. M. Meadows, Princeton; C. K. Kimbrough, Sr., Charleston; E. L. Powell, Charleston; Mrs. E. B. Wells, Beckley; I. J. K. Wells, Beckley; R. D. Chapman, Beckley; Reuben Beatty, Logan, and J. R. Reed, Logan.

At this meeting L. G. Smith addressed the group arranging the Negro leadership in West Virginia. The text of his remarks follow:

"How some of the so-called leaders among the Negro race in West Virginia can support the Republican leadership this year is a mystery which it would take the wisdom of a Solomon to solve. As patent as it is, we hate to attribute it to prejudice. Prejudice has its basis in ignorance, however, and far be it from us to insinuate that the Republican leadership among the Negroes of West Virginia is ignorant. Therefore, we must assume that the race is being sacrificed to the selfishness and personal aggrandizement of Republican leadership.

"Notwithstanding the numerous insults of a gratuitous nature offered the race under this administration; notwithstanding the continued protests of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the attitude of the President in a number of incidents affecting the welfare of the Negro in America; notwithstanding the attitude of the Republican candidate for Governor on some of these vital questions; notwithstanding the attitude that the Negro voter all over the United States has taken in regard to these matters, we have in West Virginia the ludicrous spectacle of one of the legal staff of that great organization heading up a campaign for an administration that stands for everything that the National Association is against.

"There are other matters to which the Republican leaders are closing their eyes. We are of the opinion that it is the function of the Attorney General to proceed against the Lewisburg lynchers, under the state anti-lynching law sponsored by the chairman of the State Republican headquarters while a member of the Legislature. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Attorney General has not proceeded against the lynchers with that energy one would expect from a duly elected public official whose sworn duty it is to uphold and defend the laws of the state of West Virginia. By what right then does this man ask added honors at the hands of the Negro electorate of the state of West Virginia?

"We do have a few jobs in the state of West Virginia where salaries run into the thousands per year. These we would have regardless of whether the administration were Republican or Democratic, but what about the millions that are spent in the state on common labor? What about the millions that are spent on the roads? What about the thousands spent on law enforcement? It's time that the Negro who does the electing had a deal rather than the engineers of the huge political machine, that take advantage of his natural predilection of voting the Republican ticket to exploit him.

"We have suffered too long in West Virginia, and for that matter throughout the country from this type of leadership. The Negro who thinks for himself is no longer willing to barter away his birthright for a mess of pottage. He is no longer willing to be sold down the river that a favored few may sun themselves on the banks of political favor.

"We protest against such a leadership, regardless of party, regardless of hopes, ambitions and aspirations of any one whose sole ambition is to perpetrate himself in power, without regard to the best interests of the race.

"We call upon all Negroes to rise in the might of their ballot, and at the polls on November 8 shake off the incubus of Republican tradition and rebuke the Republican party for the insults offered you and yours as the reward for your party loyalty."

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

SEP 22 1932

M'Cooey Finds N.Y. 'in Shape' For Roosevelt

Brooklyn Leader Goes to National Headquarters, Takes Up Duties There

Glad of 16 Triumphs

Asserts Primary Disproves Disturbances in Kings

John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Democratic leader, and National Committeeman from this state, appeared at the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in the Biltmore yesterday, asked for a room, and got one on the fourth floor, where other advisers and directors of the Roosevelt-Garner campaign are quartered.

"What part are you going to play in the campaign?" Mr. McCooey was asked after it was learned that he had an office on the fourth floor.

"Every part that time will permit," replied Mr. McCooey.

"How does New York State look for Governor Roosevelt?"

"The state is in good shape."

"How are things in Brooklyn?"

"There is no political disturbance in Brooklyn, as was indicated by yesterday's vote in the primary. There were sixteen contests and the organization triumphed in all. In the major contest, in the 8th Senatorial District, the incumbent was snowed under by about 10,000 majority."

All Boroughs Favorable

"How about the other four boroughs in New York City?"

"As far as I can ascertain, the situation is favorable."

Mr. McCooey said he had been talking to John Theofel, Democratic leader in Queens, before going to the Biltmore and that the Queens leader told him the prospects for Democratic victory in Queens were "good."

Mr. McCooey was accompanied by David F. Soden, head of the State Inheritance Tax Bureau in Brooklyn. Throughout the rest of the campaign Mr. Soden will be in Mr. McCooey's office in the Biltmore, and will act in his stead when Mr. McCooey remains in Brooklyn.

Mr. McCooey is the first of the New York City leaders who stood by former Governor Alfred E. Smith for the nomination to take an active interest in the national campaign.

Edward J. Flynn, Bronx County leader and Secretary of State, was the Roosevelt pre-convention leader in the state, having been a zealous advocate of the Governor's Presidential aspirations since the quest for delegates began some two years ago.

Early Visitor to Farley

Soon after Mr. McCooey's return to town from Chicago, when there was considerable talk that Governor Roosevelt would be knifed in this city, Mr. McCooey, whose election as National Committeeman, was brought about by the control exercised by Tammany and its upstate allies on the state committee, called on James A. Farley, chairman of the National Committee. Since then Mr. McCooey has visited Roosevelt-Garner headquarters on two occasions.

John F. Curry, leader of Tammany Hall, who with Mr. McCooey held the majority of the delegation for former Governor Smith to the last ditch, and who did yeoman service for Mr. Smith on the floor of the convention, has not yet called at Roosevelt-Garner headquarters. Nor has David S. Rendt, the Democratic leader of Richmond County. This is also true of Mr. Theofel, of Queens.

One of the first tasks assigned to Mr. McCooey yesterday was to receive a delegation of Negro voters.

Mr. McCooey's reference to the victory of Joseph A. Esquirol in the 8th Senatorial District over Senator William Lathrop Love, who was denied a renomination by Mr. McCooey because he had voted to extend the life of the Hofstadter joint legislative committee, was made when he was asked if he regarded the outcome in the 8th as a victory for party regularity.

Believes Loser Undeserving

"I think it was the victory of a man over a candidate who was not deserving," said Mr. McCooey.

Mr. McCooey arrived at the Roosevelt-Garner headquarters late in the afternoon and remained about two hours. He declined to comment on the Supreme Court decision, which will be appealed, holding that Joseph V. McKee is Mayor until January 1, 1934, and that consequently no election can be held this year.

"The law will take its course," said Mr. McCooey. He is reported to be with Mr. Curry and other leaders, who are for the renomination of former Mayor James J. Walker, if the highest court should decide that an election must be held, and the former Mayor is still willing to be a candidate.

OMAHA, NEB.
MORNING BEE NEWS

SEP 19 1932

DEMO CLUB TO MEET

The Colored Democratic club will meet Tuesday evening at 29th and R Sts. to elect officers and make arrangements to get some 2,500 unregistered voters on the south side to register before election time.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

SEP 18 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS RALLY

Several outstanding speakers will discuss issues of the campaign at a county-wide mass meeting to be held on the lawn at 553 North Water Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. under auspices of the Fifth District Colored Young Men's Democratic club. Among the speakers will be James Nash, Democratic leader; Mrs. Bernice Jay, president of the Women's Roosevelt for President club; Charles Davis, secretary of the Young Men's Democratic club of Sedgwick county; William H. Williamson, president of the sponsoring club, and Charles Bettis, chairman of the Kansas Jeffersonian league.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 16 1932

Bloomfield Colored Voters Form Democratic Association

A Colored Voters Democratic Association has been organized in Bloomfield, with Granville Johnson as president. The club will continue its organization tonight at the Bloomfield Democratic headquarters, 608 Bloomfield avenue.

Among the speakers scheduled are: J. Bernard Johnson, assistant to the prosecutor; Alfred C. Cradduck, candidate for mayor on the Democratic ticket; George W. West, candidate for councilman, and George Gavin, chairman of the Bloomfield Democratic committee.

ALBANY, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

SEP 19 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS CHANGE MEETING PLACE

Future meetings of the Colored Democratic organization of Albany county will be conducted at 98 Hudson avenue, instead of its former temporary headquarters at 30 North Swan street. The next session is scheduled for Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock. A special drive is in progress to obtain women members. All Negro women are invited to the next meeting.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

SEP 19 1932

Negro Democratic Club Will Meet

The City-Wide Negro Democratic organization will hold its first public meeting tomorrow night at Deluxe hall, Fifteenth-st and Walnut-av, with N. W. Parden, former Republican assistant state's attorney, being scheduled as the principal speaker. Democratic county candidates will be present at the meeting.

The club is the outgrowth of the downstate Negro Democratic league which was formed at Springfield in August.

FORT WORTH, TEX.
EVE. STAR TELEGRAM

SEP 16 1932

RE-CREATING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN TEXAS.

DALLAS COUNTY "Young Democrats" hail the selection of one of their number, Maury Hughes, as chairman of the State Executive Committee, as an advance toward the goal of "re-creating" the Democratic party in the State. Mr. Hughes is one of the foremost advocates of the plan for revision of the Terrell election law to restore to the party somewhat of the autonomy it possessed before the State Legislature took over its management and control.

A good many things have happened to the Democratic party in Texas since the State's lawmakers began to look upon the primary elections of that party as the chief political event in the two-year official period. The dominance of the party in the State's political affairs invited this attention from the lawmakers, to be sure, since it was and is a fact that the primary, not the general election, determines who shall hold offices in this State. But by being too prominent the party has sacrificed practically all the rights and powers of self-management which are indispensable to the proper functioning of a political party.

The primary system established by law, in general, and the Terrell election law in particular has made of the Democratic party in Texas merely an agent for holding a state election and of the primaries of the "party" merely machinery for that election, with no privilege on the part of the agent to direct the machinery.

The troubles which this has laid upon the Democratic party of the State are not confined to loss of the ability to stand for something before the people. This loss is serious enough; it is a spectacle of impotence galling enough to conscientious Democrats to witness one "executive committee" and one "convention" flatly reversing positions taken by a previous committee and convention, and to witness one executive committee rebuking its predecessor for its conduct of party affairs. But another difficulty arising from the loss of party autonomy is even more galling to Texas Democrats, including practically all the factions and groups lumped incongruously together under the Democratic label. This is the destruction of the power of the party to fix qualifications of its members, thereby tearing down the Southern Democratic ideal of a "white man's party."

Because of the State's taking over of the powers of regulating Democratic primaries and because of the Terrell election law, there remains no power in either the primary law or in the party councils to exclude negroes from the party primary. This is plainly shown by recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court which hold in fact that the State's management of party affairs and party primaries makes the party a state agent and its party a state institution, and accordingly no person qualified for citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment may be excluded. By legal moves of one sort or another, by exerting the pressure of public opinion, and by various sorts of finegling, Democratic election officials have managed to exclude in most counties negroes from the primary polls. But sooner or later the matter will come to the final showdown and, eventually, if the Terrell election law remains, or one similar to it, negroes will be voting in Democratic primaries in every county in the State.

If the "Young Democrats" desire to bring about a re-creation of the party so that it shall cease to be a thing of impotence to direct its own affairs or to serve the State by advancing political issues, they will have the support of the conscientious party members of the State. But they will have the opposition of the factionalists who have found in party disruption and party impotence the field in which they are able to win elections and power. And they will have the opposition of many who, for selfish reasons, will repeat the cry, so fully proved false by these years of experience, that the direct primary is the safeguard of the people's political liberties.

It is encouraging to note, however, that the belief that the Democratic party in Texas needs re-creating is shared by men of various groups in the party, evidencing the fact that the condition protested is not one arising from a single campaign or having to do with the fortunes of any one candidate. Mr. Hughes, whose selection as state chairman is hailed by the "Young Democrats" as favorable to the cause of election law reform, obtained that post in a convention completely dominated by those who supported Ferguson in the last campaign. Among those who supported Sterling there are many who recognize, as fully as Mr. Hughes, the need for restoration of the party to that condition of independence and vitality which will invite healthy contention among candidates and at the same time prevent the partisanship thus aroused from becoming destructive.

SEDALIA, MO.
DEMOCRAT

SEP 20 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB ORGANIZED

A negro Democratic club was organized Monday night at the Carl Abbott Smoke Shop, 119 East Main street, at which time fifty-six negroes proposed membership into the organization.

The club was organized for the purpose of sponsoring Democracy among the negroes of Pettis county. They are planning on holding an extensive campaign and deliver a big Democratic vote this fall, according to the president of the club, Carl Abbott.

Election of officers was held and committees were appointed, after which several interesting talks were made. They decided to hold their next regular meeting on Monday night.

Officers elected were Carl Abbott, president; Dude Hubbard, vice president; George Umbles, vice president and Dora Mitchell, vice president; R. F. Martin, secretary; F. D. Ferguson, treasurer, and Vivian Holt, assistant secretary.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 23 1932

CURRY TO AID FUND FOR GOV. ROOSEVELT

Joins State Finance Committee and Will Become Active Worker Today.

LEADERS TO ACT ON PLANS

McCooey in Role of Harmonizer—Group of Negro Leaders Formed to Support Governor.

Joining the ranks of workers for the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Tammany Chieftain John F. Curry will swing into action at Roosevelt headquarters today at a conference called by John H. McCooey to discuss financing the campaign in the State.

Mr. Curry accepted membership on the State division of the national Roosevelt finance committee yesterday and he will be on hand for the meeting with Mr. McCooey at the Biltmore, which will be attended also by all the other city leaders, except Edward J. Flynn, who is in the West with the Governor. Philip N. Krug, Democratic leader of Nassau, and Almon G. Rasquin, leader in Suffolk, also will be present.

Mr. Curry's move in taking a place on the finance committee and agreeing to attend the conference summoned by Mr. McCooey in his capacity as national committeeman marks the first gesture of Tammany participation in the drive to capture New York State's vote since the resignation of Mayor Walker while Governor Roosevelt was considering charges.

McCooey Tells Plans for Parley.

"We will consider the progress of the campaign up to date," said Mr. McCooey in making known plans for the parley. "We will consider it from the viewpoint of the national committee. New York State has its own problems. We will discuss methods for an economic campaign. The up-State leaders may be called into a conference later. We will take up several plans as aids to the campaign and also methods of raising funds."

It is probable that in the conversations the part to be played by the organization in meeting its share of the expenses of the attempt to put over the State ticket will come in for some notice.

Mr. McCooey in calling the conference once again assumed his rôle of harmonizer, which he was in a position to do because of his post as national committeeman. Mr. Curry's appearance at the Biltmore today will be his first visit to the Roosevelt headquarters since it was opened.

Tammany Hall has gone on record officially as endorsing the Roosevelt-Garner ticket. But that was before Mr. Walker's resignation upset Tammany. With the Maine Democratic victory forecasting in the minds of many leaders a Roosevelt national conquest, there has been a somewhat less hostile attitude among party workers in the past few weeks and Mr. Curry's move served to bring the shift in sentiment to a head.

As a member of the New York State finance committee the Tammany leader will be aligned with a number of prominent Democrats through the State in the money raising drive. Wayne Johnson, attorney, is chairman of the committee.

Negro Leaders Organized.

Claiming a widespread swing to the Governor among the Negroes of the nation, the Roosevelt managerial group opened a strenuous drive to win to the Roosevelt banner a vote which has been predominantly Republican in the past and which has served as the key to victory in closely contested elections in some States.

It was announced at headquarters that so good were the reports of Negro sentiment for Governor Roosevelt that a large committee of prominent Negroes through the country had been organized to coordinate movements to swing the Negroes for the Democratic ticket. It is contended by the Roosevelt managers that in States such as Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, the Negro vote often can turn the scale and that the new committee—the National Colored Citizens Roosevelt-for-President Committee—has in its membership a collection of such leaders among Negroes that its labors will be highly effective.

The committee will direct its own activities and will act as a separate body. Its chairman is the Right Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, Bishop of the third Episcopal district, A. M. E. Church. The committee list is a long one and includes Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton of New York, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, first vice chairman, the Right Rev. Bishop E. Thomas Denby of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson of Columbus, Ohio, and W. E. Hanbe, president of the Courier Publishing Company of Pittsburgh.

Brien McMahon, attorney and Democratic leader in Darien, Conn., charged yesterday at headquarters that Republican leaders were unfairly attempting to disqualify inmates of the Soldiers' Home there after they had registered and signed their names on the Democratic caucus lists.

Political-1932 Democratic

Party Affiliation.

NEGRO VOTERS FORCED OUT OF DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

New York, July 15 (CNS)—The Inter-State Tattler, weekly paper here, last week declared editorially that Elmer Carter, Negro Tammany leader and alternate to the Democratic National Convention lost his opportunity to speak on behalf of his Negro constituents when he absented himself entirely from the convention to which he had been elected an alternate.

The Tattler condemned the attitude of Carter as a Democratic leader who had failed to bring before the Democratic Convention the claims of Negro voters to a fair deal at the hands of the party.

The editorial, entitled, "Elmer Carter's Opportunity' read in part as follows:

"Elmer Carter is the editor of a Negro publication called 'Opportunity'. Of all people he should be best able to define the name of his magazine. But at the recent Democratic convention in Chicago, Mr. Carter was out when Opportunity knocked; he was not even at the Convention to which he was an alternate delegate, he was in New York.

Now Negro Democrats are bewailing that lost opportunity; they are bemoaning the fact that a golden chance was missed because of Mr. Carter's strange absence. And they are indignantly asking why.

Mr. Carter was an alternate delegate from the Nineteenth Congressional District, and, as it happened was the only Negro who could have attained the floor, and who could have openly voted, as a delegate.

Mr. Carter's personal business is his own; but his party's business especially as it pertains to the Negro is decidedly not a one man affair. As a matter of public information many interested persons would like to know why Mr. Carter failed to be present when Opportunity called. He might have won national prominence had he been there. In three minutes he might have done what thousands of colored Democrats have been striving for for forty years, and might have emerged as a true leader.

Opportunity smiled on Mr. Carter's vacant place when John F. Curry, leader of the New York delegation demanded a poll of the New York delegates. Present, Mr. Carter might have, even in the limited time possible, pleaded our cause; might have demanded not special but impartial legislation, before casting his vote, as did others. Sitting as a delegate, when called upon he would have had undeniable right to the floor. And with his undisputed qualifications, he might have delivered a convincing message to the nation, a swell as to the Convention."

CLAIM NEGRO DEMOCRATIC LEADER SLEPT

Raleigh, N. C. July 15—Inability to pronounce words in the State Constitution and alleged inability to define them to the satisfaction of Democratic election judges, were some of the reasons given for striking the names of 210 Negro Democrats off the list of registered voters in the Democratic primary held here recently.

Maurice Curtis, a Negro voter who brought a writ of mandamus against election officials for refusal to grant him a second examination on his qualifications as a voter was again disqualified by judges after he had won the legal right to be examined again. The Curtis suit was brought through the help of a Negro citizens voters league of the State in order to make a test case.

Invoking practices reminiscent of the days of the "Grandfather clause," white Democrats of the State, serving as qualification judges asked vague questions concerning pronunciation of words in the State Constitution and the meaning of technical legal terms. Meanings and pronunciations given by Curtis were alleged by the judges to be incorrect and he was disqualified.

Five other colored voters, some well known business and professional men were also declared by the judges to have insufficient understanding of the State Constitution to enable them to qualify.

In all 210 Negro voters have been disqualified in Wake County alone. Legal action against the exclusion of Negroes from the Democratic party in the State is planned by leading Negro citizens.

POSTON, CALVIN PREDICT ROOSEVELT VICTORY

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, July 14—In their first formal statement since their joint indorsement of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt for President prior to the Democratic convention, U. S. Poston and Floyd J. Calvin on Monday declared after carefully studying the Democratic platform and the Governor's acceptance speech, that "as between the nominees of the two major parties, colored voters can easily and readily decide to support the representative of progressive government as against the representative of conservative reaction, the progressive movement being typified in the personality and record of Governor Roosevelt, and the reactionaries being led by Mr. Hoover."

"We are not unmindful of exaggerated claims which will be made in Mr. Hoover's behalf," the statement continued, "but we think all intelligent voters will, in addition to hearing the propagandists of the G. O. P., also consider Mr. Hoover's record, which cannot be changed. Men who once supported the President — men high in Republican councils — have openely deserted their former chief, and given excellent reasons why no Negro voter who has any self respect should further support him. If we accepted the word of the former high Republican chieftians only, who have certainly been close enough to the 'throne' to know, the Negro voter would be better off supporting any other candidate than Mr. Hoover."

"But this will be more than a campaign against Hoover," the Roosevelt boosters continued. "This will be a campaign for Governor Roosevelt, and for good reason. The Democratic Party is stressing economic recovery as the first big feature of its program. But it proposes an economic program which will benefit all the citizens, great and small, rather than the favored few. It proposes a program that will reach the 'forgotten man'—even the Negro—and that is the kind of program the Negro voters should want. We don't want great construction projects under government supervision, where we can't get a job, like at the Republican-controlled Boulder Dam, but we want to see construction projects carried on in the several states where the citizens live, with an employment program where the Negro will fit in as well as white. That this will be true under Roosevelt, we point to his recent invitation to members of the Bonus Army at the Capital that if they returned to their homes in New York State they would immediately be given jobs on state construction projects. That meant colored and white veterans.

"We call to the attention of the colored voter the statement by the Governor in a Chicago interview that he signed a bill in New York State which gave an opportunity to colored lawyers to be elected to the judiciary. The Governor also added that he had inquired into the record of the two colored men, both Democrats, who were elected judges in competition at the polls in Harlem, and said he was gratified to find they had made excellent records. We point to this as another evidence of Roosevelt's essential fairness, without benefit of ballyhoo. This is the first time he has ever referred to the fact that he was in sympathy with the aspirations of Negro Harlem to place its own representatives on the bench. It is this kind of service—the broad, unselfish service of the truly big man—that the race needs. The race does not need the service of a man who has to be begged and cajoled, and then grants a request only grudgingly. Such is the record of Mr. Hoover.

"Some disappointment has been expressed at the naming of a Southern man to the second place on the Democratic ticket. We ask the colored voter, in all seriousness, is it not about time that he quit being sentimental about politics, and acted like a man? This is a Democracy — government by many, and one section of the country cant' take everything. If an Eastern man heads the ticket, what is more logical than a Southwestern man hold up the other end, for no part of the ticket can be elected without the support of all. Besides, as it has been pointed out by former eminent Republicans, the race enjoyed more prestige under the administration of Woodrow Wilson, with the South largely in power, than it did under all of his successors. No one has come along since the days of Emmett Scott in the War Departent and George Haynes in the Labor Department both of whom were under Wilson to eclipse their glory, although Harding, Coolidge and Hoover have since occupied the White House. If the colored voter will look facts in the face, he will be compelled to admit that Republican prosperity for himself is almost wholly a myth, and that since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, the best years he has enjoyed at Washington were under Wilson.

"We recommend to the colored voter another Roosevelt. This Roosevelt is not a makeshift of the old Teddy, but is a man in his own right, born and nurtured in the atmosphere of freedom and fair play, and conscious of his obligation to all the people, black and white alike. As in our pre-convention statement we urged that wherever possible the Governor be given your support, so now we even more wholeheartedly endorse him, and will work for and do predict his triumphant election."

(Signed) U. S. POSTON,
FLOYD J. CALVIN.

Dr. F. O. Williston Heads Democrats

WASHINGTON—Dr. F. O. Williston of Salisbury, N.C., is chairman of the National Democratic Negro Voters' League, Inc., with headquarters here.

Dr. Williston is a staunch Democrat and heads the organization which voted to support Roosevelt and Garner several days before they had been nominated in the National Convention in Chicago. The League has voted to support Democratic candidates in every state where its members have been granted franchise to vote.

NORWALK, CONN
HOUR
JUL 29 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS ARE TO MEET AUG. 1

The Colored Democratic Club has asked all members to attend a special meeting at 8:30 next Monday evening at the home of President James Holmes, 7 Day street. Refreshments will be served.

Mr. Holmes is president of the men's section and Clifton Rawles is secretary, Miss Julia Fisher is president of the women's section and Miss Harriet Smith is secretary.

MILFORD, MASS.
NEWS

JUL 20 1932

NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Times are changing; and, thanks to our schools and colleges, Negroes are changing. One recalls how unpopular it was in years gone by for any Negro to declare himself a Democrat. The false doctrine of Republican spell-binders held the Negro in political darkness for a half century and Republicanism became a religion as sacred as the Holy Bible itself. Gradually, the Negro began to study the entire situation with some degree of independence. He began to read the facts, and the facts led him to normal and natural conclusions. The Negro found out for himself that Abraham Lincoln was simply a human being, acting under political expediences, and influenced not a little by political ambitions. The intelligent Negro of today knows that his political salvation rests, not with any one party, but with any and all parties likely to have control. Democrats, even in the south, have been taught that a vote cast by a Negro for a Democratic candidate is as effective as any other vote. Southerners are beginning to learn that the long-professed understanding between the races in the south becomes so much idle talk unless that understanding can be reduced to some practical advantage for both races. The presence of six Negro alternate delegates in a Democratic convention is tangible evidence of at least a decent approach to a workable understanding. It is a long stride, but a very definite and significant one, toward a happier day for the American Negro and a larger national service for the Democratic party.

One cannot predict the outcome of this present presidential campaign, but one can see that in the coming years Negroes will be as numerous in Democratic conventions as in Republican. The Negro is learning how little difference there is between political parties and how important it is to belong to both. Our political fortune rests, not in Republicanism alone, but in a full participation of our political rights, regardless of the party in power.

To do this they must learn to be Democrats, and good ones, as well as Republicans.

PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

JUL 22 1932

Negro Democrats File Incorporation Papers

Certificate of incorporation was filed with County Clerk Lloyd B. Marsh yesterday by the Passaic County Negro Democratic League, with headquarters at 130 Governor street. Lawyer Edward B. Salzman, of 129 Market street, is named statutory agent. The trustees follow: Clifford M. Gordon, Louis G. Johnson, Wergile Reed, Henry Moore and George B. Riley.

BOTTS INSTALLED AS PRESIDENT OF DEMOCRATS HERE

Tribune 7-29-32

Progressive Club Meet To Outline Program For Election

Washington D.C.

Officers of the Progressive Democratic Club were installed Tuesday at the club headquarters, 925 N street, northwest. The installation was conducted by Mack D. Rowe.

Officers of the club are Theodore S. Botts, president; John M. Shepherd, vice-president; Daniel O. Alston, secretary; E. T. Taylor, assistant; W. W. O'Day, treasurer; Nationiel Smith, Jr., sergeant-at-arms, and the Rev. J. Z. Horton chaplain.

The following standing committees are to be appointed at a future meeting: membership, affairs of the District, contact and political clubs, entertainment and reception, and publicity.

The local club plans to function as a contact organization with similar groups in the States and work out a schedule whereby it could co-operate with State organizations.

Athens Ga. Banner-Herald
Friday, June 17, 1932

CROWDING OUT THE NEGRO CONTINGENT

The present Republican administration has shown, by the action of its representatives now assembled in Chicago, that it is not seeking the support or co-operation of the colored contingent of that party in this state. Mamie Williams, national committeewoman for Georgia, was ousted from that office, notwithstanding a bitter contest she pitched before the committee on credentials. She has served as committeewoman from this state for the past eight years, and it is said by the members of the negro wing of the Republican party that she has been a liberal contributor to the expense of presidential campaigns, touring the west and visiting sections that have large negro populations bearing the expenses from her private funds. Alleging that she has been loyal to the party and its principles, her nomination for re-election was strongly urged by the minority wing of the party, composed largely of negroes. However, her contest before the committee was not successful; her claims were given little attention by the committee; she was ousted and a prominent and popular white lady of Marietta was elected to succeed her. The present Republican organization in this state is made up of a number of representative white citizens, some of whom were former Democrats. The national committeeman from Georgia is James W. Arnold, of this city, prominent and well known attorney. Mr. Arnold entered the Republican party a few years ago and since that time has rapidly advanced in its councils. He is able, experienced in the law and a type of citizenship creditable to the Republican party.

While President Hoover succeeded in carrying several of the Southern states, breaking the "solid south" in 1928, a like occurrence is not expected this year. Conditions and issues were unusual in that campaign; prohibition and religion were the paramount issues that influenced the voters of the South to desert the Democratic pary. Religious prejudice was the chief objection to Governor Al Smith, nominee of the Democratic party. If Mr. Smith had been a member of any denomination other than that of the Catholic faith, the southern states would have remained in the Democratic column. This year, with the nomination of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Democrats, the South will remain solid and the votes of the thirteen seceding states will be cast for the New York governor.

CLEVELAND, O
PRESS

AUG 5 1932

DEMOCRATS' PROMISES TO NEGROES NOW FORGOT

To the Editor of The Press:

Some six or seven years ago several of our prominent colored citizens feeling that it was not wise for all of us to belong to one party made a worthy effort to get some of their race to join the Democratic Party and in the election of 1928 and two years ago their work began to bear fruit, culminating last February in a handsome vote for the Democratic candidate in the colored section.

I personally heard the able prosecutor candidate and the machine henchmen Pyke, Dixon, Kennedy and the two "smart men," Merrick and Johnny Murphy, in addresses to our race, promise that when victory was won we should retain all patronage we held under the Republicans. Oh what a picture these fabricationists painted! The victory won, with our help, what a different crowd this gang is! They have about as much regard for their word as Ananias. Quoting from the Plain Dealer of Feb. 20: "Pleased at the support they got in those sections, the Democratization of the 11th, 12th, 17th and 18th wards will now begin."

But it has never even started. They might have kept one-half or one-third of their promises. Instead they have taken from us two-thirds of what we had under the old regime, and our Democrats are forgotten.

What kind of a wise political leadership is it that flouts and insults and mistreats a group of 4000 voters that could be built up into a potential strength of 10,000 loya followers? In so doing they nullify the six years of hard work of leaders like Owens, Rodgers, Cheeks, Dorsey and W. Brown. How much wiser is the Democracy of New York City which by fair and decent treatmen has secured the loyalty of 60 pe cent of our voters there.

Sad and bitter is the feeling o our group at the failure of thi crowd to give us common justice, s that today they could not get 80 votes from our race. But we ar organizing, 30,000 of us in soli voters phalanx, to give our answe in November, 1932, and '33 to thi gang of nepotists, selfers and word breakers.

Arthur Devoe.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

SEP 27 1932

Runyon Democrats To Hear Leaders

James S. Watson, Negro judge, of New York, will be the guest speaker Thursday night at a mass meeting to be held in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, Belknap Avenue, under the auspices of the Runyon Heights Democratic Club. The meeting will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Among invited guests who are expected to be present are Mayor Joseph F. Loehr, Harry T. Foley, chairman of the Democratic County Committee; William Cronin, chairman of the Democratic City Committee; Congressman James M. Fitzpatrick, Mayor Leslie Bateman of Mount Vernon, and Mayor Walter G. C. Otto of New Roch le.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 20 1932

Negro Democrats to Hear McBride

Commissioner John F. McBride will be the guest of the Negro Democratic league, located at 140 Governor street, tonight. He wll address the league on the importance of being registered. He is expected to have with him many Negro Democrats of South Paterson, who will asist the Rev. George B. Riley in his efforts to organize a Democratic club in South Paterson. Plans to bring to Paterson, Negro radio artist of Norfolk, Va., will be completed. They will appear here Friday, Oct. 13, to render a concert of Negro spirituals.

Democratic.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

HEADS NEGRO DIVISION DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN STATE OF MISSOURI

ATTY. JOSEPH L. McLEMORE

It has just been announced by Ruby M. Hulen, state chairman of the Democratic committee, that Attorney Joseph L. McLemore has been appointed as director of Negro activities for the Democratic party in the state of Missouri.

The choice of McLemore as head of the Negro Division has been enthusiastically received throughout Missouri because of the great popularity which he gained as a Candidate for Congress in 1928 and in the recent primary campaign. In advocating Democracy as the salvation of his people, he has proven himself a vigorous campaigner, and Democratic leaders predict that he will lead a substantial part of Missouri's Negro vote to the Democratic Party in the coming election.

Director McLemore stated that he had not expected this honor and had made no bid for it, but that plans were already perfected for beginning at once an intensive, state-wide campaign. He added that quarters were being opened on the third floor of Peoples Building, and named the selection of the following Officers:

William A. Swanson, St. Louis, and E. V. Mosee, St. Louis, Assistant Directors; Mrs. E. O. Boone, Columbia, Director of Women's Activities; Fred Ferguson, Sedalia, Chairman of State Citizens Committee; Attorney David M. Grant, St. Louis, Director of Publicity; Thos. J. R. Wilson, St. Louis, Director of Organizations; W. H. Holloman, St. Louis Director of Speakers Bureau.

WILLIAM A. SWANSON

The members of the Speakers Bureau will be: N. C. Bruce, Dalton; James Brashiers, Columbia; Orange Morrison, Fayette; Mrs. E. C. Kertie, Springfield; Mrs. Tillie Griffin, Miss Ruby Perlue, O. S. McClellan, James T. Bush, Robt. L. Witherspoon and David M. Grant, of St. Louis.

It is generally agreed that the Negro vote will play a large part in deciding the outcome of the forthcoming November election, and political observers declare that the selection of McLemore as Director of the Negro Division will enable the Democratic Party in Missouri to poll an unprecedented vote among our people.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

OCT 13 1932

Bolt by Negro Democrats Is Averted Here

500 Pledge Support to M'Cooey as Dr. Harten Indorses Entire Ticket

The threatened revolt of Brooklyn's Negro Democratic voters against the McCooey machine collapsed last night as more than 500 of them crowded into the Holy Trinity Baptist Church at DeKalb and Franklin Aves. shouted themselves hoarse during addresses by Lieutenant Governor Lehman and Surrogate O'Brien and pledged their full support to the county boss.

The Negroes, all members of the Roosevelt-for-President Club, an organization with a membership of nearly 15,000 Negro Democrats in the county, had started a wholesale bolt from the McCooey candidates last week as a reprisal against the county leader for ignoring the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten's candidacy for Representative-at-large at the Democratic State Convention in Albany.

Dr. Harten himself put the crusher on the revolt when, after Colonel Lehman, McCooey and about 30 leading figures in the county organization had taken seats on the platform, he stepped forward as presiding officer, described McCooey as the "nation's foremost politician" and called on the Negroes to "vote all Democratic nominees into power."

Lehman Lauds Race

Colonel Lehman's address was confined entirely to a tribute to the Negro race and a plea for the outlawry of race prejudice.

The high spot of his address came near the end when he turned directly toward his audience and said with emphasis:

"You do not want to be patronized but you do want to be recognized."

Tiger Backs Slate

After paying his respects to the Negro race, O'Brien, the Democratic Mayoralty candidate, came up with remarks that left no doubt in the minds of his auditors that Tammany intends to take advantage of every possible opportunity to put at rest reports that the Manhattan Democracy is out to knife Governor Roosevelt and Colonel Lehman.

O'Brien also plunged right in to the question as to what kind of an administration the city would expect under his rule. He said:

To be 'People's Mayor'

"I'll be the people's Mayor. I am for every economy that will not destroy the efficiency of our city departments. We will have an economical administration."

Then along about 1 o'clock this morning Dr. Harten presented McCooey.

Referring to the failure of his organization to present Dr. Harten's name for Representative-at-Large at the State Convention, McCooey said:

"He was one of the fellows, and there were many of them, that were also rans at the convention However, if we had Dr. Harten on the ticket it would have been a good choice."

NYACK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

OCT 8 1932

40 Nyack Colored Folk Form Democratic Club

A group of forty Nyack colored folk met Thursday night in the headquarters of the Nyack Democratic Club and organized the Nyackian Democratic Club. Committeeman George Atwood, of Sparkill, assisting in installin gthe following officers.

Chairman, Ralph H. Frazier; vice-chairmen, Mrs. Carrie VanClief, Mrs. Margaret King, Mrs. Elizabeth Pomplin; recording secretary, Miss Dolly James; financial secretary, James Gullifield; treasurer, Dewey Jackson; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Keg; chairman of executive committee, Wade Purrington.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

OCT 9 1932

COLORED DEMOS MEET

Ernest De France, president of the Young Men's Negro Democratic club, announces a called meeting of all colored Democrats will be held Wednesday night, October 12, at the home of Mrs. Martin Mayberry, 809 North Water. De France stated important business is to be discussed at the meeting. De France recently succeeded William H. Williamson to the presidency of the club, and will have charge of all men's activities in the county.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 9 1932

Negroes Form Ferguson Club

Houston Paper to Back Entire Democratic Ticket.

Houston negroes have organized a Ferguson-for-Governor club and they will hold their first mass meeting at 8 p. m. Monday at Emancipation park.

The meeting is expected to be well attended since it is organized and sponsored by leaders of several factions in the negro group here. Thursday night, these factions led by C. F. Richardson and Carter W. Wesley united to support Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for governor.

C. F. Richardson, editor of the Houston Defender, and normally a Republican, was chosen president of the colored Ferguson-for-Governor club. Carter W. Wesley, acting editor of The Houston Informer, which has declared for the whole Democratic ticket, was elected treasurer and director of publicity.

N. Dudley Jr. was chosen vice president, James M. Nabrit is director of the speakers bureau; W. E. Green, secretary; Alphonse Mills, precinct organizer; Dr. T. M. Shadowens, director of finance; Dr. William Drake, chairman of the program committee, and Julius White, chairman of the executive committee.

OMAHA, NEB.
WORLD-HERALD

OCT 10 1932

Calls Negro Democrats.

The Nebraska Negro Democratic club met Saturday night at 2226 Ohio street and issued a call for all committeemen and committeewomen to meet at headquarters, 2018 North Twenty-fourth street, at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night to complete registration lists.

Negroes Should Swing To Democratic Nominee Due To His Fair Attitud

East Tennessee News 10-20-32
Knoxville, Tenn.

(AN EDITORIAL)

For the past several weeks voters of Tennessee have been confronted with the most confusing situation that has prevailed in many years, due to the charges and counter-charges that have been hurled by some of the candidates for the high and important office of governor As the time grows near for the November election, the thoughtful element of voters throughout the state are exhibiting a determined manner as they endeavor to throw their support to a candidate, who, when elected, will serve the interests of all citizens, regardless as to race or class, in a fair, efficient and impartial manner.

Interest of our state's Negro citizenship in the campaign has been decidedly increased due to the uncalled for and wholly unfair injection of the race question, and judging from the prevailing sentiment among the thoughtful Negro leadership from Sullivan to Shelby, the votes of a vast majority of the race voters will go to the candidate who has refused to join in the mean and malicious tirades of abuse directed at their race, regardless as to that candidate's party affiliation.

Tossing up the bugbear of Negro domination by selfish office seekers was started early in the campaign preceding the primary election last August and the unjust thrust and accusations directed at the Negro race during the weeks following served to arouse more prejudice toward Negroes in our state than any situation since the Civil War. Neither has this tirade of abuse been confined to the ranks of the Democratic party, but in their efforts to gain control of the party organization in Shelby county, the "followers of the Party of Lincoln," including the very same John E. McCall, Republican candidate for governor, gave expression to sentiments indicating race hate that would cause the fiery words of Cole Blease Vardaman and Heflin to pale into insignificance.

Voters are confronted with the candidacies of three prominent citizens for governor. Negroes, while interested in having a man of the very highest calibre chosen to head our state affairs, certainly desire the election of a man who at least pretends to be fair and just as concerns his attitude toward all of the state's citizens. The plea of "white supremacy," and the charge of corrupt methods employed by Negroes have been flaunted to the public from the platform and through the press in our state until it has become thoroughly nauseating to the decent and law-abiding Negroes of the "Old Volunteer State."

Prior to the August primary, Mr. McCall, together with his client, Mr. Bruce, hurled tirades of abuse at Negroes in Shelby county and the unfair misrepresentations directed at Negroes as he waged his contest for the seating of his faction at Nashville and Chicago conventions are yet ringing in the ears of Negroes everywhere and it will certainly take more than the recent statement of the G. O. P. nominee that his thrusts were based particularly at Bob Church, and not at the Negro race as a whole, to cause any thoughtful Negro voter to march to the polls on November 8th and place an X beside his name.

Then comes Mr. Lewis S. Pope, who entered the Democratic primary and, judging from the election returns, suffered defeat in a most decided manner, as he bases his major claim for his opposition on Negro participation in the Democratic primary. Few thoughtful observers are ready to concede that Mr. Pope's claims of irregular conduct on the part of Negroes in the August primary are in whole correct. That there might have been irregularities in the election in Shelby county, as well as any other county in the state, may be true enough, but it is hard to conceive that such wholesale frauds as charged to Negroes by supporters of Mr. Pope could prevail in a civilized community. Even in the face of such charged conduct, should the candidate for the high and important office of governor parade from one end of the state to the other inciting the rankest sort of race prejudice and making it unsafe for the Negro to enjoy his freedom as an American citizen by directing tirades of abuse at the race as a whole? Should he sanction the radical editorial writers' conduct in our state that is noted for a peaceful and harmonious relationship between the races, to fill their news and editorial columns with thrust after thrust toward the Negro race, whose only desire is to have a fair and equal part in selecting men to serve in public office as is provided them under the Constitution? The Negro does not believe that such an attitude is justifiable. It has been charged by opponents of Mr. McAlister that Negro votes aided greatly in bringing to him the nomination. If such is true, Mr. McAlister has not manifested a distaste for such support by tossing the nomination into the hands of those who appear extremely anxious to serve as governor.

In view of the expressed disinclination to have Negro participation in political affairs on the part of Mr. Pope and because of the hostile attitude of Mr. McCall, it does certainly appear that the Negro voter has no alternative except directing his most enthusiastic and interested support to the candidacy of the Honorable Hill McAlister, for governor of Tennessee, and such should prevail.

Therefore, the question as to the Negro voters' choice for governor. Honorable Hill McAlister, the regular Democratic nominee, has conducted his campaign, both in the primary election and the weeks leading up to the general election, on a high and dignified plane. Without a question he has the support of a vast majority of the high-calibred and outstanding leadership of the entire state. Certainly the men who are earnestly endeavoring to bring about the election of Mr. McAlister would not sanction the type of corrupt methods as charged by Mr. Pope and his supporters. The masses cannot go farther wrong by accepting the leadership of the upstanding leaders of Tennessee whose names appear as supporters of Mr. McAlister. In addition, Mr. McAlister is of sufficient calibre, and his reputation for fair and honest dealing causes him to be amply and well qualified to serve in a most creditable manner as governor of our progressive state.

The East Tennessee News unhesitatingly commends Mr. McAlister to its readers and urges them to vote for and support him in his race for governor, believing that he will serve the interests of all citizens in our state in an efficient, earnest and honest manner and that his attitude will be one of fairness toward all men, regardless as to their race or class.

Negroes Should Swing To Democratic Nominee Due To His Fair Attitud

(AN EDITORIAL)

For the past several weeks voters of Tennessee have been confronted with the most confusing situation that has prevailed in many years, due to the charges and counter-charges that have been hurled by some of the candidates for the high and important office of governor. As the time grows near for the November election, the thoughtful element of voters throughout the state are exhibiting a determined manner as they endeavor to throw their support to a candidate, who, when elected, will serve the interests of all citizens, regardless as to race or class, in a fair, efficient and impartial manner.

Interest of our state's Negro citizenship in the campaign has been decidedly increased due to the uncalled for and wholly unfair injection of the race question, and judging from the prevailing sentiment among the thoughtful Negro leadership from Sullivan to Shelby, the votes of a vast majority of the race voters will go to the candidate who has refused to join in the mean and malicious tirades of abuse directed at their race, regardless as to that candidate's party affiliation.

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Democrats

Political Action

Party Affiliation

The Democratic Party and the Negro

The shift of the Negro from the Republican Party to the Democratic Party is being discussed far and wide, as the Fall elections approach by eminent characters like Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee, Kelly Miller of Howard University, Carl Murphy of the Afro American and many others of equal prominence.

The question is a grave one, and should be approached and discussed in the cool and deliberate judgment of mankind—weighing wisely the consequences of the flop, examining carefully what the Republican Party has done for the Negro and its attitude toward him now in the light of the Democratic Party's record on his rights as a man and citizen and its present attitude toward him.

Independent

This question must not be discussed locally but nationally; not as politics may affect the Negro in Chicago or New York, but as they may effect the constitutional rights of the colored man in every state in the Union.

4-29-32

Beginning the discussion, we submit that it may be error for the Negro to line up solidly Republican, but this presumption contemplates a gamble with the weight of experience in favor of the Republican Party. Those who advocate a division in our vote, give no other reason than that all the white people are not in one party, but the white man is a creature of a different environment; controls both parties, and divides his vote that the sinews of war may be better distributed among his group.

Atlanta Ga.

We know what the Republican Party has done for us, as well as we know what the Democratic Party has done and is doing against us. Therefore we must discuss the present attitude of the two parties toward our group today, not whether Lincoln freed us or Jeff Davis sought to perpetuate a slavery, and upon this proposition our case must stand or fall.

The present attitude of the Republican Party is to nationalize white leadership—not put the Negro out of the party or deny him representation—but to subordinate him in the party ranks in every state as the party does in Chicago, Cleveland and New York.

The present attitude of the Democratic Party is to settle everything by a white primary in which no Negro is permitted to vote, or have a voice. This is the Southern idea and the South dominates the Democratic Party. It is as much today the party of Jeff Davis as the Republican Party is the party of Abe Lincoln.

In every State in the Union where the democrats control, we have Jim Crow car laws, segregation, and disfranchisement, separate street cars and elevator service, economic boycotts and lynch law. Can the Negro slide off to the political party that writes all these outrages and indignities into their State constitutions, with the expressed purpose of nullifying the Federal Constitution's guarantee of equal rights, and maintain self respect. In no State in the Union where the Republicans are in charge have any such laws been proposed except by lone Democrats—and in no Republican State has any law been passed abridging in any way the black man's political rights.

The proof of the pudding is chewing the bag, and if the divisionist can disprove of these statements, we will publicly confess our error. We make the further statement that every law on the books anywhere in America giving the Negro his rights was put on by the Republicans; and thus every law on the books taking his rights from the Negro was placed there by the Democratic Party as an expression of the party's national attitude to our group.

If the shift comes in a substantial way, it will not grow out of anything in the history of the Democratic Party to encourage it. If it comes at all, it will come out of unrest and not out of reason.

The Democrats do not want the Negro in the voting equation of this country; if they did they would not have a white primary from which the Negro is barred. Can the Negro shift from the party that enfranchised him to the party that has disfranchised him and outlawed every right the Constitution of his country has vouchsafed him, and maintain self respect? Is the Negro less than a man, and without manly resentment? Is he a coward, a scullion, and prefers to stand at the back door of the Democratic Party and receive crumbs that fall from the table than come in the front door of the Republican Party and be treated as a man? No a thousand times no!

If the Democratic Party will cut out segregation, Jim Crow cars, disfranchisement, the white primary, suppress lynch law, and treat the Negro like a man and a citizen, the Negro will seriously consider the shift, everything else being equal. Let division come on terms of equality, but there will be no sense in shifting unless the Democrats are going to treat us better than the Republicans.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF
TRIBUNE
APR 23 1932

DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO HEAR CANDIDATES

Formal dedication of the San Diego County Negro Democratic club will be held at a meeting at the Logan school, Twenty-eighth street and Ocean View boulevard, Monday at 8 p.m. In addition to the dedication ceremony, candidates seeking office at the city election have been invited to make short talks. Claude Chandler, chairman of the Democratic central committee and candidate for congress, will be the principal speaker of the evening. The public is invited.

A 'Stopping' Idea

MELVIN TRAYLOR

Tammany Likes Traylor's Looks

Chicagoan

ew York Machine After Alliance With Democrats Of Illinois, New Jersey

5-7-32

By ROBERT ST. JOHN
Associated Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, May 6.—(AP)—Tammany Hall, which has not in any way indicated its choice for the Democratic presidential nomination, is seeking to form alliances which would give it a powerful voice in picking the party's nominee.

It is an open secret that attempts have been made for some time to line up the support of Illinois and New Jersey Democrats through agreements with Mayor Anton Cermak, of Chicago, and Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, both powerful figures in the Democracy of their States.

Chicagoans

There has been no concrete evidence that any of these three delegations will oppose Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who now is far in the lead of the other candidates on the basis of pledged and instructed delegates.

Availability Of Traylor

But it is known that at Tammany Hall there has been much discussion recently about the availability of Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, while in

New Jersey Mayor Hague is represented as favoring Alfred E. Smith or Owen D. Young.

Smith so far has only 46 votes "in the bag," but his associates claim he will go to Chicago with nearly 200.

Young and Traylor, along with Newton D. Baker, are considered here and in Washington as the most likely "dark horses."

After John F. Curry, Tammany leader, and John H. McCooye, Brooklyn's Democratic chieftain, left for the Kentucky Derby, their associates said they planned some important political conferences while in the South.

Whom they expect to meet was not disclosed.

The convention strength of New York, New Jersey and Illinois is 184 votes.

Curry and McCooey expect, through the aid of Albany and Troy leaders to control a majority of New York's 94 uninstructed delegates.

For Ham Lewis

Illinois' 58 will go to Senator James Hamilton Lewis on the first ballot, but where they will go after that is uncertain.

New Jersey elects its 32 at a primary May 17. Smith's friends have been claiming the entire bloc for the "Happy Warrior."

While the talk of "alliances" and "dark horses" has been heard in political circles more frequently since Roosevelt's defeat in California, it is pointed out in the Governor's quarter that already he is assured, by virtue of 313 pledged, instructed and claimed votes to date, of being the dominant figure in the convention.

There are still 446 delegates to be picked in more than 20 States. The Roosevelt forces are counting on getting a big majority of them.

Meantime, they are striving to solidify the support they already have won, so the Governor may be certain of being the "big man" of the convention regardless of what happens between now and then.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 3 1932

ROOSEVELT GETS VICTORY FORECASTS

He Takes Up His Vacation Routine in Georgia and Is Silent on Today's Primaries.

SNAKE OMEN IN HIS HOME

Negroes, Recalling Legend, Declare Moccasin in New House Is a Portent of Success.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., May 2.—On the eve of important primaries, Governor Roosevelt continued today to abjure politics, but a favorable omen was found in his new house.

Launching into his health program and insisting that he was leaving to his aides on the scene all details of delegate getting, the Governor discovered the Negro natives of the vicinity drawing on old folklore to link an optimistic outlook with the finding of a snake in the cottage on Pine Mountain.

Irving McDuffie, the Governor's Negro valet, discovered the snake in the cellar of the house; it was a big land moccasin coiled in a corner. When the news circulated, the Negroes recalled the legend that if a snake is found in a newly built house, Satan comes forth from the ground and admits defeat.

If the Governor persisted in ret license about his chances in California, where the main contest is to be conducted tomorrow, local oracles were more than ready to predict victory. All Governor Roosevelt would say was: "I really am not giving much thought at all to primary elections. I am getting a good rest and plenty of sleep now."

He began during the day his strenuous vacation routine of exercises; he spent two hours in the pool. The exercises will continue daily during his stay here.

The Governor would make no comment on developments in Rhode Island and it was indicated that until he received final news from California, Alabama and South Dakota, where seventy-eight convention delegates are to be chosen tomorrow, he probably would avoid political statements.

At the same time it was believed that the outcome in those States might lead to a change in tactics by the Governor and that from that point on he might assume a more personal leadership of his preconvention campaign than heretofore.

Mr. Roosevelt has been told since he arrived in the South that he will receive at least twenty-two of the twenty-four Alabama delegates, that he is certain of the ten from South Dakota and that his prospects in California are apparently bright. However, he has not obtained specific information about California and it is believed that for this reason he is not desirous of making any forthright prediction about the primary there.

James Roosevelt is in California to assist in the campaign. Elliott Roosevelt, another of the Governor's sons, will arrive here tomorrow. His wife accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt here.

The Governor will attend a meeting of the National Patients' Committee of the Warm Springs Foundation on Wednesday night and on Thursday will hold open house at the new cottage for all residents of the Warm Springs area.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 3 1932

Roosevelt Men Eye California For Victory Tip

Leaders Expect Early Nomination for Governor if He Gets State's 44 Today

Negroes Predict Election

See Good Omen in Snake Coiled in Georgia Cottage

By Ernest K. Lindley
A Staff Correspondent

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., May 2.—Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt closed his ears to all information and gossip of a political nature today and began putting himself in shape for a long, strenuous summer, if one should prove necessary, with an hour's workout in the warm waters of the pools here. Afterward he played water games with some of the younger patients for a half hour. He emerged from his dressing room at 1 o'clock, yawning, and announced that he was ready for a large luncheon and a nap.

When asked if he had received any communications from his campaign managers regarding the critical California primary tomorrow, he smiled and replied: "So far as I am concerned today there is no such thing as a primary or a convention."

Leaders' Eyes on California

There are good reasons for believing, however, that the Governor's plans for his vacation will be determined by whether he wins the forty-four delegates from California or whether they go to former Governor Alfred E. Smith or to Speaker John N. Garner. Whether correctly or not, members of his party will construe a victory for Governor Roosevelt in California as assurance that he will be nominated for the Presidency on the first or second ballot in Chicago. Excepting Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland and Texas, they place in the Governor's columns every other state which has yet to select delegates.

If Governor Roosevelt carries California, thus limiting Speaker Garner to the Texas delegation, they believe that the Governor will have a good chance to get at least part of the Texas delegation on the second ballot. Although they do not expect Maryland, with Governor Albert C. Ritchie as its candidate, to mount the Roosevelt bandwagon, the conspicuous friendliness toward the New York Governor exhibited by Governor Richie at the recent Governors' conference in Richmond has given rise to the feeling that Maryland will not ally itself with a desperate last stand against the Roosevelt candidacy.

Valet Finds Moccasin

Although lacking information from the political front, the Roosevelt family today was enjoying a supernatural omen of good luck. Yesterday, Irving McDuffie, the Governor's valet, found a land moccasin coiled up in the corner of the basement of the Governor's new cottage on the rim of Pine Mountain. In these parts there is a Negro legend that a snake appearing in a new house is no less than the devil himself, arriving from hell to surrender to a stronger force. The Negro servants at the Warm Springs Foundations and the Negro farmers in the vicinity are now convinced beyond all argument that Governor Roosevelt is going to win the Presidential nomination and election.

After his luncheon this afternoon, the Governor took a long automobile drive in his antiquated Ford over the hills and mountains nearby.

HARLEM VOTERS WANT DEMOCRAT FOR CONGRESS

By EDGAR M. GREY

NEW YORK—In view of the fact that there is a Negro vote in this city preponderant enough to decide a Congressional election, it appears that if the Democrats wish to allign a large race representation, the simplest of political strategy would dictate that a colored man be named on the Democratic ticket in Harlem.

The presence of a colored man on a local Congressional ticket would serve to further dispel the remaining influence which the Grand Old Party has with the Negro voter. At the present time, Representative Oscar DePriest is a colored Congressman—but he is more than that—he is the symbol of hope which black folk cherish in America for final, and full participation in the affairs of government. DePriest is therefore the national leader of his people in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that he is ill-prepared for the role which he now plays.

But it is not a matter for dispute, the present intention of the colored voter in America is to desert completely and absolutely the Republican party, and nothing would serve to hasten the wholesale and complete desertion so much as the presence of a colored Democrat in the halls of the Congress—sent there by a Democratic community with the approval of a Democratic party chief.

Want Harlem Leader

Such a step this year, is going to be the hope of the Republican party. This organization will probably—in fact surely, place a colored man in the race for the Congress seat in one of the Harlem districts. The Democratic party should do likewise. If this were done, the colored vote in the nation would flock to the ranks of the national democracy with a sureness which would surprise even the moss-backs of the race. There is plenty of brains in Harlem whose persons are fit to make the race and to occupy the place of honor in the Congress.

Most of the lawyers, doctors, and other professional men in Harlem have left the G.O.P. and now are securely tied to the fringes of the democracy of New York City. The members of every nationality in New York City have been given recognition in the Congressional races by the Democratic party. The hope of the Negro, and the progress of the constructive leadership of the Democratic party certainly would dictate the designation of a colored man for Congress by the Democratic party this year, in New York City.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 3 1932

Ban on Negroes In Democratic Primary Void

Texas Law Declared Invalid by U. S. Supreme Court in Five-to-Four Decision

Cardozo Wrote Opinion

Confiscation of Rum-Runners' Cars, Ships Upheld

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 2.—By a one-vote margin, the Supreme Court today threw out as invalid the Texas law under which the Democratic State Executive Committee barred Negroes from Democratic primaries.

The majority of the five-to-four alignment held that the law had constituted the state executive committees of all political parties its agents and that the act of the Democratic group was therefore the act of the state, invalid under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"The pith of the matter is simply this," Justice Benjamin Cardoza stated in delivering the opinion, "that when those agencies are invested with an authority independent of the will of the association in whose name they undertake to speak, they become to that extent the organs of the state itself, the repositories of official power. They are then the governmental instruments whereby parties are organized and regulated."

Previously—in March, 1927, the court set aside a Texas law which barred Negroes from voting in state Democratic primaries. That case, as well as the case today, was brought to the Supreme Court by L. A. Nixon of El Paso, Tex., a Negro, who sued the Democratic judges of election for damages caused by their refusal to permit him to vote.

Justice James Clark McReynolds delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Justices William Van Devanter, George Sutherland and Pierce Butler joined.

The court ruled that automobiles used in importing liquor into the United States are subject to confiscation under the tariff law and the government is not required to take action against them under the more lenient prohibition law. The court also held that an American vessel seized for transporting liquor could be confiscated under the navigation laws and that a vessel seized by the Coast Guard

Democratic.

Political-1932

Party Affiliation.

Three More Negro Papers Join Roosevelt

The Louisville Leader, the Birmingham Reporter and the Palmetto Leader, all papers printed in the South are all against Hoover. The following editorials are clipped from their issues of October 15.

The Louisville News says:

"We must weigh carefully the qualifications of the candidates—the records of the men and of their parties, their positions toward the issues of the day, and the principles and philosophy of government which they profess to follow.

"We need to know by what principles and beliefs men and parties set their course; for, while events change and new situations arise, principles endure. We hear much of state sovereignty, of the encroachments of the Federal Government and of centralized bureaucracy, the tarif policy toward foreign nations, etc, but what about the attitude of the present administration toward the Negro? Has it kept faith with the Negro, or even made any attempt to do so? Has it not insulted the intelligence of the Negro? Has it not betrayed the Negro's faithfulness and loyalty to the Republican party? Every four years we hear the noble principles of the Republican party expounded, and just as often, almost without exception, we see them flagrantly and consistently violated in practice, and in addition to this, Negroes are invariably left with a lot of empty promises. Will the Negro continue to be fooled—the real Negro, the intelligent Negro, the Negro who puts love of Race and Country above party? We doubt it!"

* * * *

The Birmingham Reporter has this to say about the group who visited the President:

"MEMORIALIZING THE PRESIDENT"

"Opinions vary on the Roscoe Simmons-L. K. Williams-DePriest monkey shines on the White House lawn on that eventful day of memorializing the President.

"The effect of it on the voting public is, perhaps, all that is looked for, but just whether it is positive or negative there is an important question. The personnel of the group looks very much like the same blow-hot and blow-cold tribe that inhabits political areas near campaign time. It seems that among them may be recognized the links between the G.O.P. treasury and the Negro of the Republican Party and this revamped side organization is attacking in new formation to disguise the identity of some of its members and get accrediment with both the public and the party leaders.

"Mr. Hoover is about as certain of the Negro vote this year as in any preceding campaign and he knows both the movement to call this assemblage, the means of getting it herded and the price at which to bid for it.

"At campaign times, a candidate never wishes to take any default risks, and, for that reason they have an open and sympathetic ear and mostly fervant expression in answer to anything that looks like a favorable push.

"But the funny thing is going on in the sleeve of both the candidate and the tribe. They think they are fooling each other. The tribe cares beyod their personal receipts not enough about the out come of the election to give a 'happy' after they are paid off, and the party cares just enough about the influence of the tribe to bid it in at the lowest figure and forget the price of it.

"We have read the reports on Simmons' speech in an effort to discover what he really said or what impression they are trying to make on the public or the Party, or, what, besides making the impression that the the Negro vote was waiting on a silver platter, was the motivating objective.

"The pity of it is that the agencies of contact between the people and the representatives of their government are so flippy flappy that they can barely escape the undignified position of being a joke."

Of "Dr. Hoover" the Palmetto Leader says:

"Doctor Herbert Clark Hoover, President of the United States of America must have made a special study of Negro psychology, or had the advice of a specialist in Negro psychology; for after braving all the importunities and beseechings on the part of Negro groups, and what have you, to have his handsome physiognomy photographed with htem for well nigh four years he has finally succumbed to the idea at what is more than likely to prove a strategic moment. The Republican board of strategy saw to it that several Negro politicians were invited to the Capital where the President crooned sweet nothings to them in his most dulcet tones and honored himself by permitting Scurlock, Negro photographer of Washington to make a picture of him and the group. It's dollars to doughnuts that no other colored photographer has ever caught the presidential visage while he was aware of it. If Hoover's trick works—and it will—it will simply prove that the Negro's political mentality is at imbecilic levels."

Taboo Negroes In Garner's Dist.

Chicago.—Although many Negroes have protested against the Democratic party's candidate for Vice-President, John Nance Garner, because he has the nerve to ask the Negro to vote for him in the North and denies the Negro in Texas the opportunity to belong to the party, that is not the worst indictment against him, according to an editorial published in the Houston Defender, edited by C. F. Richardson.

Shortly after Mr. Garner's nomination was brought over the counter in a deal with his running mate, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"It should be borne in mind that Candidate Garner hails from and represents a section in Texas where Negroes not only have not been permitted to vote as other American citizens, but where the ruling Democratic party and its ardent devotees have not allowed Negroes to live.

"Unless they have been taken down recently, there are signs in certain communities in Speaker Garner's congressional district containing such anti-Negro admonitions and warnings as these: 'Nigger, Read and Run,' 'Nigger, Do Not let the Sun go Down on You Here,' 'No Negroes Allowed,' 'This is a White Man's Town—Niggers Keep Out,' et cetera.

"In other words, it is a well known and established fact in Texas that the congressional district which Congressman Garner now represents in the lower house of Congress is traditionally known for its open and avowed hatred, hostility and prejudice toward Negroes.

"Furthermore, in every Democratic primary election held in the Democratic vice-presidential candidate's congressional district where he was an aspirant for a seat in the lower house of the United States Congress (and even when he sought office in the Texas legislature), no Negro was allowed to cast a vote for 'Honorable Mister' Garner, and he always made the race for public office 'Subject to the action of the Democratic white man's primary.'"

ROOSEVELT GOES TO GEORGIA.

For the past few weeks Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for Pesident of the United States, has been touring the country in the interest of his campaign. He has traveled from coast to coast and at last reached his old home place, "WAY DOWN IN GEORGIA." Mr. Roosevelt perhaps visited the old home state to see what the boys are thinking about. Perhaps he wanted to see what they think about Mr. Hoover and his Reconstruction Finance Corporation and his twelve-point plan. Perhaps he wanted to see how the boys are talking about the farmer and "America's Forgotten Man." Perhaps he wanted to see what they are saying about the budget, and last, but not least, perhaps he wanted to see how and what the old boys think about him. He has not forgotten how the boys down south tricked Al Smith four years ago.

And that is not a bad idea. The entire country is very much interested in the outcome of this great campaign, and it behooves both candidates to be on the outlook. The boys down home may support Roosevelt. According to recent newspaper publicity Mr. Roosevelt will perhaps need the boys down in Georgia and it may be well that he dropped in on them.

Democrat Reports Trend To Roosevelt

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 27—Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, who is in charge of the Colored Division of the Democratic National campaign committee in New York, Mexico, returned from a tour of inspection are merely restricted, such as the Greek. No Greek will be admitted into Mexico unless he is a citizen of the United States.

"I emphatically wish it to be known that the recent restrictive immigration law is not a local ordinance, but a national law making it mandatory upon me, unless special consideration, which I am seeking, is given," Senor Padilla concluded.

All tourists are admitted to Mexico for a short period of time if

tory in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and believes that prospects are bright for his party carrying Michigan.

PLAYED NATIONAL ANTHEM AS CROWD STOOD IN REVERENCE

While Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt and 35,000 others stood with heads bared in Forbes Field Wednesday night, this crack women's band, shown above, played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The band is a unit of the Allied Roosevelt Clubs of Western Pennsylvania. They struck up the national anthem just after Roosevelt had been introduced and held the multitude at attention until the strains of the song died away.

DR. HARRIS SWINGS TO ROOSEVELT

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—Dr. A. Mark Harris, uptown civic leader, has turned in for the Roosevelt ticket.

This significant fact, which is destined to have a marked bearing on the trend of the campaign in this city, became evident on Thursday night of last week when Dr. Harris appeared at a West Philadelphia church and announced his desire to share in the program of the meeting promoted by Dr. Max Barber, local head of the Allied Roosevelt Clubs.

Dr. Harris made a spirited address and developed several points of interest and value to the audience. He is the president of the National Brotherhood of Men and Women, an organization which is functioning in about 35 states, and his determined avowal of the cause of Roosevelt will be reflected throughout the order, 43 chapters of which are here in the Quaker City.

Garner Reveals Attitude Towards Negroes--Defies G.O.P. 'Whisperings'

Designed to still, once and for all time, the "whispering" Republican propaganda which would picture him as unfriendly to the Negro, Hon. John N. Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Democratic candidate for Vice President, has made the following statement, fraught with significance, self-explanatory and highly satisfactory. His statement, over his own signature, follows:

"I have been in public life for 38 years. Thirty of those years I have spent in Washington as the representative in Congress of the 15th District of Texas. During all of the long period that I have devoted myself to the public service no one has ever questioned my adherence to that principle which should be ingrained in every man, namely, absence of prejudice toward any person, because of race, creed or religion. The Negro, like the white man, is entitled to equality before the law. He should not be discriminated against because of his color. The records at Washington will disclose that not in a single instance has my vote or my influence supported any proposal injurious to the colored race. As a matter of fact, every legislative project designed to uplift the Negro has received my sympathy and endorsement.

"When I was a very young man I was elected county judge of Uvalde County, Texas. That was in 1894. I served in that judicial capacity three years. As county judge I was superintendent of schools, ex-officio of Uvalde County.

"One of the first things I did after becoming County Judge and in my capacity as superintendent of schools was to make a survey of the education facilities in my home county. I discovered insufficient provision was being made for the education of Negro children. I determined, of course, that this oversight or possible discrimination should be promptly remedied. Consequently, I fought for and obtained a county appropriation for the establishment of a graded school for Negro children, all of whom had previously been virtually excluded from the schools attended by white children.

"I might say that in Southwest Texas where I live, there are comparatively few Negroes, although the impression in the North is that they compose almost a major portion of the population. I think that today in Uvalde, the little town where I reside, there are not more than 100 Negroes. Today, as was the case when I first entered public life, the work in the fields and on the ranches in my section of Southwest Texas, is done mostly by American citizens of Mexican parentage. However, the graded schools for Negroes which I was instrumental in establishing, proved a great success, and the result is that today every Negro child in my Congressional district is receiving the benefits of the same educational facilities that are afforded to white children. My friends and associates who have known me during the entire period of my public life will testify to my sincere friendship for the colored race and my personal and legislative efforts to improve the conditions under which they live."

Political-1932

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.
DISPATCH

OCT 26 1932

Advises Colored People To Support Democracy

The militant cry of Democracy to the colored voter was sounded last night by a savant of the negro race Dr. Benjamin A. Osborne, Indianapolis, at a rally in which Democratic officials and candidates paraded before some 300 in the superior court building auditorium. About 200 of Michigan City's 500 colored population were present.

"We are done voting the straight Republican ticket on 70-year-old dead issues," said the Indianapolis colored leader. "Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, may have emancipated the negro race from slavery, but President Hoover has 'emancipated' us from our places in factories and foundries and offices. He has 'emancipated' us from jobs—the right to earn our living, and that will be the issue we will vote on in November."

Others Also Speak

Other speakers last night were Attorney Louis E. Kunkel, Democratic city chairman; Henry F. Schricker, Knox, Democratic candidate for joint senator, and Attorney H. W. Worden, LaPorte, Democratic county worker. The Rev. H. G. Pope, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist church and president of the Independent Colored Voters' league, which held its meeting in conjunction with the rally, presided.

Attorney Kunkel stressed four points in his message, which was directed to members and friends of the league. Chief among these was "Why I Should Not Vote for One Party All the Time."

"By constant allegiance to one party," said Mr. Kunkel, "you lose opportunity to advance yourselves. You who have been voting straight Republican because you were born a Republican—and this applies especially to the colored voter who has always voted Republican — have nothing to show for it.

Schricker Speaks

"The Republican party knows that you are in line and will vote its ticket whatever happens. They give you nothing in return. The Democrats know you vote Republican and do not believe you deserve consideration," said Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. Schricker confined his speech to national issues. He related the story of President Hoover's career.

"As a food administrator he amply provided for stricken populations during the war," said Mr. Schricker. "But he has failed to provide for his own nation's population during this crisis.

Colored Quartet Sings

"Hoover is in the habit of feeding people with money furnished him by others," Mr. Schricker continued. "He used millions during the war. And if someone were tonight to give me a million dollars to distribute to needy people in LaPorte county, I do not doubt I could carry the county 100 per cent."

A colored quartet from South Bend sang several songs.

Rev. Pope announced the next meeting of the Independent Colored Voters would be held Thursday evening in the Mount Zion Baptist church.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

OCT 28 1932

ALLIANCE FLAYS "GARNER TICKET"

Indiana Colored Organization Calls for Vote Against Democrats.

The Indiana Republican Alliance, composed of a large number of leading colored voters of the state, has issued a letter calling upon all colored men and women to vote against the "Jack Garner Democratic ticket."

"The Jack Garners of Texas and Southern Democrats who are in dominant positions are far more opposed to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments than they are to the eighteenth amendment," reads the letter. "Throughout their Southern dominion, and particularly in the Garner district of Texas, they have openly and notoriously disregarded and abrogated these three amendments since their adoption as a part of the Federal constitution."

The Indiana Republican Alliance statement urges that every colored voter, man and woman, stand by the Republican party, giving unanimous support to President Hoover, Senator James E. Watson and Raymond S. Springer, the county, state and national tickets.

Frank Beckwith President.

Frank R. Beckwith is president of the alliance, Wilbur J. Hardaway of Gary is vice president, John W. Burden of Marion secretary and James A. Coulter of Muncie treasurer. Robert Lee Brokenburr of Indianapolis is a member of the executive committee.

The alliance of colored voters charges in its statement that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has politically betrayed the colored voters and intimates that this organization has accepted financial aid from New York Democrats interested in the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

ALBANY, N. Y.
NEWS

OCT 29 1932

NEGROES ARE URGED TO VOTE DEMOCRATIC

Hope of Negroes in New York State rests upon the election of Democratic national and state tickets this fall, Assemblyman James Stephenson of New York told an audience of nearly 700 Negroes in Beauman's Academy last night. Harry Bragg, deputy attorney general, also said the cause of Negroes would be best served by the election of Roosevelt and Lehman.

Pleas for the national and state tickets were also made by Assemblyman John P. Hayes and Assistant District Attorney James J. McGuinness. Dennis Jackson, president of the Sixth Ward Negro Democratic Club, presided.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

OCT 28 1932

Negro Democratic Meeting Tonight

Two Negro Democratic organizations, the Paramount and the Democratic clubs, will sponsor a political rally at 8 o'clock tonight at the Pilgrim Baptist church, 1600 Bay avenue. The speakers will be Dr. Robert H. Beverly, director of the downstate Negro Democratic organization, and Rev. Alonzo Bolings, prominent Negro minister of Chicago.

Joe Nelson is chairman of the meeting, while W. K. Allen will serve as master of ceremonies. Others who are arranging plans for the meeting are E. J. Hoover, Horace A. Adams and Rev. Dawson.

TRIBUNE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

OCT 28 1932

COLORED VOTERS TO HEAR SPEAKERS

The Women's Division of the Democratic Colored Voters will hold a women's meeting Monday at 8 p. m. at 845 Westminster street. Prominent speakers will address the session at which Miss Grace Thomas will preside.

Friday evening, Nov. 4, there will be a mass meeting of Democratic colored voters at Eagles' hall, Hoyle square. A colored speaker from the National Speakers' Bureau will address the gathering to which all interested are invited.

TIMES
NEW PHILADELPHIA, O

OCT 20 1932

COLORED VOTERS MEET TONIGHT

A Democratic mass meeting for colored voters will be held at 8 o'clock tonight at St. Mark's A. M. E. Zion church, Fourth and Broad streets, Dover of which Rev. E. F. Smith is pastor.

Attorney S. E. Grain, New York City, will be the speaker. He represents the national Democratic organization and is a former government employe.

The meeting will be in charge of Rev. Pitts, pastor of the colored Baptist church in Uhrichsville.

ALBANY, N. Y.
TIMES UNION

OCT 27 1932

COLORED DEMOCRATS TO HOLD MEETING

The Albany County Colored Democratic organization will meet at 8:30 tonight in the club rooms 98 Hudson avenue. H. C. Howland, president, will introduce the speaker, J. G. Kiernan. Plans will also be completed for the club's Hallowe'en dance, Monday night, in Beauman's academy.

LYNCHBURG, VA
ADVANCE

OCT 19 1932

All Colored Voters: Don't miss democratic club meeting at 8 o'clock tonight, ~~Humbles~~ Hall, Fifth and Jackson streets. Two renowned speakers on candidates and economics.

COURIER REPORTER SPENDS 'ONE HOUR' WITH JOHN N. GARNER

'I Believe In Equal Opportunity For Every American Citizen Regardless of Race," Declared the Democratic Vice Presidential Candidate In An Interview Recently, As He Stressed His Statement That "There Is Nothing to Be Afraid Of."

By MANUEL R. ROQUE

(Exclusively for The Pittsburgh Courier)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—As I stood poring over a letter-littered desk in the outer office of the Speaker of the House, a hand fell upon my shoulder. It was strong, vigorous and freckled—a mighty hand. I turned, and there before me stood the man whose trail I had followed for almost a week in what seemed a fruitless task.

John Nance Garner, the Speaker of the House,—the sage and mentor of Uvalde,—the man of the hour,—whose resounding gavel has caused many a man to tremble, consented to be interviewed on matters that heretofore have been subject to needless speculation. His clear, clean-cut utterances should leave no doubt as to his stand on questions which men of smaller caliber have avoided to discuss for the sake of "political expediency."

At his invitation I followed him into his private office—a place remarkable for its simplicity—revealing the wholesome character of a man, who, although a lineal descendant of Robert Walpole, the great Prime Minister of England, has blazed a path of glory from a mud-chinked cabin to the stately dome of the capitol, and beyond. He is about the last of the log cabin tribe.

Resolute of Feature

Once in his office he showed me to a great seat before him. For a while we both sat in silence, and there and then, under the waning light of a weak October sun, the opportunity came to study the ruddy and resolute features of a man whose kindliness and fellowship toward Mexican and Negro, poor-white and aristocrat alike, has gained him the name of Tio Juan, uncle John of Uvalde, all the way from the Rio Grande to the Capitol at Washington.

For a while he sat in placid silence, smoking a freshly-lit cigar, but surveying with condescending eyes a young man who he well knew was trudging virgin territory, but who was bent on interviewing him on matters which, as I was informed later on by his secretary, no one had ever ventured to approach him with, before. Not as bluntly, at any rate, perhaps; for I was there to ask him pointedly just what were his personal and political views toward the Negro.

So I began:

Equal Opportunity

"Mr. Garner, inasmuch as there exists a marginal possibility of your being President of the United States, do you, in such event propose to carry out your predecessor's assurances that the Negro in America will get a new deal in the American scene?"

"In event of such calamity, it is my purpose to carry out, so far as lies within my ability, the policies of Governor Roosevelt," he quickly replied.

"Then, you do believe in equal opportunity for the Negro?"

"I believe in equal opportunity for every American citizen, regardless of race."

"We understand that in your native state, Texas, you have endeavored to bring about the economic and cultural welfare of the race. Is that a fact?"

"I have, from my boyhood, been interested in the economic and cultural welfare of the Negro race. I remember distinctly that one of my first official acts, when elected County Judge of Uvalde County, Texas, when I was 23 years old, was to promote the establishment of a Negro school. Throughout my life I have exerted every influence at my command toward the improvement of economic and cultural conditions for all races and classes, and the Negro is no exception."

"Do you believe, Mr. Garner, that the sole hope of the Negro is to depart from pseudo-friends and false idealisms, and join hands with the Party under which they are most numerically sheltered, that is, the South?"

Join Hands With Us

"I do; I believe that the interests of the Negro race can best be served by joining hands with the Party which stands for equal rights and equal opportunities. It is evident that under the Hamiltonian principles, upon which the Republican Party is founded, the Negro has been exploited; he has been misled through appeals to prejudice and sectionalism, which have inculcated political views in direct conflict with his own interests."

"Now," I said to him, "the Negro, since his incipiency in American soil has been, as it were, the political tool of Party politics. This condition the New Negro wishes to abolish from its political life; and this same element, whose voice is beginning to be heard above the pragmatism of the old school, realizes that the future of the Negro race hangs in the balance, things being what they are. In view of this fact, what assurance is there, in your opinion, that the practice to which I have made reference is banished altogether by the Party that has nominated you for the Vice Presidency of the United States?"

He listened attentively, then replied with the exact promptitude and ardor of one in whose mind an idea has been burning incessantly, and has at last found an outlet for expression. "Every precept of Democracy," he said rapidly, "is opposed to utilization of racial prejudice or any other purpose. It must be obvious, therefore, that under this broader conception of a political party's duty, which is the essence of Jeffersonian policies, the Negro is assured a greater opportunity."

I nodded automatically, feeling the tremendous significance of such a clear-cut statement. Its spontaneity alone was capable of diverting whatever doubts may have existed in my mind. However, there were none to start with. The man's humanitarian and democratic principles were only too well known to me for any such mental disparagement.

Here I allowed a little time to elapse before prodding further into the soul of a man whose tenderness of heart is matched only by the resoluteness of his stalwart spirit. For I was mindful of a story told to me by one of his closest friends, who found Jack Garner with tears in his eyes after reading a letter from an old colored man whom he had known since childhood; both had been practically raised together.

At the time, Garner had responded to his friend's inquisitive gaze by saying: "You know, I love that boy; he seems more like a brother to me.'" And with that he carefully folded the letter and placed it in his pocket. But the matter did not end there. I was to be another witness to the fraternal love of a man for another—I saw the letter from Bud Grey to John Nance Garner, the Speaker of the House.

And now I was ready to end the interview. There really was nothing more I could ask for, excepting, of course, a final, constructive opinion from a man to whom statesmanship and mankind's many problems are a common ground.

"I believe, Mr. Garner, that you are aware of the fact that the Negro is passing through the most crucial period in the history of the race. And that, in my opinion, is because he has allowed false prophets to rise from the ranks, who have, in turn, become detrimental to the race rather than beneficial. We find these misleaders exclusively in the Party that for so long has misled and cajoled him into believing in principles that are now dead and forgotten, and which through a systematic process of elimination has broken in twain his voice and intelligent representation. In view of this too well apparent fact, do you think not that the Negro's only recourse is to align his political strength with a Party that is in the ascendancy, and which has openly avowed that the forgotten man, of which the Negro is an integral part, shall receive a new deal and no longer be ignored by those who are in a position to remedy his many problems?"

"Yes," he ended, "the time has come when the Negro voter should think for himself, and not permit political cajolery to divert him from what is manifestly his own interests as well as the interests of all other American citizens."

Before I left his office, Mr. Garner took time to show me two human documents, the sincerity, simplicity, and straightforwardness of which should grip the heart of those who read them.

The first was a testimonial letter signed by all the colored citizenry of Detroit, Texas, the boyhood home of John Nance Garner.

It read: "We, the undersigned colored citizens of Detroit, Texas, the boyhood home of John N. Garner, Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency of the United States, wish to commend him to the colored voter all over our land and country. Some of us have known him since he was a little boy. We trust him implicitly. For most of us this is our first Democratic vote, but we know it is time for a change and beg members of our race to vote for him."

And now for the testimonial of Bud Grey, whose letter brought tears to the Speaker's eyes:

"I am now 62 years old, and have lived with John Nance Garner's father and mother the first thirty years of my life. I was with Speaker Garner for the first twenty years of our lives. I love him, and wish every Negro in the United States would vote for him. **He is the Negro's friend.**'

And thus, it seems, a new epic is being written in the annals of American history.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

By CARTER G. WOODSON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. "I do hope that Roosevelt will defeat Hoover. We have grown so hungry during his unsatisfactory administration," said a voter to me recently. This is the way the laboring man sees the situation. When the dinner pail becomes empty he becomes angry with the party in power. We are so lacking in political education that we think that everything turns on politics. Hoover is now blamed for the poverty resulting from the depression on the grounds that if the party in power takes credit for the rain, it should also assume the responsibility for the drought. A party, however, should not do either.

We are often misled in such matters, for politicians invariably tell us that they will right all of our wrongs if they are elected to office. If you accept what they are now saying the country will be perfectly safe under any party which may succeed, for there is no evil in our life for which they do not offer an immediate remedy. We are, therefore, as unfortunately fortunate in this campaign as we have been in all others.

We are confused, however, when the politicians offer different remedies for the same thing. We are still further confused when we observe that some of them suggest remedies which have already been tried and failed to produce the desired result. They understand that few people actually think and almost all of them soon forget. The politicians, then, play upon these weaknesses of the masses.

The situation reminds me very much of the panic in 1893. At that time I was a coal miner in the Ohio valley. We had a fair memory in those days, but even then it did not serve us to any valuable purpose, for a majority of the miners would swing first one way and then another. This, however, did not apply to the Negroes in that section. Their votes were already parked by the wayside for the Republican party for the next election. It happened, too, at that time that depression reigned during the Democratic administration rather than during that of the Republican as it did in 1873, and as it has done recently. The Negroes in 1896, then, had a doube reason for voting the Republican ticket. The party had freed and fed them. They could point their finger at the foreign miners in that district and say, "I told you so. I warned you not to vote for Cleveland in 1892. You did it, and behold the panic which followed the next year."

Now, the Negro who at that time rejoiced in having a double argument to convert the neutral or lukewarm to his party's faith has no argument at all in this campaign. His party has starved him and abandoned his cause. The world has moved rapidly onward in recent years. The tendency has been to deal with the more significant issues of masses and classes within the Nation and of international problems affecting the general progress of mankind. Such a thing as the race issue, of special concern to one-tenth of our population and affecting seriously only one part or certain centers in the country, must be minimized. The plank in the Republican party platform of 1932 referring to the Negro, then, was not intended to revive political interest in the grievances of the race, but to satisfy its ignorant Negro contingent that still looks in vain to this source for an ultimate savior.

Time, however, has so rapidly reduced the ranks of such stupid Negroes that we are surprised that the chieftains of the party were so unwise as to resort to such a back door stunt in offering this insired result. They understand that sult to intelligent voters. Instead few people actually think and al- of winning the estranged Negro most all of them soon forget. The voters it will do much to drive them politicians, then, play upon these into other ranks. In spite of their weaknesses of the masses. miseducation, we occasionally meet

The situation reminds me very with a Negro who can think. Such much of the panic in 1893. At that Negroes here and there are writing time I was a coal miner in the and talking effectively among the Ohio valley. We had a fair mem- uninformed, and they are thereby ory in those days, but even ther developing a new type of leader- it did not serve us to any valuable ship which will realign the Negro purpose, for a majority of the vote in the United States.

miners would swing first one way The new leadership of the Ne- and then another. This, however gro in politics is not found among did not apply to the Negroes in those who have crowded the vari- that section. Their votes were al- ous party conventions and asked for ready parked by the wayside for planks and promises. The men of the Republican party for the next this new political thought are not election. It happened, too, at that found hammering at the doors of time that depression reigned dur- party headquarters begging for a ing the Democratic administration jim crow office from which hired rather than during that of the Re- Negroes may be sent out to make publican as it did in 1873, and as it a special appeal to members of has done recently. The Negroes in their race only. These Negroes of 1896, then, had a doube reason for the new thought are trying to find voting the Republican ticket. The standing ground in the inner cir- party had freed and fed them. cles of the parties to participate in They could point their finger at the deciding what the party shall be foreign miners in that district and and what it shall stand for.

say, "I told you so. I warned you These Negroes of foresight bear not to vote for Cleveland in 1892. it grievously, that others of their You did it, and behold the panic race show such a little thought as which followed the next year." to segregate themselves within the

Now, the Negro who at that time party and then be unwise enough rejoiced in having a double argu- to expect that party to assist them ment to convert the neutral or in destroy. segregation. If the lukewarm to his party's faith has manageme he party itself cannot be made democratic and conducted on the basis of equality for all, how can anyone expect such leaders to fight for social justice?

The new Negro in politics, then, in repudiating the Negro leaders of former contests, not only take the position that the old spokesmen have failed to secure the recognition of the citizenship of the Negro, but that the unwise methods pursued have tended rather to make such recognition more improbable than it would have been if they had had no leadership at all. In other words, they contend that the Negro in politics has been led backward rather than forward.

This new thought is not what is commonly called radicalism, for there is much less of that in the average Negro than in the average white man. It is rather a development of an attitude of independent thought and action in politics as in other things. A few Negroes have found out at last that they can neither depend upon the promises of others nor can they follow foreign leadership as advised by hirelings of their own race. If they ever get anywhere in politics, as in anything else, they must think and plan for themselves.

One man said to me the other day, "If we had become independent voters right after the Civil war we would have no race question today." Such a thing would have been almost impossible at that time because of the intense sectional feeling and race hate, but the Negro leaders should have had sense to realize that the Republican party ditched the race in 1876, not in 1932, as one of our politicians recently said. If it has taken us 56 years to realize that we have been abandoned by those who once professed interest in us, we thereby demonstrate our ineptitude in politics. It is not unreasonable, then, to believe that if the Negroes had had this vision a half century ago, and had begun to support independently for office men of high character interested in human welfare, we might not have as much race bitterness as that we face today.

STATUS OF NEGRO POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Gary American 9-10-32

FROM the earliest date of man's existence, even among the savage tribes, it has always been the custom for some one in every community or group, to blaze the way, assume leadership and lead the rest of their fellow-associates in whatever their undertakings might be. That condition and desirability for leadership is no less a need among us today, than it was in earlier days. Accordingly, every race or group of people in these enlightened days, under the regime of the well organized parties, whose will and practices, apparently, seems to have the force of law, in the affairs of our government, are more or less under the directions of various degrees of leadership.

The one nticeable thing about leadership, among our group, is that in majority instances, our leaders are either forced, or, thrust upon us by the so-called race of superior intelligence and judgment who feel and think that they know better than ourselves, who and what is best for us by way of leadership. If leadership among us had been a failure, that failure must be credited in part, to the fact that the majority of our leaders, past and present, have been hand-picked them. Therefore, we have not exercised the will power to follow their directions and perhaps never will.

Again, another class of leadership, which has been detrimental to our welfare is what is commonly known as self-styled leader, but, who are in are truth and in fact, imposters, usurpers and political office seekers, whose aim for leadership is to serve self. True leaders, whether they be found in the fields of politics, or, elsewhere are men and women born with certain outstanding qualities, born in them, whereby they are especially adapted to render good and efficient service to humanity. There are, too men and women whom no threats of power and principalities can dent, no spirit of personal gain and profit can sway, except for the good of all the people of whom they ar the leaders. There are men and women, who will not enter into collective bargains for special privileges, for themselves, their near relatives or someone or two of their favorite lieutenants. And lastly, there are men and women who will not desert their followers in hours of supreme crisis.

Some of the qualities, which are sadly lacking, in the latter day political leaders of our group, has been, force of personality, ability to look the other fellow in the face and tell him, no, when they are convinced that no ought to be the answer for the demand made upon them. The humility, and meekness which is necessary to bring them closer and nearer to the common people, who more than any other, must either profit or lose by their true leadership. Their willingness to meet what they term, ignorant and common people and discuss with them, within reason what they feel, believe and know to be the best course for all parties to pursue, rather than to hold themselves aloof and demand that certain homage be paid to them, because of their appointed or assumed leadership.

Now, since we need and must have leaders, let us adopt a conventional rule that we will have and follow leaders of our own selection without any reservation whatever, as long as they are leading us in the light of the day to race victory and greater achievement, politically and otherwise. Let us also resolve at the same time, under the same plan to dispose any leader, who if found leading us to the market under the shade of night and select others in their places. Forced and assumed leadership, have never proven beneficial to other races of mankind and it is hardly to be expected that our race group will be found to be the only and single exception. The will is said to be the chosen and determined power of the human intellect. As rational and intelligent human beings, we possess will power and in the future it is and will be our purpose to choose and determine who will be the leaders, whose orders we will accept and whose advice we will follow.

2 Parties Play Politics With Prohibition Issue

By KELLY MILLER

IN 1928 both of the great political parties side-stepped the prohibition issue by declaring, in general terms, for the enforcement of law. Al Smith with dauntless intrepidity catapulted the issue into the Democratic campaign even after he had been nominated on an equivocal platform. During the past four years the politicians of both parties have gravitated to the position then dramatically proclaimed by the Democratic candidate. Smith then declared himself in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and leaving the after adjustment to the decision of the states.

Kelly Miller.

In the meantime the wets have been persistently active. The newspapers almost without exception have favored liberal interpretation or lax enforcement of the law. The pulpit has been silent. Straw votes have seemed to show the drift in the direction of wetness. Timid politicians have become frightened.

Mr. Hoover appointed a commission of eleven members who rendered eleven different reports which a Philadelphia lawyer could hardly understand. The Department of Justice has spent many millions of dollars trying, apparently in vain, to enforce the law. The dry forces have been ineffective. They have lacked the courage or the cunning to launch a frontal attack. Now the wet side has put on such a bold front as to deceive even the elect.

The South, which was regarded as the stronghold of dryness, is drifting to the wet side, state by state. The Republican party, which has historically stood for temperance against the persistent opposition of the Democratic rival to sumptuary laws, is now about to give up the ghost and seems ready to write into the platform the resubmission of the Eighteenth amendment and the final adjustment to the states.

There is some talk that both parties wil adopt identical prohibition plans and thus take the issue out of national politics. This is surely a great tribute to the political foresight of Al Smith. On such a platform he ought to be the common candidate of both parties. The rest are seeing now what he saw four years ago.

Things are apt to go awry when the politicians comes to grips with moral issues. They seek first what they think the people want and then adjust their moral notions accordingly. As Senator Borah has repeatedly pointed out, resubmission of this question by party declarations is arrant nonsense. Congress, under the Constitution, has the right to submit an addition or change to the Constitution to popular approval, either by way of a formulated amendment or calling a constitutional convention for such purpose. If the requisite majority of Congress wants this done, it can be done at any time. Let the people choose congressmen and senators instructed to carry out their will as to prohibition and nothing more is necessary.

But since both parties are to play politics with this moral question, it should be done forthrightly. Let the Democratic party declare for rum according to its tradition. Let the Grand Old Party stand upright and down straight for prohibition. Then we will know exactly how the matter stands as between the two great antagonists. It is useless for the Republicans to try to vie with the Democrats as to relative wetness. You cannot beat the enemy on his own ground.

The Democratic South has within recent decades made a grand gesture of dryness, but the gesture is not genuine. The traditional Southern gentleman without his toddy is an impossibility of thought. The Northern re-enforcement with foreign background and tradition is honestly and sincerely wet.

The Republican party is essentially a native born agrarian party. As the population drifts citywards the tendency is towards wetness and away from Republican traditions. The Grand Old Party had as well recognize this basic fact and make the final stand for its principles before it is too late. If the Grand Old Party turns towards wetness in order to beat the adversary it will sacrifice its traditional policy and thereby invite defeat. We all know that a Democratic victory means a wet victory. If a Republican victory means the same thing, then the genuine drys have little choice.

If I were a wet, as I am a dry, I would make assurances certain by voting the Democratic ticket, but as I am not a wet, I would like to aid the dry cause through the Republican party, if it will let me. But if both parties play politics at Chicago, as they seem likely to do, the genuine drys will perforce be compelled to remain true to their conviction by inaugurating a third party whose foundation principle will be the cause of dryness. This would probably defeat the Grand Old Party in the next election, but would advance the cause of prohibition in the long run.

Roosevelt and Hoover Questioned by Negroes

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced today it has sent questionnaires to President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt asking them for "plain and unequivocal declarations on the subject of race relations."

The announcement said no questionnaire was being sent to either socialists or communist candidates "because they already have declared themselves on the issues involved."

The 11 questions related to "ending the attitude of intolerance to negro participation in politics in the south;" eliminating "racial considerations from appointments and promotions under civil service;" federal anti-lynching legislation; the governments of Liberia and Haiti, and "opportunities for training and service without regard to race in the armed forces of the United States, including the academies at West Point, Annapolis and New London."

Solid South and Solid Negro are the Bane of Our National Politics

Hoover's Indifference to Negro is Due to the Fact that He Received Too Many Black Votes in 1928. Northern Democrats Friendly Because they Get Some of Our Votes. Everything to Gain and Nothing to Lose by Dividing the Negro Vote.

Big Political War Looms in Harlem Dunbar Apartments

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—John D. Rockefeller's famous million-dollar project in Harlem, the Paul Laurence Dunbar Apartments, is being rent apart by an earthquake of tenant dissension on the question of whether the clubrooms and other facilities of the place should be used for partisan political meetings.

Those tenants who have aligned themselves to the Democratic cause are insisting that they have the right to hold meetings in the clubrooms. The devotees of the Republican party who live in the buildings maintain that the Democrats are wrong. Another group, classified as politically disinterested, who are more mindful of the fact that the apartments are co-operative, are averse to the holding of political or any other meetings which may force increases on the rents.

Democrats Ahead

The Democrats hold the advantage in the argument to date. Backed by the management of the apartments, they held their first meeting in the clubrooms on Sunday, Sept. 25, and elected officers. They are headed by Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, Mrs. Harmon Unthank and E. D. McCracken, who is also chief of the operating staff of the Dunbar apartments.

The Republican tenants, according to an authoritative source, are contemplating legal steps to halt what has been termed as an "encroachment on the rights of other tenants and an abuse of privileges in the building." Use of electricity, wear and tear of furniture, and janitor service are among reasons on which the Republican tenants base their objections.

FRANK R. CROSSWAITHE TO BE DEBATER HERE

A Debate will be staged at Lane's Tabernacle Friday evening, October 7, in which the Republican Democratic and Socialist parties will take part.

The Republican party will be represented by Rev. Dr. O. C. Maxwell, pulpiteer and orator; the Democratic party will be represented by Atty. Robt. L. Witherspoon who has taken part in several public debates in this city recently; Socialist party will be represented by Frank R. Crosswaith of New York City. Crosswaith is known as the foremost orator of the Socialist party white or colored and is a candidate for legislature on that ticket in the state of New York.

Ths affair will be held under the auspices of Tom Powell Post, 77, American Legion which will be the third debate of this kind it has held in this City. The public is invited.

ADVOCATE

St. Louis Mo.

OCT 7 1932

Noted Colored Speaker In St. Louis For Debate

The Socialist party of St. Louis is bringing Frank R. Crosswaith, noted colored speaker and organizer, to St. Louis to participate in a debate sponsored by the Tom Powell Post, 77, of the American Legion. The debate will be a three cornered affair between the Hon. William Oescher of Lincoln, Neb., who will represent the Republican party; Robert Witherspoon of St. Louis, who will represent the Democratic party, and Frank R. Crosswaith, who will uphold the Socialist view. The debate will take place at Lane Tabernacle, Enright and Newstead. Friday, October 7.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Many Ministers Refuse To Commit Themselves On How They Intend Voting In Presidential Election

Although The New York Age sent a questionaire to 30 leading Negro ministers of New York last week, asking how they intending voting in the presidential election, only four sent replies up to Monday afternoon Three of these four said they intended supporting President Hoover and one said that he was for Roosevelt. The Age also had a reporter ask this question of ten people at random. The answers received were as follows.

Archbishop McGuire

The first reply was from Archbishop George Alexander McGuire founder and head of the African Orthodox Church. Archbishop McGuire said, "The statesmanship of the entire civilized world during the last four years has been erratic, halting and uncertain. Leaders have groped blindly and aimlessly, hither and thither, in search of the solutions of their problems and have been motivated and guided by expediency rather than by principle. Out of the chaos, Herbert Hoover is leading America to a new public order, peace and prosperity and I propose to give him my vote in November, even as I did in 1928."

Rev. Richard M. Bold

"Four years ago as a delegate to the national convention in Kansas City, Mo., I came out early for Mr. Herbert Hoover when many delegates were against him because they said he would be a political failure. He was nominated and elected. His record and himself are now on trial before the people.

"I have yet to be convinced that his mind is truly democratic, but I am impressed that he is the best, aristocratic, economic general of the two major parties in this national and international economic war and if protecting great interests and controlling wealth can produce work for the hungry people, create peace and bring goodwill, then President Hoover is the man to be elected and I shall vote for him."

From Rev. E. D. Bowles

The Rev. E. D. Bowles, president of the Baptist State Association and pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, 71 West 132nd street, said: "Franklin D. Roosevelt has shown by every act and deed while Governor of this state, he will be president of all the people, regardless of race, creed or color. The time has come when we must stop being led by so-called leaders who preach that "the Republican party is the ship and all else the seas."

From Rev. H. H. Proctor

The Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn, wrote: "I favor Hoover because of the historic relation of his party toward my country and my race, his wide experience in travel, his administrative ability, his success in handling the difficult problems of the panic, the necessity for time to carry out policies initiated, and his constructive attitude on the liquor problem."

From Thomas Wallace Swan

Thomas Wallace Swan, a Republican for forty years and a well-known publicist of Philadelphia was a visitor to The New York Age office on Monday and was asked whom he was supporting in the presidential election. He replied that neither of the candidates appealed to him, as neither has shown any interest in the Negro. He said that he was going to vote for James W. Ford, Negro candidate ofr vice president on the Communist ticket but didn't know whether he would vote for any other candidates.

The following replies were received from the same question asked at random on the street:

L. Arthur Johnson, Supt., 2412 Seventh Ave: "Any change at this time will be a change for the better as far as the colred man is concerned. The Republicans have had their chance and made nothing of it and it is high time that the Democrats had a shy at the job. My choice is Roosevelt."

* * *

Arthur Scott (Dem), War Vet., 157 West 147th street: I think we have had quite enough of Hoover especially after his bad treatment of the Bonus Army. He never meant Negroes any good, and never will. I have very faith in the Roosevelt stock and I believe Franklin D. will come through."

* * *

Harold Tomlinson (Rep.)'newsdealer, 136 West 140: .I am so thoroughly fed up with all patries and politicians that I am through with it all. None of them will ever do the Negro any good and I am not going to vote for anyone in November."

¶ ¶ ¶

James Campbell (Dem), photographer, 2460 Seventh Ave: "Roosevelt is no good, and Hoover is still worse. But I suppose since we have got to have a president we must vote for somebody. Guess I shall choose the lesser of two evils and cast my vote for Roosevelt."

¶ ¶ ¶

Millus Coleman (Rep),newsdealer, 140th and Eighth Ave: "I have no confidence in the Democratic Party and don't want them in power. Wilson never did any good for us and can't see that Roosevelt will either. I shall vote for Hoover not that he is so good, but he is just as good as any."

* * *

Eunice Brooks, actress, 208 West 133rd st. "Its the Democrats for me this tim. At the ame time I should have liked to see a stronger man than Roosevelt on the job. However since he is the party's choice and the best we've got, he shall have my vote.

* * *

J. E. Royster (Rep), clerk, 248 West 133rd: I am quite undecided as to who I shall vote for this time. Did intend to give my vote to Hoover but certain things are still puzzling my mind, and so like Hoover I am on a straddle between the parties."

* * *

Walter Gadsdon, (Rep), 367 St. Nicholas Ave: .I was a Republican but never no more. As far as my vote is concerned it shall be cast for the Democratic ticket because I think they can do us more good at this time than the Republicans or any other party."

* * *

James Morris, (Non-Par), 450 Manhattan Ave., porter: "I do not think the Negro should worry so much about the Presidency as about the men lower down on whom he can bring pressure to carry out preelection promises. At the same time Roosevelt is my choice for president."

* * *

Agnes Fenton, (Rep), manicurist 207 West 120th street: "My candidate for president? Do you mean to insinuate that we had a president all these years? Any living soul besides Hoover is my candidate for that job. If Roosevelt is the nent, then Roosevelt it will far as my vote is concerned

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 25 1932

REPUBLICANS' HOPE IN TENNESSEE SPLIT

Pope's Decision to Run Against McAlister for Governor Hurts Democrats' Chances.

FRAUDS CHARGED IN VOTING

Old and New State Committees Back McAlister, but Opponent Has Strong Following.

By W. G. FOSTER.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22.—The refusal of Lewis S. Pope to accept the decisions of two Democratic executive committees that Hill McAlister is the Democratic nominee for Governor has precipitated a three-cornered fight which political observers say has become so bitter that the Republicans will be the only winners. Tennessee Democrats are confident of the vote for the national ticket, but they are not so sure of the State result. Although the political leaders seem to be agreed on McAlister, Pope has developed great strength in the rural districts. John E. McCall, the Lily White Republican nominee for Governor, is an American Legion leader and has an exceptionally clean record as a politician and a lawyer.

Pope's strength again offers evidence of the hardihood of the Lea-Caldwell-Horton machine, which McAlister has fought for six years. Until the last week of the primary campaign the machine's strength appeared to be behind Judge M. R. Patterson, a political veteran, who was active twenty-five years ago. The politicians found, however, that East Tennessee and even the heavily Democratic middle section of the State were not keen for the Judge. His candidacy was based on the hope that he could command most of the old Horton following and ride in as a minority nominee because of a split in the opposition.

Machine Switched to Pope.

The Judge, however, in the opinion of observers, did not come up to expectations. The old fire and enthusiasm which had characterized him in his younger days were wanting and he failed somehow to grip the voters.

It was then—in the final days of the campaign—that the machine sent out word to turn to Pope, who apparently picked up enough strength to finish close to McAlister. A 30,000 majority in Shelby County was the important factor in McAlister's plurality of 9,500 and as soon as the results were known Pope announced that he would contest the election on the ground that Negroes had been voted in droves in Shelby and Davidson Counties.

The State committee, at a meeting ten days before the primary, had warned against this herd-voting of Negroes, and when Pope filed his protest Colonel Lea's paper, The Tennessean, backed him vigorously. On Aug. 24 the committee met to consider Pope's contest and after a fourteen-hour session ruled that McAlister had been nominated.

There were charges and countercharges. Evidence was presented to show that in Bledsoe, Pope's home county, more votes were cast for him than were polled by both Presidential candidates in 1928. Affidavits alleging that hundreds of Republicans had voted for him were offered, and the committee finally ruled that there was no justification for his contest.

Several days later the new committee took charge and unanimously pledged its support to McAlister, but notwithstanding this double setback Pope launched his independent entry as the candidate of the "white Democrats." He declared that he was making the race as a matter of duty and intimated that he held a special commission from on high to "clean up" the machines of Tennessee.

McCall Also Against Machines.

Candidate McCall is also the announced foe of all machines, although the Republican organization behind him has the reputation of being an ally of Horton over a period of ten years. McCall is a brother-in-law of State Senator Marshall Priest, who is regarded as friendly to Horton interests in the State Government.

Critics of McCall charge that he served as attorney for a Memphis concern which sought to persuade the State to buy a large order of tobacco stamps for $600 a million, although the State had been paying $60. The transaction involved about $12,000. It is asserted further that soon after Charles McCabe, Commissioner of Finance and Taxation, and Howard Labar, State Purchasing Agent, refused to approve the dea[illegible] purchase they lost their positions. The concern, founded by [illegible] and two of his former asso[illegible] has been barred from selling [illegible] Kentucky and Alabama, but [illegible] advertisement, "We still bank [illegible] South," is appearing in Ten[illegible] newspapers.

Political - 19

Party Affiliation.

Many Ministers Refuse To Commit Themselves On How They Intend Voting In Presidential Election

Although The New York Age sent a questionaire to 30 leading Negro ministers of New York last week, asking how they intending voting in the presidential election, only four sent replies up to Monday afternoon Three of these four said they intended supporting President Hoover and one said that he was for Roosevelt. The Age also had a reporter ask this question of ten people at random. The answers received were as follows.

Archbishop McGuire

The first reply was from Archbishop George Alexander McGuire founder and head of the African Orthodox Church. Archbishop McGuire said, "The statesmanship of the entire civilized world during the last four years has been erratic, halting and uncertain. Leaders have groped blindly and aimlessly, hither and thither, in search of the solutions of their problems and have been motivated and guided by expediency rather than by [illegible] Out of the chaos, Herbert H[illegible] leading America to a new public order, peace and p[illegible] and I propose to give him [illegible] in November, even as I did

Rev. Richard M. Bold

"Four years ago as a delegate to the national convention in Kansas City, Mo., I came out early for Mr. Herbert Hoover when many delegates were against him because they said he would be a political failure. He was nominated and elected. His record and himself are now on trial before the people.

"I have yet to be convinced that his mind is truly democratic, but I am impressed that he is the best, aristocratic, economic general of the two major parties in this national and international economic war and if protecting great interests and controlling wealth can produce work for the hungry people, create peace and bring goodwill, then President Hoover is the man to be elected and I shall vote for him."

From Rev. E. D. Bowles

The Rev. E. D. Bowles, president of the Baptist State Association and pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church, 71 West 132nd street, said: "Franklin D. Roosevelt has shown by every act and deed while Governor of this state, he will be president of all the people, regardless of race, creed or color. The time has come when we must stop being led by so-called leaders who preach that "the Republican party is the ship and all else the seas."

From Rev. H. H. Proctor

The Rev. Henry Hugh Proctor, pastor of the Nazarene Congregational Church, Brooklyn, wrote: "I favor Hoover because of the historic relation of his party toward my country and my race, his wide experience in travel, his administrative ability, his success in handling the difficult problems of the panic, the necessity for time to carry out policies initiated, and his constructive attitude on the liquor problem."

From Thomas Wallace Swan

Thomas Wallace Swan, a Republican for forty years and a well-known publicist of Philadelphia, was a visitor to The New York Age office on Monday and was asked whom he was supporting in the presidential election. He replied that neither of the candidates appealed to him, as neither has shown any interest in the Negro. He said that he was going to vote for James W. Ford, Negro candidate ofr vice president on the Communist ticket but didn't know whether he would vote for any other candidates.

The following replies were received from the same question asked at random on the street:

L. Arthur Johnson, Supt., 2412 Seventh Ave: "Any change at this time will be a change for the better as far as the colred man is concerned. The Republicans have had their chance and made nothing of it and it is high time that the Democrats had a shy at the job. My choice is Roosevelt."

* * *

Arthur Scott (Dem), War Vet., 157 West 147th street: I think we have had quite enough of Hoover especially after his bad treatment of the Bonus Army. He never meant Negroes any good, and never will. I have very faith in the Roosevelt stock and I believe Franklin D. will come through."

* * *

Harold Tomlinson (Rep.) newsdealer, 136 West 140: .I am so thoroughly fed up with all patries and politicians that I am through with it all. None of them will ever do the Negro any good and I am not going to vote for anyone in November."

¶ ¶ ¶

James Campbell (Dem), photographer, 2460 Seventh Ave: "Roosevelt is no good, and Hoover is still worse. But I suppose since we have got to have a president we must vote for somebody. Guess I shall choose the lesser of two evils and cast my vote for Roosevelt."

¶ ¶ ¶

Millus Coleman (Rep), newsdealer, 140th and Eighth Ave: "I have no confidence in the Democratic Party and don't want them in power. Wilson never did any good for us and can't see that Roosevelt will either. I shall vote for Hoover not that he is so good, but he is just as good as any."

* * *

Eunice Brooks, actress, 208 West 133rd st. "Its the Democrats for me this tim. At the ame time I should have liked to see a stronger man than Roosevelt on the job. However since he is the party's choice and the best we've got, he shall have my vote.

* * *

J. E. Royster (Rep), clerk, 248 West 133rd: I am quite undecided as to who I shall vote for this time. Did intend to give my vote to Hoover but certain things are still puzzling my mind, and so like Hoover I am on a straddle between the parties."

* * *

Walter Gadsdon, (Rep), 367 St. Nicholas Ave: .I was a Republican but never no more. As far as my vote is concerned it shall be cast for the Democratic ticket because I think they can do us more good at this time than the Republicans or any other party."

* * *

James Morris, (Non-Par), 450 Manhattan Ave., porter: "I do not think the Negro should worry so much about the Presidency as about the men lower down on whom he can bring pressure to carry out pre-election promises. At the same time Roosevelt is my choice for president."

* * *

Agnes Fenton, (Rep), manicurist 207 West 120th street: "My candidate for president? Do you mean to insinuate that we had a president all these years? Any living soul besides Hoover is my candidate for that job. If Roosevelt is the ent, then Roosevelt it will far as my vote is concerned

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 25 1932

REPUBLICANS' HOPE IN TENNESSEE SPLIT

Pope's Decision to Run Against McAlister for Governor Hurts Democrats' Chances.

FRAUDS CHARGED IN VOTING

Old and New State Committees Back McAlister, but Opponent Has Strong Following.

By W. G. FOSTER.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22.—The refusal of Lewis S. Pope to accept the decisions of two Democratic executive committees that Hill McAlister is the Democratic nominee for Governor has precipitated a three-cornered fight which political observers say has become so bitter that the Republicans will be the only winners. Tennessee Democrats are confident of the vote for the national ticket, but they are not so sure of the State result. Although the political leaders seem to be agreed on McAlister, Pope has developed great strength in the rural districts. John E. McCall, the Lily White Republican nominee for Governor, is an American Legion leader and has an exceptionally clean record as a politician and a lawyer.

Pope's strength again offers evidence of the hardihood of the Leadence of the hardihood of the Lea-Caldwell-Horton machine, which McAlister has fought for six years. Until the last week of the primary campaign the machine's strength appeared to be behind Judge M. R. Patterson, a political veteran, who was active twenty-five years ago. The politicians found, however, that East Tennessee and even the heavily Democratic middle section of the State were not keen for the Judge. His candidacy was based on the hope that he could command most of the old Horton following and ride in as a minority nominee because of a split in the opposition.

Machine Switched to Pope.

The Judge, however, in the opinion of observers, did not come up to expectations. The old fire and enthusiasm which had characterized him in his younger days were wanting and he failed somehow to grip the voters.

It was then—in the final days of the campaign—that the machine sent out word to turn to Pope, who apparently picked up enough strength to finish close to McAlister. A 30,000 majority in Shelby County was the important factor in McAlister's plurality of 9,500 and as soon as the results were known Pope announced that he would contest the election on the ground that Negroes had been voted in droves in Shelby and Davidson Counties.

The State committee, at a meeting ten days before the primary, had warned against this herd-voting of Negroes, and when Pope filed his protest Colonel Lea's paper, The Tennessean, backed him vigorously. On Aug. 24 the committee met to consider Pope's contest and after a fourteen-hour session ruled that McAlister had been nominated.

There were charges and counter-charges. Evidence was presented to show that in Bledsoe, Pope's home county, more votes were cast for him than were polled by both Presidential candidates in 1928. Affidavits alleging that hundreds of Republicans had voted for him were offered, and the committee finally ruled that there was no justification for his contest.

Several days later the new committee took charge and unanimously pledged its support to McAlister, but notwithstanding this double setback Pope launched his independent entry as the candidate of the "white Democrats." He declared that he was making the race as a matter of duty and intimated that he held a special commission from on high to "clean up" the machines of Tennessee.

McCall Also Against Machines.

Candidate McCall is also the announced foe of all machines, although the Republican organization behind him has the reputation of being an ally of Horton over a period of ten years. McCall is a brother-in-law of

Nashville. The concern, founded by Caldwell and two of his former associates, has been barred from selling stock in Kentucky and Alabama, but a new advertisement, "We still bank in the South" is appearing in Tennessee newspapers.

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL
SEP 24 1932

G. O. P. MEETINGS SPUR DEMOCRATS TO NEW EFFORTS

Plans For October Rally Will Be Made At Tuesday Conference

TWO CAMPAIGNS DIFFER

By RAY C. SUTLIFF

The vigor and enthusiasm with which the republicans of the county have held two big rallies here in the last week apparently has taken the edge off some of the democratic organization feeling that the Nov. 8 election would be a "push over" for the democrats.

The call went out from democratic headquarters Saturday for all democratic club leaders in the county to assemble at 4 p. m., Tuesday to take over the rally planned for early in October. The Young Men's Democratic club, which originally planned to sponsor a banquet with a national speaker, is dropping its arrangements so that the headquarters may promote it into an affair to rival the G. O. P. gatherings.

On Opposite Lines

Campaign plans of the two county political groups are developing along opposite lines. The democrats got their ward and precinct groundwork laid first and now go into the big rally stage, while the republicans held their big meetings first and launch the precinct canvass work next week.

Plans for the G. O. P. precinct efforts are expected to be ready for announcement Monday. Indications are that the Summit County Federation of Republican Clubs will throw its county wide strength actively into the campaign fight at its meeting Tuesday night at the courthouse.

VETERANS APPROVE REPEAL PLANK

Summit Veterans association tentatively approved 13 more planks for their platform, bringing the total to 40, at the courthouse Friday night, and will receive a report on the entire platform draft on Oct. 7. It is likely that adoption of the platform will be held over until after the Nov. 8 election.

The veterans voted heartily for repeal of the 18th amendment and modification of the Volstead act but refused to add to this a proposal to tax beer in order to pay the bonus. It was declared the bonus issue would hurt the repeal and modification stands.

Planks tentatively approved Friday night include: Four-year term for governor and other state officers, without right of immediate succession; strengthen campaign expenditure laws; holding public education to be a state and not a national function; for a sound and uniform currency; for farm loan credit system; against foreign political alliances; upholding Monroe doctrine.

Auxiliary Holds Meeting

For economic, political and legal equality for the negro and for the American Indian; development of inland waterways and a tariff to protect the worker and his wage.

Auxiliary of the Summit association, with Mrs. Edna Holloway as president, met at the courthouse Friday night and heard H. G. McGee, director of municipal research, discuss the county home rule plan for revision of county government.

A group of members of the Cleveland auxiliary attended and plans were made by the local body to go to Cleveland late in October for a meeting. Mrs. Marie Rohner was named transportation committee chairman. Mrs. Winifred Howell, president of the Cleveland auxiliary, spoke at the local session. Mrs. Rohner and Mrs. Pearl Howell were named on a legislative committee to report on action of congress when it goes into session.

WOMEN'S BOARD HOLDS MEETING

Mrs. Carrie Bowman, chairman of the women's republican county organization for the campaign, held the first meeting of her advisory board at headquarters, Friday night. Plans for the women's part in the vote drive will be announced next week.

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN AT STATE MEETING

Activities of Summit county democratic women centered at Columbus Saturday, where about 20 from this district are attending the state convention of the Federation of Ohio Democratic Women. Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former governor of Wyoming, was to be chief speaker at the Columbus affair.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL HOLD RALLY

Democratic colored voters will rally Sunday at 4 p. m. at 657 S. High st., with all candidates invited to attend, and on Tuesday night the negro democratic group will meet in Barberton at the Y. M. C. A. Plans are in progress for a rally on Oct. 10, at which William G. Pickrel, of Dayton, lieutenant governor, will talk for Dow W. Harter, democratic candidate for congress.

A new political-welfare organization has come into being among pastors of nine negro churches of the county, and among the democratic colored group the new body is said to have decided republican leanings. The new organization is known as the Summit County Welfare association, with Rev. J. I. Monroe, of Mt. Olive Baptist church, president, and Rev. R. S. Tatum, pastor of United Baptist church, secretary.

SIGN CAMPAIGN IS SUCCESSFUL

Campaign of the Izaak Walton league, started in the primary, to keep political signs off trees, poles, fences and buildings, is working out successfully. W. Oliver Wise, secretary of the local Walton league chapter, Saturday reported 34 candidates for county and state office pledging their support to keep the highways from being cluttered up with these signs.

A few other candidates are to be heard from on the proposal to restrict the use of these signs, and Wise expects that shortly every local candidate will join the campaign. While the plea to the candidates is in a straight request not to deface the countryside, the Walton league is going to let it be known which candidates support the campaign and which do not, by sending the names to garden and civic clubs.

MAY ANNOUNCES LIST OF SPEAKERS

A speakers committee of 41 has been lined up to go out and talk for Dean F. May, democratic candidate for probate judge, at rallies throughout the county. The committee includes I. S. Myers, Municipal Judge Stephen Colopy, Joseph Thomas, jr., J. Earl Cox, Clarence May, E. B. Brothers.

James Danaher, James Leonard, William Locke, W. A. Rogers, Joseph Harding, Vernon Weygandt, E. E. Zesiger, John Mihaly, George Doran, Herbert Lewis, Anthony Koval, Frank Enright, I. S. Ballard, Charles Brimstone, C. N. Clarke, George McCord, Joseph L. Edwards, George Taylor.

Louis A. Barber, J. A. Oxley, George Geer, P. H. Collett, Liston McIntyre, Stephen Wozniak, Anthony Lombardi, Stephen Gabalac, Henry Henley, Luther Johnson, Leo Walter, Earl Davis, William G. Young, Forrest Myers, Frank Gardner, E. E. Eller, Robert Dechant.

LOMBARDI HEADS ROOSEVELT GROUP

Formation of another Roosevelt-for-president club among the democratic Italian group was announced Saturday. Anthony Lombardi, former police prosecutor is president, with Nick Roselli, vice president, Joseph A. Fiocca, secretary and Joseph Bozzelli, treasurer. An executive committee will be na next week. Meetings will be at democratic headquarters, tel hotel building.

NEGROES IN GEORGIA POLITICS

It is unfortunate that Negroes of Georgia have apparently lost all interest in politics and are doing almost nothing to organize our forces and make a creditable showing at the polls in November. The interest manifested in the past has been confined chiefly in trying to control a state Republican organization and get whatever empty honors and small plums that might come to them through being elected delegates to the National Conventions and manipulating federal appointments in the state. It has been conceded by the most thoughtful leaders that the only way in which our activity in politics could benefit the masses would be through the development of a strong opposition party in Georgia. It is claimed by the present leaders of the Republican organization in the State that this was the main objective in placing the organization under white leadership, and for the first time in many years the Republicans are placing several candidates in the field and many of our group are debating the question as to whether or not they should support these candidates or vote with the Democrats.

We are not in accord with the tactics used in turning the organization to the present leaders and we feel that between them and the Democrats there is little difference as far as the political rights of the Negro are concerned. However we feel that there is a chance to build up an opposition party and that regardless to what we think about the Republican candidates that we should vote for them and lend all encouragement we can in strengthening the party in Georgia. We believe that the means justify the ends we are seeking, and that we should become active in politics and cultivate the habit of voting. We have been entirely too indifferent in politics and many of us do not realize that if we would become aroused and register, we would find many opportunities to cast our ballot in important elections that would prove advantageous to our group in many ways. Not long ago it was decided to hold an election in a certain district in Brooks County to seeure funds for a new school building and in that particular district, a large number of Negro farm owners and registered voters organized and contended for a building for their children, and the result was that they now boast of having the most magnificent and best equipped school building of any rural community in Georgia which came to them only through the use of the ballot. Our economic, educational and civil advantages and privileges would be greatly enhanced if our men and women only had the courage and determination and race pride to register and vote. It is not so important at present as to what party or candidate you vote for, but the main thing for a Georgia Negro to do is to form the habit of voting at every opportunity. This question should constantly be brought before our group by our leaders for we cannot easily estimate the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Political -1932

General.

Party Affiliation.

Roosevelt or Hoover?
-Roosevelt

G. David Houston's article in last week's AFRO in which he termed Franklin D. Roosevelt, his one-time classmate at Harvard, "true blue," awakened a response from another Harvard classmate of Mr. Roosevelt, namely, Carrington L. Davis, vice principal of Douglass High School in Baltimore.

"One of the fine men of our class," was the way Mr. Davis put it, and "the class president, who called us back to the democratic class reunions."

Here is concrete evidence from two men who knew Mr. Roosevelt, intimately, that he is warm, friendly and human. No matter what his views on the tariff, emigration, prohibition, or the bonus, he is genial, sympathetic and tolerant.

Unfortunately, we cannot say as much for Herbert Hoover who has occupied the White House for the past three and a half years. To us he has always appeared the cold mathematician, the preoccupied engineer, the calculating politician.

Mr. Coolidge, with all his New England austerity, took the time to say to his colored fellow citizens that he understood the handicaps under which they suffered, and that he was doing what he could to make the burden lighter.

Mr. Hoover walked into the Howard University commencement exercises last June, spoke three minutes, and walked out without a handshake. Two thousand eager students on the threshold of their careers waited in vain for a smile, a single pat on the shoulder, or other indication that their President was of flesh and blood.

New York gave us both Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. The nation never regretted that it called these two great warm-blooded men, one Democrat and one Republican, to the presidential chair.

Today, New York offers us another Roosevelt, maybe only a 52nd cousin, but, nevertheless, a Roosevelt, who says—"I believe in equal economic and legal opportunity for all groups, regardless of race or creed or color."

That is what he says. Friends who know him declare that he not only talks, but acts as an affable, genial, kindly and unaffected human ought to.

In times like these that try men's souls, we need in the White House a great humanitarian, and we predict that on November 9th the people of the United States will elect as their president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

THIRTEEN DEMOCRATIC STATES

THERE are thirteen American States which are a blot on civilization. They engage in practices which should bar them from participating in self government. They make up the most backward and illiterate section of the United States.

These States are dominated by the Democratic Party.

There are thirteen which have enacted Jim Crow Laws. All of them have written into their constitutions or statutes, laws which discriminate against Negroes.

All of these States are controlled by the spirits of Jefferson Davis and Supreme Court Justice Taney.

There are ten States which prohibit Negroes from voting either by statute, force or intimidation. Every State which has by law or custom taken away the right of franchise is dominated by the Democratic Party.

These same States have fought bitterly to prevent Negroes from participating in the Democratic Primary with the open assertion that the Democratic Party is a white man's party. They openly and frankly tell Negroes they do not want their votes. The citizens of these States refuse to vote the Republican ticket because it includes Negroes. These States make up the Solid South. They have remained solidly Democratic for seventy years with a single objective--to prevent those whom they fought to keep in slavery from obtaining their full rights as American citizens.

It is common knowledge that the Solid South controls the Democratic Party; that the spirits of Heflin, Blease, Vardaman and Garner sustain and nurture it. This Southern oligarchy stands as a solid phalanx against human justice and equality of opportunity for colored Americans. Because they work together as a unit for human oppression, they are unbeatable within the Democratic Party. The Solid South is the hub around which the Democratic Party turns for the reason that only in the rarest of rare instances will it break away. The Solid South can always be depended upon to give its 113 electoral votes to Democracy.

Every step of progress which Negroes have made has been bitterly opposed by this controlling wing of the Democratic Party. Civil Rights Bills have been annulled. Howard University's appropriation has been threatened time and time again by Democratic senators and congressmen. They have fought for jim crow laws in the District of Columbia.

Every State which is controlled by the Democratic Party has separate school laws with inferior pay for Negro teachers and inadequate schools for Negroes, and spends from 5 to 20 times as much for the education of a white child as it does for a colored one.

The fundamental principles of the National Democratic Party exclude Negroes. It is openly and maliciously against colored Americans participating in government. The only thing which prevents the absolute exclusion of Negroes from political life is the Republican Party, with all of its alleged and actual faults.

In the face of these things Negroes should work hard and seriously to prevent Democrats from gaining control of the National Government.

Is it wise to strengthen the forces of your known enemy? If you were fighting a war, would you send guns and man power to help your opponent fasten the chains tighter around your neck?

This is what you would be doing if you voted for the Democratic Party in the present National election. Every vote for Roosevelt and Garner gives more power to Heflin and Huey Long, Blease and Robinson. Every vote for the Democratic nominees adds more power to the very forces which are responsible for **every** statute which segregates and disfranchises colored citizens.

It is not sensible to help your enemy to destroy you. And neither is it sensible for Negroes to vote for the party which is constantly trying to destroy them.

When you [illegible] for Roosevelt, remember you are voting to give additional power to Heflin and Blease and additional strength to the Solid South, the destroyer of human justice and liberty. When you vote for Roosevelt, you are putting your stamp of approval on the Thirteen States which rob Negro manhood of the ballot and Negro womanhood of her virtue.

John Garner The Terrible

The Negro Republican high command is flooding the country these last few weeks with propaganda calculated to terrorize the fast awakening black voter into voting the Republican ticket. A fine example of this type of slush can be gotten from this paragraph, appearing in a release received from the western headquarters of the Republican Committee, Chicago.

Listen to this:

"Unless they have been taken down, there are signs in certain communities in Speaker Garner's congressional district containing such anti-Negro admonitions and warnings as these: 'Nigger, Read and Run,' 'Nigger, Do Not Let the Sun Go Down on You Here,' 'No Negroes Allowed,' 'This Is a White Man's Town—Niggers Keep Out,' et cetera."

With the publication of this statement the Republican high command expect the Negro voter to be fully informed as to his duty and to go out and vote the Republican ticket in November.

The Black Dispatch is opposed to any such un-American signs as are reputed to be displayed in the congressional district in which Speaker Garner resides, but why make bones of one and flesh of another? Why not be consistent? In the 5th Congressional District of Oklahoma at Norman and Lexington, these two towns have for years barred Negroes, and have displayed similar signs on the highways and their streets.

Is there any record of the Negro Republicans opposing Senator John W. Herrald, Republican, who represented the 5th district and these two towns in the same House of Representatives where Mr. Garner now reigns as speaker? If Garner is responsible for the signs in his district, which some irresponsible citizens perhaps erected, Congressman Herrald was likewise responsible for the signs at Norman and at Lexington, which hung through the entire tenure of office of the former Republican congressman in the 5th Oklahoma district.

Oklahoma is full of the type of white town and community where Negroes are not wanted and desired. Did anyone ever charge that Senator Pine, who remained in Washington six years, or Senator Herrald, who represented the state as congressman and as senator, should be held as derelict in their duty because of these signs.

It is just such election canards as these with which the Republican organization misleads the Negro voter each year. It ought to be patent to every Negro voter that if a Republican controlled congress cannot reach down to local government and prevent a black man from being lynched, surely a lone Democratic congressman does not have the constitutional authority to take down the sign of the lyncher. A Republican voted anti-lynch law might carry with it a section dealing with inciting to riot, etc.

Raising such an issue in Oklahoma furnishes a fine opportunity for the Black Dispatch to talk straight from the shoulder to the United States Attorney's office in Oklahoma. Take, for instance, the night-riding cases which came up two years ago in Beckham County, Oklahoma. Surely it is far worse for white men to ride from door to door in a section inhabited by Negroes and drive them out of a county at the point of guns, than to put up signs which say to transient Negroes: "Don't stop here, you are not wanted."

Out in Beckham County, Oklahoma, the whites by their violence and intimidation confiscated property rights of Negroes, and yet the Republican district attorney for the Western Federal District of Oklahoma, says there is no existing law sufficient and adequate, under which he can prosecute these obvious white criminals.

Why has not some of the Republican congresses across the past seventy years enacted some sort of legislation to prevent this character of violence. According to Mr. Hyde no such legislation is on the statute books. Property rights were given to the Negro under the 14th Amendment, and the closing paragraph of that amendment says:

"The congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

Speaker Garner, during all of the years he has been in Congress, with the exception of this term, has been powerless to prevent Republican congresses from passing legislation which would prevent this obvious violation of constitutional guarantees. The question raised by the Negro Republican high command in Chicago should form the basis for a stubborn appeal to future Republican administrations, by Negroes, to enact laws which make it impossible for such signs to be hung up on highways down in Dixie, about which, at this late date there is so much complaint.

It is just this sort of hypocrisy which has the Black Dispatch off the Republican reservation. If the Republican party wants the Negroes to be safe from the hemp rope and the burning faggot, they can enact appropriate legislation and stop talking about what is going on at election time; if they want the anti-Negro signs taken down near Uvalde, Texas, they can pass anti-riot legislation in the Congress of the United States, and if Republicans actually sympathize with Negroes in Oklahoma and the South, who at times are ruthlessly driven from their homes, the effective and substantial way to prove it is to pass federal laws with teeth in them, and which fully cover such subjects. The Black Dispatch hopes that the Negro voter of America will awaken to this "Stop Thief" program of the Republican party and vote against Republican candidates. When you go to the polls in November, remember that it is not the signs down at Uvalde which are important, it is the question of what the Republicans who point towards them are going to do about them. The sims of omission are as great as the sins of commission.

BOTH PARTIES TO GET NEGRO VOTES

Sentiment Divided at Meeting Last Night

BEN DAVIS "ROASTED"

Colored Republicans Express Forcible Views

Franklin D. Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover both had staunch supporters at the Republican meeting last night in the McKelvey-Powell Hall, West Broad street, and there was a wide divergence of opinion as to whether the colored voters of Chatham county should line up for the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket at the election, November 8. The oratorical contest ended in a "draw" and a motion to have a committee draw up resolutions which might serve as a guiding star to the colored voters at large was finally tabled.

Dr. F. S. Belcher presided and introduced J. G. Lemon, who told what took place at the Republican convention in Chicago when the delegates selected at a meeting in Macon, Ga., were unseated, after hearings had been held before the national committee and the credentials committee in the Congress Hotel in Chicago. He told of how the South Carolina delegation was also unseated by those who were backing the program of "lily-whiteism." He described as "ruthless" the attitude of those who had come into Georgia and dominated the affairs of the Republican party. He said that while the "black and tan" delegation won out in Mississippi, after telegrams had been fired into Washington warning that the negro voters would throw their support to the Democratic party unless they were shown some consideration. He concluded by saying "I have but one ambition and that is the salvation of my people. I have never made a cent out of politics but have always been a contributor."

Dr. Belcher said "It makes my blood boil" in referring to the treatment accorded the delegates in Chicago. He said he had been a Republican all his life but that he did not feel obligated and "I'm not promising anyone who I'll vote for."

Other speakers took a different view. E. O. Powell said he admitted the Republicans haven't done right but "It occurs to me no right-thinking negro who respects his race when you look squarely in the face of fact can afford to vote the Democratic ticket."

Roosevelt's running mate, Mr. Garner, came in for some criticism and Ben Davis was strongly "panned" by practically all the speakers.

W. S. Scott declared "The debt we owed to Lincoln has been well paid. Roosevelt is a better man than any now running. We should have no more fear of Garner than of Hoover. If they want to sacrifice the negro for the sake of a lily-white party, why should we vote for them?"

Peter Jackson spoke in favor of standing by the old Republican party and said, "Are you going to turn your back on the Republicans who have always stood for the black man?"

Dr. E. J. Smith declared he was going to vote the Democratic ticket. Prof. Bryant, of Statesboro, summed up all the speeches as a "mass of contradictions." When a committee was named by the chairman to draw up resolutions, William McKelvey, who had expressed sentiments in favor of the Hoover ticket, said he did not believe the committee would know what to say, and that it would not be fair to let a committee speak for all. Ole Habersham declared he was for Roosevelt. J. G. Lemon moved there be no resolutions, but said he believed it a healthy sign that there was a difference of opinion among the colored voters and that they could not be lined up solidly for any party. The motion carried and after a discussion of the amendments to be voted on the meeting adjourned.

SOWING DISCONTENT

One of the evils of the present national political campaign is the attempt of many of the politicians to stir up unrest and cause the unemployed and other classes to feel that they are mistreated and discriminated against in an unpardonable manner. They are clever enough to bring in every class and group except the Negro, and nothing is said about the crude way in which America treats its colored citizens. The most statesmanlike address delivered during the campaign was made by Senator Hiram Johnson last Friday night in California. He made an unmerciful attack upon President Hoover and charged him with inefficiency un-Americanism and indifference to the needs of the poorer classes. He said much to engender bitterness among the bonus seekers and other suffering classes and criticised everything the present administration had done. His speech had the ring of deep-seated personal grievances, and the fact that he has had aspirations for the presidency and has never been considered seriously. No doubt one reason for his jealousy for the high honor is no ousy and bitterness.

Such disloyal characters like Senator Johnson should be read out of the party. His record is noted for his opposition to the success of the national ticket of the party he pretends to affiliate with, perhaps because it is the leading organization of his state. He contributed largely to the defeat of Taft and Hughes and now is determined to beat Mr. Hoover. This is no time to bruise the sores and scratch the irritated wounds of the people, but true, patriotic statesmen will inspire and encourage the citizens to make the best out of a bad situation and hope and work for better times. To sow seeds of dis-

content in a crisis like this is the worst form of radicalism.

Political - 1932

General.

Party Affiliation.

Eggs in All Baskets

In 1932 the presidential campaign marks another milestone in our campaign towards political liberty and toleration.

Thirty years ago in Baltimore and in Maryland, it was not possible to hold any other than a Republican mass meeting. Persons who voted the Democratic or the Socialist ticket usually kept that matter to themselves.

Even eight years ago, when the AFRO-AMERICAN espoused the cause of LaFollette, it stood alone among the metropolitan weeklies. But the seed of liberalism and political independence was sowed, and four years ago, when the AFRO-AMERICAN stood for Al Smith, it found a response in the minds of tens of thousands of Easterners who see no future in conservatism.

The campaign this year delights the heart of any person who takes a long view of the future.

Not only was the Negro vote divided between Republicans and Democrats; it was also shared by Socialists and Communists.

Communists not only raised the race issue as it has never been raised before in a political campaign, but they nominated a colored candidate for the vice-presidency and had him stump the country.

Many of us are still Republicans, but some of us are Democrats, Communists and Socialists. It is no longer possible to tell our politics by our color.

Ancient spellbinders, who in mass meetings last week told voters that the "Republican party is the ship, all else is the sea," found that their audiences listened politely, but mentally were giving them the ha! ha!

Publication of the party payrolls was another means by which voters were able to debunk the professional politicians. Nothing has cramped their style so much this year as the public knowledge that the big shots were getting so much per speech or per month to orate.

The growth of liberalism and independence among our people is and ought to be a source of great joy to those who think. There is no reason why we should be a one-party group. There is every reason why we should comprehend every phase of national life.

Today we are conservative with the Republicans, liberal with the Democrats, progressive with the Socialists, and radical with the Communists.

And if Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Alexander Walters, and Blanche K. Bruce looked down on Tuesday's election, they could hardly help being satisfied with what they saw.

The Solid South and the Solid Negro at Present

By KELLY MILLER

THE VOTE of the solid South and of the solid Negro constitutes the bane of American politics. The solid North is not much less baneful. Political progress depends upon the liberal West which saves the nation from political stagnation. The South and the Negro are in double reaction upon each other. The solid Negro justifies the solid South, and the solid South perpetuates the solid Negro. But the morning light is breaking in all directions.

Kelly Miller.

The chief political concern of the race, as a whole, is to regain its full and unincumbered franchise rights in the seven or eight Southern states where it has been seriously curtailed. Can this be accomplished by solid alignment with the Republican party? Sixty years of trial and failure answer this question in the negative. To bring about this result two noble experiments are worthy of trial:

(1) Let every Negro in the partially disfranchised states qualify under existing restrictions and vote for local measures and men which offer the best school, sanitation, lower tax rates, justice in the courts, and also who are best calculated to foster harmonious working relations between the races. These, for the most part, will be Democrats. The example of Dr. Moton and the advice of Dr. Du-Bois and Congressman DePriest concur in advising this method. Indeed, the recent victories of the N. A. A. C. P. are intended to enable the Negro to vote in the Democratic primaries where alone his vote will be effective. The rival claim of the regular Democrats and the "lily-white" Republicans in the South for the black vote will be an interesting contest. Who cares which wins?

(2) Let the Negro in the thirty-eight states where his vote is unchallenged split between the two main parties according to personal, local and racial advantage as each may judge for himself. The effect of this method is already seen by the friendship which both parties show towards race welfare whenever any measure comes up in Congress. On the Dyer anti-lynching bill, the Parker confirmation and the appropraitions for Howard University, and the Montgomery nomination party lines were broken down; the race was defended by Republicans and Democrats alike who received substantial Negro political support.

In the absence of strong predilection for or prejudice against an underprivileged group, it is in general good policy for such a group to line up for the most part with the majority party in a given community. The majority party has the power to bring things to pass and will be disposed, other things equal, to favor those who favor it. New York and Boston are as characteristically Democratic as Philadelphia and Chicago are Republican. The Negroes in New York fare as well by lining up with the Democrats as those in Chicago do by siding with the dominant Republican ma

The Negro North are focussing mor re in the large cities. The are certainly headed, for t part, in the Democratic . Then, why should not t and capable and ambitic men and women who s cal preferment and leader a peeled eye for the ma ?

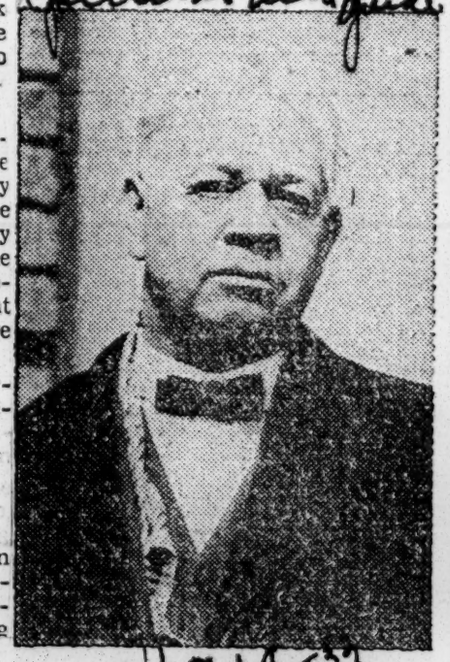
The issue the two parties hinge iff, farm relief, public tions, une and prohib last of these the has no peculiar concern would cause him to fall in mass on one side or the other. On prohibition, however, the vote contingent of the race, mainly the young people in the North, is mainly we But neither party has the monopoly of wetness. Roosevelt is we Hoover is wet-dry or dry-wet, while Curtis is bone dry. The Negro vote might well indeed be divided on this issue.

The Negro press, pulpit, forum, newspapers and other agencies and organs of public opinion have combined in condemnation of the present administration for the past three years. This condemnation has been vehement and for sins of commission and of omission. If now, after all of this sustained denunciation and abuse deemed justified by leaders of all shades of opinions; if now, without repentance or request for forgiveness of sin, the race should allow itself to be stampeded Hooverward, all future criticisms and complaints against the President, if re-elected, would fall nugatory and dead. All he would have to say to the complaining Negro would be "Remember Roosevelt wrote the Haitian Constitution and Garner is from Texas."

What politician in the future would pay serious heed to Negro complaints? We would be looked upon as a child race, quickly excited, given to hysteria and hasty fits of emotion not worthy the heed of those charged with the serious affairs of government. But if the race will follow the advice and example of the non-partisan N. A. A. C. P. and back up its just complaint with effective political action, the politicians of both parties in the future will sit up and take notice of the Negro's just complaints and grievances. No party will pay heed to a race which does not know its mind.

JUDGE JAMES A. COBB
Municipal Court Judge in Washington. Term expires 1934.

In Political Spotlight



OSCAR DePRIEST
Reelected to Congress from First Illinois District

FRANK CROSSWAITH
Received seven thousand votes for Congress in New York.

JEFFERSON S. COAGE
Recorder of Deeds under Republican appointment in D. C.

CHARLES E. MITCHELL
U. S. Minister to Liberia; appointed by Pres. Hoover

J. M. BURRELL
Successful candidatee for election to the New Jersey Assembly

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Renewed efforts for a colored representative on the local judiciary were started this week by prominent citizens, following announcement of election results indicating the elevation of Municipal Judge Arthur H. Day to the Common Pleas bench.

Telegrams are being sent Governor White urging him to appoint some local Negro attorney to the vacancy on the municipal bench of Cleveland. The name of Norman L. McGhee (shown), one of Cleveland's leading attorneys, is prominent among those most frequently mentioned.

Attorney McGhee is generally regarded as more or less an independent politically. Although the effort to write in the name of Attorney Alexander H. Martin for the vacancy on the Court of Appeals failed many feel he might be put forward for the Municipal Court vacancy.

ROBERT R. CHURCH
Veteran political and civic leader of Memphis, Tenn.

LEWIS S. FLAGG
Brooklyn attorney and unsuccessful N. Y. Assembly candidate

One of the few Republicans to withstand the Democratic landslide which swept the country and his state, Dr. W. M. Blount (shown) was reelected last week for his third term in the Kansas Legislature as a representative from the eighth district. He was first chosen in 1928 and was victorious again in 1930. He lives in Kansas City, Kan.

J. A. JACKSON
Business Specialist in the U. S. Department of Commerce

DR. JOSEPH L. JOHNSON
Democratic leader, who may succeed Charles Mitchell in Liberia

Writer Asks How Dems Election Will Affect Negro

12-3-32

By NANNIE H. BURROUGHS
(Copyright, NNPA)

Not any. Because the Negro's political troubles, like most of his other troubles, are internal and not external. The race has been bled to death by its own venal political leaders. No political party can cure our ills. Races or groups make their own political advantages in the nation. But these advantages do not make the race. Races set their own goals, and hew their own way. In order to be taken seriously by other groups to be courted and counted between elections as a vital political factor to be reckoned with, the Negro race will have to produce a new brand of red-blooded political leaders. Those who have led the race have not laid the foundation for building genuine patriotism.

Would-be political leaders for the most part have not stressed and stood for vital principles, fundamental ideals and common objectives. They have not thought in terms of group welfare. They were individualists seeking their own personal welfare at the expense of all things vital and valuable for the promotion of the common good. Nearly all of our political leaders are of the type that "get theirs." In common parlance, they are political racketeers; they wax fat and the people are "bologna" fed political paupers. Groups cannot become vital factors in the body politic unless they have clear-visioned, sagacious, unselfish political leaders who make it their major duty to indoctrinate the people in the value and the spirit of their highest privilege and most vital function as citizens have not enjoyed any such tutelage.

Political-1932

General.

Party Affiliation.

Mr. Norman Thomas--'A Noted Orator, Charming Gentleman'

daily worker 10-13-32

The Bosses of the South Greet Him As Their Own

By C. A. HATHAWAY.

THE once-militant Party of Gene Debs, for years hated and cursed throughout the United States, its leaders jailed, is now welcomed by "our nicest people," both in the North and South.

The "personality" and "ability" of Norman Thomas is generally given as the reason for this changed attitude of the ruling class toward the Socialist Party. But when the Southern bourbons open their arms to Norman Thomas and heap praise on the Party which he represents, it is time to examine the real reasons.

But first let us set forth some facts.

HOOVER MAN IS THOMAS CHAIRMAN

Norman Thomas is to speak in Memphis, Tennessee, on Oct. 18. According to the Memphis newspapers, one Herbert Harper has "kindly consented" to act as chairman at Mr. Thomas' meeting. Now who is Herbert Harper? Well, again according to the local papers, Herbert Harper is an ex-U. S. District Attorney, a staunch supporter of the Republican Party of Herbert Hoover. Furthermore, this same Mr. Harper is **now campaigning** in Michigan and other states **for Mr. Hoover.** This Republican Mr. Harper, a native of Tennessee, a former U. S. District Attorney in Memphis, has "kindly consented" to sponsor the "socialist" meeting of Mr. Norman Thomas in Memphis on Oct. 18.

The Republican Party sponsors Socialist Party meetings! Gene Debs will surely turn over in his grave. And rank and file followers of the Socialist Party will surely ask pointed questions as to such a course!

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WHY do republicans sponsor "socialist" meetings? Well, partly because they are using Norman Thomas as a stalking horse to drag votes away from Roosevelt. That is one factor which helps to explain the great popularity of Thomas in the capitalist newspapers, with the broadcasting companies, etc. Certainly it plays considerable part in the direct sponsorship of Thomas's meetings by Republican politicians sufficiently high up in Party circles to be used nationally in the republican campaign.

DEMOCRATS, TOO, BACK THOMAS

But that does not explain all. Thomas is also boosted by the Democrats. The attention given his campaign by such a powerful democratic organ as the New York Times and its auxiliary publications like Current History is proof of that.

In the South all Democratic papers are playing up Thomas. Articles appear daily; pictures of Thomas in all poses appear with the same regularity as do pictures of Roosevelt. Hoover's pictures are not popular in the South. Roosevelt and, significantly, Thomas alone regularly make the Southern democratic newspapers.

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AND how do they write of Thomas? **The following is an** example taken from the Memphis morning paper of Oct. 5:

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"He was educated at Bucknell and Princeton and entered Union Theological Seminary and served for awhile as assistant pastor of Doctor Henry Van Dyke at the famous Brick Church in New York. He entered socialism after long service as a church settlement worker in Harlem in New York."

I have quoted at length, not only to show the endearing manner in which they boost Thomas, but particularly the manner in which **they use Thomas** to off-set the Communists. Here was supposedly a news item relative to Foster's meeting in Memphis. This "news item" is transformed into an editorial eulogy for Thomas.

SLUR NEGRO WORKERS

Between the first and second paragraphs of the above quotation —the omission is indicated by the three dots—this paper would make it appear that there is "little difference between the Communist and Socialist platforms." They also refer, in the most vile, slave-market manner, to what they term the "inky portrait" of Comrade James W. Ford, and to Foster and "his thick-lipped negro running mate from Alabama."

Norman Thomas is a "charming gentleman" to these Southern lynch advocates because on **the Negro question,** so vital to the Southern bosses, his stand is no different from theirs. They know very well the statement of Norman Thomas's protege, Heywood Broun:

"If I were a candidate for high, or judiciary office, I would say, even without being cornered, that I would not now sanction the efforts to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States."

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THIS statement, accepted by the Southern bosses as a Party statement, is a passport for Norman Thomas into the South. This is a guarantee that their profit system, based chiefly on the brutal exploitation and persecution of the Negro people, is safe, not only in the hands of Roosevelt and Hoover, but in the hands of Norman Thomas as well.

"EXCEPT ON NEGRO QUESTION"

At the same time they boost Thomas as "a noted orator and a charming gentleman," they also herald his "radicalism" and try to make it appear that there is "little difference between the Communist and Socialist platforms"—**except on the Negro question.** Those Southern workers who are now turning to the fight for Socialism under the leadership of the Communist Party can get it without associating themselves with the "backward" and "inferior" Negroes! Norman Thomas, the "charming gentleman," will lead them to a "lily-white socialism"! Oh, how easily Norman Thomas and his Southern Republican - Democratic allies would brush aside the historic declaration of the founder of socialist theory, Karl Marx:

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The Southern "socialists," as, for example, Arlie Barker, one of the Socialist Party congressional candidates in Tennessee, even pose as real "left socialists." They are for the Communist position, revolution and all, except that they are against equality for the Negroes. The Communists, they insist, do not know how inferior the Negroes really are!

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On this question, as on all questions, the hypocrisy of the Socialist Party is shown. It also shows why Norman Thomas is accepted by the capitalist class in the North and South alike.

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The Negro Press Asserts Political Independence

Negro press

10-14-32 Chicago Whip

By KELLY MILLER

FOR the first time in our political history the Negro press has asserted its independence. Hitherto it has been fettered by ties of tradition and gratitude to the fortunes of the Grand Old Party. The Republican National Committee has taken this gratitude for granted and has doled out to each journal a campaign pittance according to circulation and influence to assure continued fidelity and good offices.

Kelly Miller.

In the present campaign the colored press is generally independent or non-partisan. The bosses of the Grand Old Party bitterly complain at this attitude of manly independence. They acridly denounce all such disaffection, dogmatically assuming that "those who are not for me are against me." The sad part about it is that the Negro henchmen and sycophants have assumed the same "me too" attitude.

It is most interesting to note that the Southern press has caught the non-partisan contagion. Such influential Southern journals as The Norfolk Journal and Guide, The Louisville News, The Houston Informer and The Kansas City Call, together with sundry others, have thrown the weight of their influence to Roosevelt and away from Hoover.

The Chicago Defender, which claims the largest circulation of all, has constantly maintained a critical and hesitant attitude.

The Afro-American and The Pittsburgh Courier, with the largest circulation and influence in the East and middle states, are avowedly pro-Roosevelt. The New York Age stoutly refuses to support President Hoover. The Washington Tribune is also in this category. The Indianapolis Recorder, which is the only Negro journal in the very doubtful state of Indiana, filled its declaration of independence.

The Boston Chronicle and the Guardian, only Negro papers in New England, have cut loose, also. The Amsterdam News and The Philadelphia Tribune, both influential and important journals, may be construed as standing by the Party of Lincoln and Sumner, but only feebly and apologetically after swallowing many previous complaints with painful gurgitation. The present-day policies and practices of the Grand Old Party in the South, has caused the Negro find little or no spontaneous and enthusiastic support throughout the country. This is the most effective organ of public opinion among us. It is more powerful and effective than pulpit or platform. It is more influential in expressing and shaping public sentiment than school or church. When the press speaks the people listen. The white politicians of both parties, if they are wise, will take heed, also.

General.

Political-1932

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The present-day policies
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spontaneous and enthusiastic sup-
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in Afro-American press.
papers
of
throughout the
and the
Tribune is also in this category.
The Indianapolis Recorder, which
is the only Negro journal in the
very doubtful state of Indiana, has
filled its declaration of independ-
ence.
The Boston Chronicle and the
Guardian, only Negro papers in
New England, have cut loose, also.
The Amsterdam News and The
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J. FINLEY WILSON DENOUNCES THE DEMOCRAT PARTY

10-21-31 Kansas City, Kansas
Kansas City and Topeka Plaindealer

—o—

ROOSEVELT SIGNS FIRST BILL SEGREGATING NEGROES IN NAVY DEPT.

—o—

G.O.P. Victory Is Seen

In a speech assailing the Democratic party, and urging the Negroes to pledge their support to the Republican party, J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Improved, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks of the World, and a member of the Republican planning board, gave a number of interesting facts as to the reason why the Negro should support the G. O. P. ticket, here Monday night at the Pleasant Green Baptist church, 4th st. and Oakland ave., of which the Rev. George McNeal is pastor.

First, the speaker gave a historical analysis of the two major parties and their attitude toward the Negro.

The speaker went back to the origin of the Democratic party and questioned the fact as to whether Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the founder of the Democratic party, included the Negro in those immortal words, "All men are created free and equal." He stated further that thruout the Democratic administration from 1801 to the present day, the party has failed to offer any program for the advancement of the American Negro. He criticized the Democrats from Jefferson's time down to James Monroe, Beniamin Butler, W. Lloyd Garrison, John Hancock, Woodrow Wilson, and the present candidates for leadership in the country, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner.

In speaking of Roosevelt, he said that his record stands out clearly that he does not favor the Negro. First, because he is a Georgian; and Georgia has a history dating back to the days of Colonel Oglethorpe, the present Democratic nominee using as his slogan, "I'm From Georgia!"

Second, he (Roosevelt) was the first to sign a bill segregating the Negro in the Navy Department, as to the use of toilets, washrooms, etc, while Secretary of the Navy during the Wilson regime.

And he has failed to serve as governor of New York adequately.

Has a Word About Garner

In speaking of "Jack" Garner, he said that the very fact that Garner is from Texas is the strongest indication of his attitude toward the Negro. The speaker said that Garner had been in politics for thirty years or more ,and has never opened his mouth one time in the defense of the Negro. Negroes in the state of Texas have spent over $10,000 in an attempt to vote the Democratic ticket—the only party represented in that state and in that section of the country, to any appreciable degree—and Garner hasn't even said anything about that fact.

Next the speaker referred back to 1913, when "Jack" Garner was the chairman of the committee on rules of the National House of Representatives. J. Finley Wilson, in company with Major R. R. Wright and several other Negroes who had formed a committee to work out a program for the celebration of fifty years of freedom for the Negro race. This committee went before government officials and asked for an appropriation of a half million dollars to finance the celebration of the occasion. The proposal was O. K.'d by all of the members of the House, except Jack Garner. When it was presented to him ,he said, "Why that's too much money for Niggers," and proceeded to elaborate upon his idea that the 13th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was "a mistake, and should be abolished."

A large number of Republicans were present and made remarks. Dr. W. M. Blount, representative of the eighth district: Claude Jones, assistant county attorney; W. H. Tower, assistant city attorney: Attv. I. F. Bradford, Sr.; Rev. L. V. Bolton, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church; Bishop J. A. Hamlett; Roy Garvin, who is in charge of local Republican headquarters, and who introduced the speaker of the evening.

A number of Republican candidates were present and were presented to the audience by Mr. Garvin, among whom were: W. M. McCamish, judge of the district court, division 3; J. M. Joslin, county treasurer; Henry Meade, judge of probate; Al G. Becker, sheriff; Dr. Ed. Williams, coroner; Roy Wheat, assessor; Walter Mathis, clerk of the district court; Clark E. Tucker, judge of the city court, division 1; Wm. M. Benton, judge of city court, division 2; Roy D. Angle, clerk of the city court; David Kepler, marshal of the city court.

Nathan W. Thacher was master of ceremonies.

GOV. BILBO AND THE NEGROES.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I notice that Mr. Bilbo is attacking Congressman Whittington for bringing up the negro question in his campaign speeches for re-election. It appears to me that the memory of Mr. Bilbo is very poor, for many of us remember how, only four years ago, when he campaigned for Al Smith for president, his main subject was the negro question. He then accused President Hoover for dancing with Mary Booze, a negro woman living in Mound Bayou, Miss., which was later proven to be a fib.

The writer of these lines was one of the listeners to his recent campaign speech in Cleveland, Miss., in which, after declaring himself a candidate for United States Congress, he came out with the news that he really is a Democrat; this he kept on repeating for several minutes; I suppose he was not sure that everybody would believe it, owing to the fact that he is running against the Democratic nominees, and was doing this in order to convince them.

He also talked a while about how the federal judges nullified the redistricting act of the State Legislature, which made it possible for anyone, including himself, to declare himself a candidate for Congress from the state at large on the general election day.

He displayed his generosity by declaring in favor of the soldier bonuses.

However, he soon reached his main subject—Hoover and the negroes. He accused Hoover of being the direct cause of all of our misfortunes. He also assailed him for associating with negroes, mentioning the names of the negro congressman, DePriest, and his wife; though, for some reason he, at this time, left out the Mary Booze affair.

He even gave a piece of his mind to the crowd who had assembled to hear him speak, berating them for voting for Hoover and the negroes in the 1928 election.

I am of the opinion that Mr. Bilbo does not believe in the old saying that "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

M. AARONSON.

Rosedale, Miss.

Watch Out For Tricks That Are Dark And Slick

10-22-32 Newport News, Va.

(An Editorial)

WE were beginning to feel, with much satisfaction, that the present campaign was going to be conducted upon a high plane, both parties omitting appeals to class and race prejudice, until there appeared in a Chicago weekly paper last week an article calling attention to Governor Roosevelt as a "Rabid Jim Crower in Navy Order." The charge has reference to an order issued by the superintendent of the state, war and navy department buildings on August 8, 1916, allotting separate toilets to white and colored workers in the department buildings. Governor Roosevelt was at the time Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Here is where the Republican managers again display a lack of intellectual honesty. It is true that segregation was introduced in many of the departments at Washington during the Woodrow Wilson administration. But everyone acquainted with the facts knows that segregation still obtains in the departments at Washington, having been approved and upheld through the Republican administrations of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover.

Every form of segregation introduced into the civil service by the Democrats is still there after 11½ years of Republican control. The last time President Herbert Clark Hoover was appealed to to remove it by executive order he replied that "separation of the races in the departments is in the interest of efficiency."

No one has been able to remove the discrimination against colored applicants for positions in the civil service during the administrations of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. **Photographs must still accompany the application.**

The new Department of Commerce building, said to be the finest government office building in the world, was designed in part by secretary of commerce Herbert Hoover. **This building has a Jim-Crow restaurant and other Jim-Crow appointments for colored employees and the colored public.**

And this was designed and put into effect by REPUBLICANS.

The Republican in charge of this building is U. S. Grant, 3d, grandson of the great war general and Republican President when the party stood for just treatment of the Negro.

If we are going to discuss this question—and it is already apparent that we are—let us be honest and declare the truth about it. If the Democrats started it, the Republicans continued it and aggravated it. Both parties are open to plenty of condemnation on that point.

Meanwhile, in contrast to Hoover's "segregation for efficiency" alibi, we have the following statement given to a colored reporter for publication by Roosevelt when he was in Detroit a few weeks ago:

"I believe in equal economic and legal opportunity for all groups, regardless of race, color, or creed."

General

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

Can They Evade This Issue?

World Tomorrow

A strong letter to President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt has been sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asserting that heretofore the demands of the Negro had been evaded "when they have not been relegated to the hate-inspiring diatribes of demagogues." In its letter to both candidates, enclosing a questionnaire, the Association states that it is asking specific questions in order to provide Negroes with a "competent and authoritative basis in determining their choice of candidates in the coming election." No questionnaire, be it noted, "is being sent to Socialist or Communist Party candidates, inasmuch as these parties have adequately declared themselves on the issues involved." The questions are of great interest to all those who have been working for bettered race relations. They are as follows:

10-12-32

1. To what exent will you, as head of your party, personally assume responsibility for ending the attitude of intolerance to Negro participation in politics in the South, manifested in schemes to prevent Negroes from qualifying as voters, tricks of Lily-whiteism, and in devices to bar Negroes from primary elections? 2. Will your seek to eliminate racial considerations from appointments and promotions under civil service, for example by substituting finger prints for the photographs now required for identification purposes? 3. Will you, if elected, appoint Negroes to office in proportion to their numerical strength in your party, including in your appointments diplomatic and consular posts? 4. Will you endeavor to stamp out entirely all forms of racial segregation in the government service, particularly in Washington? 5. Will you take steps to open to Negroes opportunities for training and service without regard to race in the armed forces of the United States, including the academies at West Point, Annapolis, and New London, the air service and other branches? 6. Will you maintain a cordial and constructive interest in the federal-supported institution for higher education for Negroes —Howard University? 7. Will you favor enactment of a federal anti-lynching law and will you sign such a bill if enacted in Congress? 8. Will you protect the self-government and independence of the Republic of Liberia, and will you restore to self-government the black Republic of Haiti now dominated in fiscal matters by the United States government in the interest of American bankers? 9. Will you personally order that there be no color discrimination on relief and public works projects financed wholly or in part with federal funds and that Negroes be given a fair share of work on such jobs? 10. Will you personally order that in any expenditure of federal funds for educational purposes, there be adequate safeguards against race discrimination in the expenditure of such funds by the federal government or locally through states? 11. Will you in word and deed, so far as in your power lies, procure the recognition and observance of the full citizenship rights of the Negro in the United States?

Nat. Ass'n. for Adv. of Col. People

These are pointed, but cruelly-guided shafts aimed directly at the gross hypocrisy of old-party pretensions about race relations. To answer them affirmatively would mean, as the N.A.A.C.P. doubtless knows, the complete reversal of Republican and Democratic practices for years. No Democratic or Republican candidate for president could satisfy the Negro on these queries without at once breaking up his party and revealing it for the sham it is. It is to be expected, therefore, that the letters will either be turned off by polite phrases which signify nothing except further hypocrisy or else will be met by a great crash of silence. As a journal which, year in and year out, has urged social and civic equality between the races, and which has eagerly hoped for a stouter militancy among Negroes themselves in just such ways as that employed by the N.A.A.C.P. this fall, we congratulate the organization on this forthright stroke. It will bring clarity out of confusion on the part of all save those professional fixers in the old-party machines, whose confusion will, we trust, be further demonstrated.

KELLY MILLER'S COLUMN

THE BALANCE OF POWER

Chronicle 10-12-32

Boston, Mass.

The two great political parties are in equipoise. The slightest impressment of force will throw the wavering balance one way or the other. If the race could or would vote as a unit, the November election would undoubtedly go accordingly. It is easy to pick out fifteen states in which neither party can reasonably hope to win by a majority equal to the Negro margin. Such populous states as New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri fall within this category. What an opportunity, one might say to impress the political importance of the race! But the race has not got itself in hand. It can no more control its own vote than can the women, the Jews or the prohibitionists. All minor groups will distribute their ballots between the major parties in something like equable numbers. This is inevitable in the absence of some group interest of compelling necessity. The practical value of a vote is its potential power to change results. A Republican vote in Mississippi or a Democratic vote in Vermont has little or no practical value in the eye of the politician. When the issue is in doubt a single ballot may be decisive. Because there are at this time so many doubtful states, the Negro votes in any one of them may determine the fate of the election. The coming election is at present in the psychological state. Politicians are frightened because they cannot tell with any degree of assurance what will happen on November the eighth. This gives the Negro vote a strategic opportunity. If his forces were organized he might play some fine Italian politics. He might bargain with both sides for decided racial advantages. But being unorganized and without control or discipline over the group, the so-called leaders are impotent to demand anything. And so his vote will be split between the two parties for whatever incidental advantage the tide of political fortune may bring him.

The last four Republican presidents have won by such overwhelming majorities that the Negro margin did not count one way or the other. Mr. Hoover won in 1928 by seven million majority. His victory would have been just the same had every Negro in the land voted against him. This will not be so this time. He cannot hope to win without a goodly reinforcement from the black ally. In case he happens to win this time, this dependence, let it be hoped will make him more considerate of twelve millions of his fellow citizens than he has been up to date, although no minority group may expect as much from the second term of a president as from the first. He will no longer need them for his further tenure is blocked by the third term taboo. I do not see how the Negro can reasonably hope to get very much racial consideration from the re-elected Mr. Hoover in light of his treatment during the past four years.

As things look now the Democrats have the edge of the situation. Unless the wind changes, Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the next president. But the crafty Republicans have a way of changing the wind. We saw them do it in 18[illegible]6, when Bryan, in September, was master of the election than Roosevelt is now. We saw the price of wheat mysteriously advance in October 192[illegible] which blighted overnight La Follette's hopes in the West. If a miracle might happen which would put ten million people to work in five weeks, Hoover would go sweeping through the gates.

It is of double importance to have the Democrats feel a sense of dependence on the Negro vote in case they carry the November election. Mr. Roosevelt could hardly do less for the Negro than Mr. Hoover has done, and would probably do more if he receives like support at the polls. Woe be to the minority group if any party comes into power against their solid opposition. The Negro now finds himself in the position of the dying man who was uncertain of his destiny. His prayer was "Good Lord—good Devil"—for he did not know in whose hands he might fall.

If I had the destiny of the Negro vote in my hand, after balancing the favorable and unfavorable factors in

both parties, I would on general principles divide that vote into two comparable parts and cast one part for Hoover and one for Roosevelt. It would be unfortunate for the race or the party for the solid Negro vote to bring about its triumph or defeat.

In the meantime the campaign goes merrily on. Both parties have appointed their Negro auxiliary committees. I am glad to note that these two partizan committees divide quite evenly the intelligence, the respectability and talent of the race between them. I note also with much chagrin that the Grand Old Party has stolen from the National Non-Partizan Negro League many adherents, who a brief nine months ago were so vociferously extolling its principles. If consistency were a jewel, I would decorate these backsliders with brass. I can easily appreciate the call of the wild. The flesh pots of Egypt made a powerful appeal to the famished Jew in the wilderness. I predict that three years from now, if Mr. Hoover wins, they will be quite eager to re-[illegible] their allegiance to the principles the Non-Partizan League, if the President does not treat the race any better under his second administration than during his first term. If Mr. Roosevelt wins, I will have the laugh on them, which let me assure my former co-non-partizans, I shall indulge and enjoy. But nevertheless and notwithstanding I expect to see the racial vote much more evenly divided between the parties than has ever happened hitherto—the evener the better.

Pittsburgh Voters Snarl at Hoover; Democrats and Communists Active

State May Go Democratic, Many Believe, but Man in the Street Disgusted with Old Parties. Vann is Staking All on Democratic Gamble.

(AFRO Staff Writer)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Which way is the political wind blowing in this city, once smoky, and which prominent citizens hope will soon become smoky again?

That is a question which eight out of every ten men and women you talk to here answer with a snarl. The fact is, everybody here thinks politics, like all Gaul, may be divided into three parts. The big majority who want to see Hoover kicked out of the White House; the good old dyed in the wool Republicans who could never be anything else, and the whirling new vortex of voters who are making up the new Democratic movement led by Robert L. Vann and those who have been attracted by the Communists.

May Go Democratic

Besides the deflection of colored voters from the Republican party which is expressed by nine out of every ten men to whom you talk, there are many reasons why Pennsylvania is a doubtful state this year.

When this was written, Saturday, there was practically nothing being done by the Republicans in the form of organization work. An officer in the regular Republican organization told the AFRO-AMERICAN that so far as the national election is concerned, he hoped the Democrats would win and that he was not going to stand in the way of the Democratic movement.

The Republican campaign in the city is expected to be headed up by either William Randolph, of the City Attorney's office or Robert Logan, alderman. That question was being settled, it was presumed, at the pow-wow called Saturday in Washington, where these leaders had gone to join the group calling on the President.

But everybody expresses the conviction that even the tapping of a belated flow of money will not bring back many voters who have decided to be agin Hoover.

Vann Making Gamble

The real bombshell in Pennsylvania politics, however, seems to be the espousal of the Democratic ticket by Robert L. Vann. Although women like Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin and several ministers have joined the Vann movement, the more you talk to people in the barber shops, in the homes and in the streets, you get the impression that there is a big question mark as to Vann's leadership.

There is little doubt that many will vote the Democratic ticket, however, and upon this they say Vann is making the political gamble of his life.

One prominent Republican told the AFRO-AMERICAN that the editor is in the Democratic fold because he had been frozen out of the Republican. They recall the bitterness between him and leaders like Robert R. Church and the fact that he failed to get the berth he wanted following the last campaign.

Many local squabbles are also reflected in the conversations you have which indicate that many people in the city of Pittsburgh regard Vann's Democracy as a personal rather than a racial expedient. They say it will have more influence out of the state than it will in the smoky city.

Communists Active

Pittsburgh is expected to roll up a surprisingly large number of Communists have been more vigorous Besides the depression, there are other reasons for this. The Communist have been more vigorous fighters for the group. Some time ago when a sheriff and his aides went to evict a jobless tenant in the Hill District, a group of white members of the International Labor Defense halted the proceedings and took the man's things back into the house.

Despite the fact that the affair ended in a brick throwing combat, the Communist lawyers won not only an acquittal of the I.L.D. members who took part, but created such a sentiment against evictions of jobless tenants that there have been few since. A large group of working people, therefore, have been converted to the Communist ticket because of such practiial victories.

Nor is the adherence to the party limited to the working masses. Alonzo D. Brewer, one of the three students arrested and acquitted in the recent demonstration at the University of Pittsburgh, and others of this type are urging the support of Ford and Foster as a protest against the action of the old parties.

Socialists .

Ernest Rice McKinney, one of the leading colored Socialists of the country, lives in Pittsburgh. This party, however, does not expect to garner many votes in the group Here they are caught between an ultra conservatism and the more dramatic and militant Communist party.

City is Hopeful

Despite the fact that none of the prosperity moves have sifted down to the jobless yet, there is a distant spirit of optimism in the conversation you hear. Saturday, for instance, papers announced that 6,000 men were to return to work Monday morning.

Smoke, however, still seaces to curl from many a smoke stack. and men like Andrew Mellon are said to be turning the burden of both politics and industry into younger hands.

An interesting story is told. Out in the East Liberty section they are building a $3,000,000 white church The money, or most of it, at least was supplied by the Mellons. It is alluded to characteristically as the Mellon family's "fire escape."

Summing up conditions in Pittsburgh it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that even the men and women who will lead the Republican campaign for colored votes will do so with a half-hearted feeling Many voters will vote the Democratic ticket. Many will also vote the Communist ticket. Unless the leaders are able to throw a scare into the Republican ranks before it is too late, the state may go Democratic. The Republican leaders have never thought it necessary to make any active campaign for colored votes in this rock-ribbed Republican stronghold.

Mt. Vernon Terror Directed at Unity of Negro and White

Republican-Democratic-Socialist Combination Backed by Westchester Millionaires

By a Worker Correspondent

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—In Mount Vernon, where the police smashed a Scottsboro meeting involving over 1,000 Negro and white workers, as well as in all Westchester, the bosses are greatly afraid of this growing unity of workers. Negro and Cape Verdean (Portuguese Speaking Negro) workers are sometimes employed as road labor and in the dirty end of the building trades. Rich contractors of Mount Vernon, by jim-crowing have been able to give low standards so that Italians are herded by contractors and swing 500 votes to them. at even lower wages. Last year Relief in Milwaukee Style there was a big road strike near A year and a half ago Norman White Plains in which Negro and Thomas slipped into town to make white workers stood together. a speech. While there he so won the

In Mt. Vernon, Mark Stiles, Republican, is president of the Vernon Trust Co., largest bank in Westchester, and is also police commissioner. Ginsburg, a heavy stockholder in the Trust Co., a realty owner, and a vicious driver in his news distributing company, is deputy police commissioner. It was Ginsburg who directed the police brutality personally three years ago when the last meeting was called by the Y. C. L.

May's Boss Press

The town scandal sheet, the Daily Argus, was formerly owned by Stiles. It is now part of the yellow Westchester chain owned by Kingsland Macy, Republican boss of the state. The meeting three years ago was broken up under a republican regime. The Scottsboro meeting last Saturday was broken up by a Democratic out-

affection of the rich and that Mr. Mann, president of the Community Chest took him to his heart and drove him all the way home to New York City in his big limousine. On the way, Thomas must have whispered some of his famous Milwaukee relief secrets to Mr. Mann, because the unemployed have been clubbed and starved ever since by the Mount Vernon Trust Co's police.

Mt. Vernon has bootlegger kings; the Petrillo family serves drinks a block from the police station, builds roads with contract labor on extra juicy contracts (sometimes they build the same road over and over a half dozen times a year), votes democratic, and owns much stock in the Trust Company.

Workers! Smash the Republican-Democratic-Socialist combination of starvation and terror. Under the leadership of the Unemployed Council force the City Hall to vote relief. There are more millionaires living in Mt. Vernon than in any place its size in the world.

Vote Communist!

both parties, I would on general principles divide that vote into two comparable parts and cast one part for Hoover and one for Roosevelt. It would be unfortunate for the race or the party for the solid Negro vote to bring about its triumph or defeat.

In the meantime the campaign goes merrily on. Both parties have appointed their Negro auxiliary committees. I am glad to note that these two partizan committees divide quite evenly the intelligence, the respectability and talent of the race between them. I note also with much chagrin that the Grand Old Party has stolen from the National Non-Partizan Negro League many adherents, who, a brief nine months ago were so vociferously extolling its principles. If consistency were a jewel, I would decorate these backsliders with brass. I can easily appreciate the call of the wild. The flesh pots of Egypt made a powerful appeal to the famished Jew in the wilderness. I predict that three years from now, if Mr. Hoover wins, they will be quite eager to return to their allegiance to the principles of the Non-Partizan League, if the President does not treat the race any better under his second administration than during his first term. If Mr. Roosevelt wins, I will have the laugh on them, which let me assure my former co-non-partizans, I shall indulge and enjoy. But nevertheless and notwithstanding I expect to see the racial vote much more evenly divided between the parties than has ever happened hitherto—the evener the better.

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Political-1932

General.

Party Affiliation

NOTABLE DEMOCRATS OUTNUMBER G. O. P.'s BY THREE TO ONE COUNT

Courier 10-1-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

The lists below show how the Negro leadership of the country is swinging in the present national campaign.

The Republican list is so small as to evoke both comment and inquiry.

The Democratic list is three-to-one in favor of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

The Negro is positively turning away from the G. O. P.

The lists below speak for themselves:

THE DEMOCRATS

Rt. Rev. Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, bishop of the Third Episcopal District, A. M. E. Church, chairman.

Prof. W. M. Hubbard, president State Agricultural College, Forsyth, Ga., second vice chairman.

Rt. Rev. Bishop E. Thomas Demby, bishop of the Prot. Episcopal Diocese, Little Rock, Ark., third vice chairman.

Miss Thelma V. Lucas, secretary Colored Democratic Council, Columbus, Ohio, secretary.

Wilson Lovett, treasurer Supreme Liberty Life Ins. Co., Chicago, Ill., treasurer.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, educator, diplomat, publicist, Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. A. Mark Harris, president the Nat. Benevolent Brotherhood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. H. M. Tarven, president of National Colored Voters' League, San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. Ila A. McCown, assistant surgeon, Harlem Hospital, New York City, N. Y.

H. G. Mugdal, editor of The Negro World, New York City, N. Y.

Dr. F. O. Williston, president of the National Negro Dem. Voters' League, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, New York City, N. Y.

Hon. Robert L. Vann, Editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. James A. Owen, physician and surgeon, Cleveland, Ohio.

H. C. D'Antinac, manufacturer, New York City, N. Y.

Andrew Stuart, president Nebraska Negro Democratic Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

Maude F. Butler, secretary National Republican Roosevelt for President League, San Antonio, Tex.

E. W. Martin, national organizer Army and Navy Union, Washington, D. C.

A. T. Hollingsworth, secretary New Era Sunday School Ass'n, Atlanta, Ga.

Hon. Henry D. Dolphin, attorney at law, Roanoke, Va.

Hon. Lionel A. Harris, president general of U. N. I. A., New York City, N. Y.

Dr. E. N. E Campbell, general sec. International Uplift League, Atlantic City, N. J.

Hon. Julian D. Rainey, assistant corporation counsel, Boston, Mass.

Sam H. Reading, president of The Reading Advertising Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge Charles A. Toney, judge of the Tenth Municipal District, New York, N. Y.

Hon. Joseph E. Bowman, assistant district attorney, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Mabel R. Worthy, president Massachusetts Colored Women's Democratic Ass'n, Boston, Mass.

Dr. W. J. Thompkins, editor of The Kansas City American, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. C. P. Branch, former member Board of Education, Camden, N. J.

Earl B. Dickerson, attorney at law, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, former member N. J. General Assembly, Orange, N. J.

Dr. J. Marcus Wheatland, physician and surgeon, Newport, R. I.

Hon. I. J. K. Wells, chairman of Negro Democratic Executive Committee, Beckley, W. Va.

James A. Ross, Buffalo, N. Y.

Major W. H. Loving, P. C., retired, Oakland, Cal.

Hon. Fred R. Bailey, president Non-Partisan League, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. C. E. Folks, physician and surgeon, Newport News, Va.

Judge James A. Watson, judge of Municipal Court, New York City, N. Y.

James A. Strickland, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. John T. Lano, clerk of Boston Juvenile Court, Boston, Mass.

Ormand W. Scott, Past Grand Exalted Ruler, I. B. P. O. of Elks of the World, Washington, D. C.

Rev R. E. Brown, rector Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh Diocese, Pittsburgh, Pa

Rev. Dr. C. F. Jenkins, pastor of Rodman Street Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wilbur C. Douglas, grand attorney for Knights of Pythias of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Julia B. Jones, Matrons' and Maids' Organization, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Paul Jones, chairman Roosevelt-for-President Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Arthur Crockett, vice chairman Roosevelt-for-President Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. E. Hance, president Courier Publishing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. J. Max Barber, founder and editor of The Voice of The Negro, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert O. Gavin, president Colored Democratic League, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ray H. Pryor, vice president Colored Democratic League, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. D, Putnam Bradley, vice president United Democratic League of Philadelphia, Pa.

Fred M. Porter, treasurer of the United Democratic League, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. E. L. Morales, physician and surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Robert J. Langston, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Marshal Shepard, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE REPUBLICANS

Hon. Oscar DePriest, congressman, Illinois; Hon. David E. Henderson, special assistant attorney-general of the U. S.; Hon. William C. Hueston, assistant solicitor, Post-office Department; Mrs. Henry Lincoln Johnson, commissioner of conciliation; Mrs. Eugene P. Booze, Republican National Committee, Mississippi; Mr. Mamie Williams, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, Xenia, O.; Miss Nannie Burroughs, National Training School for Girls, Deano-Wood, Washington, D. C.; Bishop R. E. Jones, New Orleans, La.; Fred Roberts, assemblyman, California; Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committee, Mississippi; J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler I. B. P. O. Elks; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Illinois; Emmett Scott, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois: Hon. William E. King, Mrs. Irene M. Gaines, Rev. Dr. L. K. Williams; Ohio: Clarence Vena, George Claybourne; Indiana: C. R. Richardson, Wilbur H. Grant; Kansas: John M. Wright; Missouri: L. Amassa Knox; Tennessee: George Lee; Kentucky: Dr. E. E. Underwood; District of Columbia: John R. Hawkins; Michigan: Dr. J. L. Leach.

Hon. Henry A. Fleming, Indianapolis, Ind.

Rev. Dr. M. A. Talley, pastor of First Baptist Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

Fred Graves, Michigan City, Ind.

Dr. Ray King, physician and surgeon, Evansville, Ind.

George Wilson, treasurer Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.

Daniel Shaw, real estate and insurance, Los Angeles, Cal.

Attorney C. Eubank Tucker, Louisville, Ky.

Hon. William Warley, editor and publisher, Louisville, Ky.

P. B. Young, editor and publisher of Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Benjamin Moore, Bluefield, W. Va.

E. L. James, Institute, W. Va.

Dr. S. J. Bampfield, Omar, W. Va.

R. M. Gaiters, Charleston, W. Va.

Miss Rosalie Adams, state organizer, Logan, W. Va.

W. H. Houston, Logan, W. Va.

L. G. Smith, Huntington, W. Va.

R. D. Chapman, Beckley, W Va.

Frank Jackson, Fairmont, W. Va.

I. M. Carper, Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs Evelyn B. Wells, Beckley, W. Va.

Dave Ware, Fayetteville, W. Va.

E. L. Powell, Charleston, W. Va.

S. Bradley Briggs, Hinton, W. Va.

Rev. Dr. R. H. Bumroy, treasurer, Pittsburgh Conference of A. M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Felix H. Payne, broker, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. D. N. Miller, superintendent General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

N. C. Bruce, principal of school, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Ethel Bowles, professor of English, St. Louis, Mo.

Meredith Lee, engineer, St. Joseph, Mo.

Rev. McAllister, Hannibal, Mo.

Fred Ferguson, undertaker, Sedalia, Mo.

Harry LeLand, state oil inspector, Omaha, Neb.

Mrs. Mildred Boone, Columbia, Mo.

W. E. DeBerry, principal of school, Chicago, Ill.

Monroe Butler, city attorney's office, Los Angeles, Cal.

Attorney S. E. Carey, Denver, Col.

Mary A. Reynolds, President Illinois Women's Democratic Club, Chicago, Ill.

Attorney Dorsey Greene, chairman educational activities of Kansas, Kansas City, Kan.

Attorney J. L. McLemore, St. Louis Young Men's Democratic Club, St. Louis, Mo,

E. V. Mosee, chairman of Young Men's Democratic Club, St. Louis, Mo.

William H. Ridgeway, president Boone County Democratic Club, Columbia, Mo.

J. E. Stephens, Assemblyman from New York County, New York City.

S. B. Mackey, radio broadcaster and president of Eric Democratic Club, Erie, Pa.

Benny C. Scales, president Nashville Democratic Club, Nashville, Tenn.

Attorney Roger Mason, president Dallas Colored Democratic Club, Dallas, Tex.

Captain T. M. Dent, president Illi Democratic Club, Virginia.

Mrs. Lulu Parks Hill, president of Sedrick County W. D. C., Wichita, Kan.

Mrs. Thelma C. Taylor, teacher Kansas Vocational School, Topeka, Kan.

Attorney C. E. Kimbrough, national delegate and president Democratic Club, Charleston, W. Va.

Republicans and Democrats Name Advisory Committees For Work Among Negroes

The campaign being waged by the Republican and Democratic parties to line-up Negro voters throughout the country for their respective candidates has begun in earnest with the national campaign committees of both parties releasing this week the names of the "big guns" of their campaign among Negro voters. The list of names for both parties contains many well known national figures in the Negro race.

Republican Committee

The Republican committee, known as the "planning committee," will be in charge of the campaign strategy and will have the close counsel and cooperation of a formidable group of outstanding men and women throughout the country. The committee is composed of:

The Honorary members: Oscar DePriest, Congressman, Illinois; David E. Henderson, William C. Hueston, Mrs. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Mrs. Eugene P. Booze, Mrs. Mamie Williams, Mrs. Hallie Q. Brown, Miss Nannie Burroughs, Perry W. Howard, Fred Roberts, J. Finley Wilson, Bishop R. E. Jones, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Emmett Scott, Major Walter A. Loving.

The planning board for colored voters of the Republican Natoinal Committee consists of the following leaders: Illinois: Wm. E. King, Rev. L. K. Williams, Mrs. Irene M. Gaines.

Ohio: Clarence Vena, Toledo; George Claybourne, Cleveland; Indiana: C. R. Richardson, Richmond; Wilber H. Grant, Indianapolis.

Kansas: John M. Wright, Topeka.

Missouri: L. Amassa Knox, Kansas City.

Tennessee: George Lee, Memphis.

Kentucky: Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort.

District of Columbia: John R. Hawkins, Washington, D. C

Michigan: Dr. J. L. Leach, Flint Michigan.

Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons is assistant director of the Speakers Bureau. Robert Pelham of Washington, D. C., and I. Roland of Chicago are assistant publicity directors.

Democratic Committee

The Democratic committee to be known as the National Colored Citizens Roosevelt for President Committee has included in its personnel recognized leaders of the race throughout the country. The committee is composed of the following:

The National Colored Citizens Roosevelt For President Committee: Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, chairman; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, first vice chairman; Prof. W. M. Hubbard, second vice chairman; Bishop E. Thomas Demby, third vice- chairman; Miss Thelma V. Lucas, secretary; Wilson Lovett, treasurer; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, Dr. A. Mark Harris, Prof. H. M. Tarven, Dr. Ila A. McCown, H. G. Mudgal, Dr. F. O. Williston, Hon. Ferdinand Q. Morton, Hon. Robert L. Vann, Dr. James A. Owen, H. C. D'Antinac, Andrew Stuart, Maude F. Butler, E. W. Martin, A. T. Hollingsworth, Henry D. Randolph, Lionel A. Francis, Dr. E. N. E. Campbell.

Also Hon. Julian D. Rainey, Sam H. Reading, Judge Charles E. Toney, Joseph E. Bowman, Mrs. Mabel R. Worthy, Dr. W. J. Thompkin, Dr. C. P. Branch, Earl B. Dickerson, Dr. J. Leroy Baxter, Dr. J. Marcus Wheatland, J. J. K. Wells, James A. Ross, Major W. H. Loving, Fred R. Bailey, Dr. C. E. Folks, Judge James A. Watson, James A. Strickland, Hon John T. Lane, Ormand W. Scott Rev. R. E. Brown. Rev. Dr. C. F. Jenkins, Wilbur C. Douglas, Mrs Julia D. Jones, Paul Jones.

Also Arthur Crockett, W. E Hance, Dr. J. Max Barber, Robert O. Gavin, Hay H. Pryor, Dr. D Putnam Bradley, Fred M. Porter RDr. E. L. Morales, Dr. Robert J. Langston, Rev. Marshal Shepard Hon. Henry A. Fleming, Rev. Dr. M. A. Talley, Fred Graves, Dr. Ray King, George Wilson, Daniel Shaw, Attorney C. Eubank Tucker, Hon. William Warley, P. B. Young, Benjamin Moore, E. L. James, Dr. S. J. Bampfield, R. M. Gaitors, Miss Rasalie Adams, W. H. Houston, L. G. Smith.

Also R. D. Chapman; Frank Jackson, I. M. Carper, Mrs. Evelyn B. Wells, Dave Ware, E. L. Powell, S. Bradley Briggs, Rev. H. N. Bumroy, Felix H. Payne, Dr. D. N. Miller, N. C. Bruce, Mrs. Ethel Bowles, Meredith Lee, Rev. McAllister, Fred Ferguson, Harry Leland, Mrs. Mildred Boone, W. E. DeBerry, Monroe Butler, Attorney S. E. Carey, Mary A. Reynolds, Attorney Dorsey Greene.

Also Attorney J. L. McLemore, E. V. Mosee, Wm. H. Ridgeway, J. E. Stephens, S. B. Mackey, Benny C. Scales, Attorney Roger Mason, Capt. T. M. Dent, Mrs. Lulu Parks Hill, Mrs. Thelma C. Taylor, Attorney C. E. Kimbrough.

DALLAS, TEX.
TIMES HERALD

SEP 25 1932

NEGRO LEADERS CENSURE DEMS ON ELIGIBILITY

PRESIDENT SAYS MANY FAVOR MRS. FERGUSON; SCORES "LILY-WHITES"

DISLIKES BULLINGTON

Colored Voters' League Reaffirms Position on Rights of Negro Race

Meeting at the Pythian Temple Saturday, fifty-odd negro leaders of Texas, members of the Independent Colored Voters' league, censured the state Democratic executive committee for barring negroes from Democratic primary elections and urged all negroes to exercise their right of franchise at the November general election.

Although many delegates expressed a preference for Mrs. Miriam Ferguson for governor, the league, being non-partisan, refused to indorse candidates of any party. It merely adopted resolutions setting forth the rights of negro citizens as guaranteed by the United States constitution and urging negro voters "to organize their forces in every county to influence public opinion and obtain from the courts such decisions as will safeguard these constitutional rights."

"Mrs. Ferguson is simply the choice of many negroes because she has made no attempt to interfere with their rights," said R. D. Evans of Waco, re-elected president of the league.

Raps at Sterling.

"Orville Bullington, the Republican candidate has advocated repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, guaranteeing the negro's rights as citizen. He has denied this, I am told, but most Texas negroes believe this is his conviction. Governor Sterling's forces have tried to keep negroes out of primary elections and Mr. Sterling cites in his suit to contest the election the fact that negroes were allowed to vote illegally in several counties.

"Since both parties are lilly white we fear that many negroes may be inclined to stay away from the November election. We will do everything possible to prevent this apathy on the part of negro voters."

The league elected C. F. Richardson, Houston, vice president; L. G. McDonald, Milford, secretary; and R. L. Smith, treasurer.

The league was organized in 1922 to defend the negro's constitutional rights. In that year it supported George Petty in his race for the senate against Earl Mayfield, the candidate backed by the Ku Klux Klan. In 1924, it backed Mrs. Ferguson in her race for governor against the Republican candidate, Dr. George Butte, who also had the support of many Klansmen.

At the Saturday meeting, the league adopted a declaration of its principles drafted by a committee composed by C. F. Richardson, chairman; R. L. Smith, Waco banker and last negro member of the Texas legislature; and J. M. Burr, Galveston-Houston publisher. The declaration follows:

"As citizens of this commonwealth and the United States, we stand ready at all times to perform those duties that might devolve upon us. Speaking for the Independent Colored Voters' league of Texas, representing 750,000 citizens of Texas, we feel that we have been deprived of those rights which belong to us under the state and national constitutions, as it affects our rights to participate in the selection and election of all public officials.

"The question as to our eligibility to exercise this right has been definitely and repeatedly decided by the highest legal tribunal of the country. As law-abiding and patriotic citizens we feel that the constant disbarring of citizens, because of color, creed or class, is fundamentally at variance with American ideals and institutions.

Ballot Privilege Urged.

"We declare our faith in the ultimate triumph of law and right; but while public opinion is slow in crystallizing, we deem it necessary and imperative that all good citizens, and especially those of African descent, should continue to keep ever foremost this fundamental right—the free and untrammeled exercise of the ballot.

"To this end we urge the negro voters of Texas to organize their forces in every county, keeping in mind as their sole objective the influencing of public opinion and obtaining from the courts such decisions as will safeguard and protect these inalienable and constitutional rights.

"We deeply appreciate the efforts of those who have aided us on our way toward this objective. Our interest transcends racial bounds, but includes both state and nation; and to this end we recommend that all qualified negro voters of Texas go to the polls Tuesday, Nov. 8, and cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice.

"Finally, we reaffirm the principles enunciated when the league was launched originally in 1922 as a non-partisan organization, and we call upon all loyal and patriotic citizens to rally to its cause and support its program."

Political - 1932

General.

Party Affiliation.

THE CAMPAIGN AND THE PARTIES

As the campaign for the election of President of the United States progresses, the problem of the voters looms bigger. All groups in the United States are beset with vexing problems and are exhibiting marked hesitancy in declaring their choice for President.

The Negro group is in the same quandary, and apart from the national problems, racial problems have been injected, not by Negroes, but in the first instance by the administration itself during the past three years. Negroes were not consulted by the administration in carrying out its policies against them, during the past three years. That is, we are not aware that any Negro was consulted, and we are giving the benefit to those leaders who recently went to the White House to pledge allegiance. Had the White House taken, for example, their most venial Negro office holder, into consultation, it would have been advised of the Negro's attitude. Warnings of the attitude of Negroes towards the President's actions, however, were not missing. Negro newspapers throughout the country expressed the people's displeasure, with no success. We do not know if Mr. Hoover was advised by sycophantic Negroes not to take in consideration the views of Negro journals. This, although incredible, has actually happened in a local situation. When the Chronicle objected violently to the pernicious scheme of a solon, a Negro henchman told the politician not to pay heed to Negro newspapers. The politician, however, thought otherwise, and retracted.

We are not saying that a similar incident happened in the national situation but it may have been likely that our worse enemy was one of our favored leaders in Washington, who attempted to curry favor with the administration.

Then again, there was the continued uphill fight of the N. A. A. C. P. to offset the attempts of the administration militancy against Negroes. Certainly the close friends of the administration could have consulted their Negro advisors, whom they sought when the campaign began.

In addition to the racial feeling, there is also the question of national well-being which the thinking voter cannot sidetrack. If we are to judge from the merited praise of his classmates, Mr. Roosevelt's ability should be taken into consideration. Mr. Hoover has frankly admitted that the depression is no respecter of administrations, Republican or Democratic, and this statement has given comfort to Negro Democrats, who claim that a Democratic administration could not be any worse to Negroes than a Republican administration, in economic or racial policies.

There is no secret that the Republican administration has courted the South by heaping contumely on the Negro, and to many it would be poetic justice if the Negro retaliated by courting the Democratic party of the South, to the discomfiture of Mr. Hoover.

THE RACE AWAKE POLITICALLY

The national political campaign is progressing significantly for Colored Americans. For one thing there is a thoroughgoing division of the Colored. Some are for the Republican candidates, some for the Democratic, some for the Socialist, some for the Communist. This is evidence that Colored voters are thinking, and feel they are free, that they have the courage to rebuke the Republican Party in power for sins of omission and of commission, which are freely admitted, and also to expouse different political principles, and to use any party they please to show dissatisfaction with the powers that be and that have been for some years.

Under such circumstances all parties will feel like bidding for the Colored vote as one that it is not useless to favor because it is hoplessly tied to the one Republican party. Mayhap the Republican party is capable of learning a lesson in loyalty to the race by demonstration of the fact that these voters, as do all other social elements, believe in the doctrine of political accountability and believe that along with protest against slights and injuries between elections goes protest at the polls when mistreatments are not corrected.

As a matter of fact it is up to Pres. Hoover right now to announce a change from his policies of federal segregation, including Gold Star Mothers, Southern Lily-whiteism, no appointments in South, segregated jobs in the north, appointments of white enemies of the race in the South. He found the resentful and announced a change in his Farm Board policies.

Above all Pres. Hoover would do well to stop the increase of federal segregation in the new line of auto parking. Such a thing in the midst of a campaign for re-election is intolerable.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR
OCT 17 1932

FORESEES NEGRO POLITICAL REVOLT

Speaker Tells Association Race Has Little Hope in Either Party.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 16.—(AP)—Prediction of "the greatest political revolt among Negroes that has ever been known in a national election" was made by Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, before the association's state conference here today.

Assailing the Hoover administration's "indifference and hostility to Negroes in America," Mr. White also declared that "the intelligent Negro voter has but little hope in the Democratic party."

Balance of Power Pointed.

"The Negro, as a minority group," Mr. White said, "feels that his only hope under the present form of government is in the prevention of a monopoly upon elections by any one party—Republican, Democratic or any other. Where the margin is close, the Negro, as a minority group, can use his ballot most effectively, and this the Negro is rapidly learning."

CANDEM, N. J.
POST
OCT 11 1932

WOODRUFF'S CLAIM OF 'INDEPENDENCE' HIT BY DEMOCRATS

Bond Asks What Republican Leaders Have to Say About It

ORLANDO WHACKS BAIRD

An attack on Albert S. Woodruff, Republican candidate for state senate, for his claim of "independence" was made last night by Oliver Bond at a mass meeting of colored voters at 517 South Fifth street.

"Mr. Woodruff on Friday night, speaking in the Sixth Ward, said: 'My past record of independence in politics should answer for me.' This is a broad statement and unquestionably was made for political effect," Bond said.

"However, it can mean only one of two things. One is that if elected he would put chaos in the Senate, trying to raise himself on a pedestal, and would be ineffective in opposing the state G. O. P. machine.

"His vote, if properly cast, would be with the Democratic party, and if we are going to have a Democratic feeling in the State Senate, let's have it in heart and soul, too.

'How Do Leaders Explain It?'

"On the other hand, as a new member of the Baird machine his public statement was of interest to Republican leaders who must interpret this statement and be able to explain to the voters, who unquestionably have a right to know what Mr. Woodruff meant.

"To me, he appears on the Baird ticket and, if elected is pledged to Baird, but in a plea for votes he shouts 'independence.' "

Former Prosecutor Samuel P. Orlando declared:

"The colored voter long has been the victim of Republican promises from the White House. This has occurred in Camden as well as in Washington. I believe the colored voter is fully aware of what has happened in the past and will take cognizance of these facts before he casts his ballot on Nov. 8.

Recalls Baird Vote for Parker

"The thousands of colored votes which have in the past gone to the Republican party in Camden county have never been accorded consideration after the polls were closed. Fine, intelligent leadership exists among our colored people and it must be recognized. I believe the colored vote will be cast for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the straighnt Democratic ticket, not only because they are Democrats, but because the colored man sees in this victory his only hope of obtaining ample consideration.

"The White House promises to the colored men have been far offset by the appointment of Judge Parker to the bench by President Hoover.

"This appointment was favored and voted for by U. S. Senator David Baird, Jr. Parker, in statements long on record, has declared himself against the Negro race, and in fact believes they should not vote.

"Therefore, the thinking colored man sees the light of day coming over the hills in the form of a new deal, headed by Franklin D. Roosevelt."

JIM CROWISM OR LILYWHITEISM

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Many Negro voters are bolting the Republican party and are supporting the Democratic nominees in the national election. They contend that the present administration adheres to Lilywhiteism and is not as friendly to the Negro as is customary with the Republican party. They say Mr. Hoover has removed more Negro men and women from office than any other president. For these reasons they will support the Democratic ticket.

If these things be true, the question that confronts the sane-minded Negro voter is this: Must I vote for Jim Crowism or Lilywhiteism? No explanation of these two terms is necessary for the Southern Negro. Northern Negroes who are unfamiliar with the attitude of the Democrats toward the Negro in the South do need an explanation.

The Democratic party of the South refuses to recognize the citizenship of the Negro by denying him the privilege of voting in Democratic "white" primaries, which are equivalent to elections. This alone should restrain the Negro from casting his vote in the national election for this party. In these same Southern Democratic states, the Negro is not allowed to serve on juries, nor hold public office—those rights that are guaranteed an American citizen by the constitution.

I learn with dismay that some of the leading men of our race have organized and are organizing clubs for the support of the Democratic ticket. I am still further dismayed to learn that even here in Georgia, men for whom I have the highest respect are the supporters and leaders of this movement in our local state. Have they considered well?

Do they realize that with the election of a Democratic president every federal job held by a Negro in Georgia and in the entire South is threatened? Let them reconsider.

Macon. WILLIAM P. RANDALL.

ROOSEVELT 'THE RISING SUN IN EAST' SAYS S. W. GREEN, HOOVER 'THE FALLING STAR IN WEST'

Editorial Note:

Mr. Carl Murphy, editor of the Afro-American, Baltimore, in a letter to Supreme Chancellor S. W. Green of the Knights of Pythias, which letter was dated on the 7th of October, seeks to know why Mr. Green was not invited to President Hoover's White House "Photo Party." The letter of Mr. Murphy offers another opportunity for Supreme Chancellor to again express himself on President Herbert Hoover and the Republican party.

Mr. Green, in a lengthy and very comprehensive letter of July 2, 1932, to the chairman of the state central committee of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, gave his reasons why he would not support President Hoover for relection.

In his letter to Mr. Murphy he excoriates the "Planning Board" and makes fun at the committee that went far out of its way to get some word from Mr. Hoover upon which it may stand before the public with some tint of decency.

This letter is one that might be read with profit regardless to what political pursuasion one may be following at this time. Mr. Green is a man of even temperament, of ripe experience, exercises his own judgment, and lives in a field of manly independence. Here is his letter:

New Orleans, La., October 11, 1932.
Mr. Carl Murphy,
President Afro-American,
Baltimore, Maryland.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of the seventh instant, in which I find the following query:

"Please advise why you were not invited to President Hoover's White House Photo Party and why you did not take part in any recent G. O. P. festivities in Washington."

I was not invited to "President Hoover's Photo Party," and have not taken part in any "recent G. O. P. festivities in Washington," because my position with respect to the reelection of President Hoover was set forth in my letter to the chairman of the Republican State Central committee of Louisiana, under date of July 2, 1932, in which I gave ten reasons why I would not vote for the reelection of President Hoover, in November next.

The public press informed us that a "Planning Board" has been appointed to round up Colored voters in support of the reelection of President Hoover, by the National Republican committee. It seems to me that the "Planning Board" should have been organized and been in operation at the beginning of President Hoover's administration instead of at the tail end of his administration.

The "Planning Board" is said to have called upon President Hoover, at the White House, on October 1, 1932, and was composed of leaders of the Colored Race from twenty states.

The presumption is that only leaders from "Voting States" were invited to the White House Party.

The Republican Campaign committee should have remembered that the Southern States, in which the larger number of Republican Colored prospective voters reside, are not among the "Voting States," because of the failure of the Republican Party to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which would have preserved to the party its most faithful and loyal allies during a presidential campaign.

We are told by the public press that the president assured the leaders of our "Planning Board" in part as follows%

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty towards the American Negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust. The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours."

If the memory of the leaders of our "Planning Board" had not been so short they would have inquired of the president why he could not find one among such leaders to send as representative of the United States government to the Court of Abyssinia, and why he could not find one of the leaders of his "Planning Board" to send as a representative to the Colored government of Haiti.

Of course he selected the Honorable C. E. Mitchell of West Virginia, as minister to Liberia, because no white man was willing to risk his life and health in the deadly climate of Africa.

The leaders of the "Planning Board" should have, also, inquired of the president why he singled out from among the soldiers the members of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth infantry to take away their guns and swords as soldiers, and give them picks and shovels as laborers.

The "Planning Board" may have pledged their support for the reelection of Mr. Hoover, but they certainly did not represent the rank and file of the Colored voters in the "Voting States," because they remember that Mr. Hoover has ignored every plea and disregarded every petition sent him for appointment of one of their group to Federal office and to membership on his numerous boards and commissions, during his three and one-half years in the White House.

The Colored voters can be no worse off under Mr. Roosevelt than they are under Mr. Hoover.

We have nothing under Mr. Hoover, we can have no less under Mr. Roosevelt.

Four years ago we were told by our orators that if we would elect Mr. Hoover he would lead us into the paths of perpetual peace and plenty. Instead he has lead us into a morass of debts and doubts.

Four years ago they told us if we would elect Mr. Hoover we would have a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage, now we find we have no pot and the garage has been sold for taxes.

It seems to me that if our leaders desire to have pledges for our future welfare they should have gone to Roosevelt the Rising Son in the East, instead of to Hoover(the Faling Star in the West.

Yours very truly,
S. W. GREEN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS
OCT 9 1932

Negro Citizens League Will Meet

The first fall meeting of the Charlotte Negro Citizens league will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Grace church, on South Brevard street, with Henry Houston, president of the organization, presiding.

The chief address will be made by Rev. B. E. Swain, of Boston.

It is expected that plans will be made for the fall and winter activities of the league.

PONTIAC, MICH.
PRESS
OCT 14 1932

ENDS LEAGUE

To the Editor of The Daily Press:

This is to certify that I, Benjamin H. Lacey, do hereby declare the Oakland County Negro Civic League to be null and void from this date forward upon the grounds that several of the Negro civic and political leagues have infringed upon the reputation of the Oakland County Negro Civic League; collecting money through the president's name for various candidates in the past election, double crossing and other things detrimental to our group and the general public. Therefore, I do hereby withdraw my coordination and respect from every civic, political and social organization of the city except the Bethune Women's club.

BENJAMIN H. LACEY
President.

495 Bloomfield Ave.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NEWS
OCT 7 1932

Negro Citizens League Meets Sunday Afternoon

A mass meeting will be held by the Negro Citizens' league, of which Henry Houston, editor of the Charlotte Post, is president, Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock at Grace church, on South Brevard street. Rev. G. W. Swain, of Boston, Mass., will be the principal speaker.

It is expected that plans will be made for the fall and winter activities of the league.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RECORD
SEP 29 1932

Get-Together Colored Voters

A Get-Together meeting of the Colored Voters will be held Friday evening at Eureka Hall, 118 Spring street, under the auspices of the Morris County Civic and Improvement League, of which William Watson is the acting president.

Party Affiliation.

The Republican, Socialist and Communist parties, in National convention assembled, have inserted planks in their respective platforms in advocacy of equal opportunity and rights for the Negro. Some declarations are more outspoken and more intriguing than others. All were primarily written to win the Negro vote. It has been 64 years since the 14th Amendment went into force. Two years later the 15th Amendment became operative. More than three score years have passed since the adoption of the two war amendments calculated to give the Negro his full political and civic rights and an equal chance to earn his bread and butter in the economic field of endeavor. Nevertheless, the 1932 platforms of the Republican, Socialist and Communist parties make frank admission that Constitutional privileges to which the Negro is justly entitled are denied him. It will take more than sugared words to bring about a more desirable situation. In twelve years the Federal Government has expended a Niagara of energy and many millions of dollars in its efforts to enforce the 18th Amendment, which seeks to deprive Americans of their personal liberty. If a fraction of this effort and money had been spent to enforce the 14th and 15th Amendments, which seek to guarantee loyal Americans their human and political liberty, it would not be incumbent upon our political parties to include a meaningless Negro plank, regarded as nothing more than an irritating splinter—a verbal gesture—by thinking Negroes.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

JUN 25 1932

SOUTH HOLDS POWER OF VETO

THERE is a solid Democratic South and a solid Republican South.

The Republican solid South functions in June and the Democratic South functions in both June and November, which is to say that the Democrats of the South are the ones who win all the elections whereas the Republicans of the South get the post-offices and other federal jobs and show up every four years at the Republican convention with 250 or 300 delegate votes which invariably give the Republican administration full control.

The southern delegates, black and white, vote solidly because their branch of the party subsists on patronage and they know what will happen to them if they disobey the men behind the pie counter.

* * *

THE South, in both parties, appears to hold something of a potential veto power over the North, says Rodney Dutcher, NEA and Beacon Washington correspondent. The Democrats can always be sure of getting all the South's electoral votes unless they nominate Al Smith and the Republicans can always be sure of not getting any southern electoral votes unless the Democrats nominate Al Smith.

The southern Democrats can usually block a candidate for the Democratic nomination if they try hard enough, thanks to the two-thirds rule, and the southern Republicans can be used by the administration to block things that are demanded by a majority of delegates from the northern states where the party either always wins or always has a good chance.

* * *

IT is now contended that if it had not been for the southern federal machine's virtual unanimity in voting for the administration resubmission plank, the plank demanding repeal would have been passed by the Republican national convention. A change of 105 votes would have carried the minority amendment.

Thirteen southern states voted 238 for resubmission and Mississippi politicians declared later they had voted for repeal by mistake. Thirty-five states and the territories cast a majority for repeal, even tho the administration influence was predominant in many of their delegations.

It should not be forgotten that the South is dry, but if its delegates had been told to vote wet they would have done so.

Both parties have heavy convention representation from states where they are non-effective—Republicans in the South and Democrats in northern and western states which haven't voted Democratic for decades.

HOOVER OR ROOSEVELT

Reporter Birmingham Ala. 7/9/32

The American people are great hero worshipers. In the days when they swore by the name of Roosevelt, that was genuine fervor for a man of courage, convictions and action. If that word shows signs of having lost none of its charm because it is coupled with another individual, though he be not soldier nor rough rider, there is another story to tell of this country's economic and political fortunes. The word Roosevelt has meant action to the American people—not Republican action, nor Democratic action, but just action. It has meant courage, convictions, decisions—wilful prosecution of the highest and noblest individual impulses—in a word, cash action, cash thought, cash character. There is magic in this word and we wonder if he who bears it now with some chance to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious kinsman can make that magic "stick." If he can make the impression instanter, he is America's potential hero, and, if unmistakable evidences of his genuine Irish breed outcrop before November, he will be chosen for a man-sized job for which a Roosevelt is much needed and prayed for. Franklin D. Roosevelt's political affiliations are not a matter of importance now, if he is a real Roosevelt. Nor shall we stop to argue about the muscles of his legs if he has a two-fisted mind.

America is hungry now and we haven't got time to growl about anything but bread. Somebody knows what the trouble is. We are not starving in the midst of plenty, and, at the same time, afflicted with folly dense enough to be cut with a knife—too dumb to know what and where the hurt is. Maybe, one man cannot do it—but he can put the finger of authority so directly on it that others will fear to leave it undone. That's what Teddy Roosevelt did. That's what one part of the country worshipped him for and it's what the other part of the country finally tied him for. America has a case of poulticing an evil that has got to be lanced and the Roosevelt method was to put his finger on the spot and hold it there until the public mind agreed to the operation; then, he stuck it; stuck it deep, let the pus fly and the patient howl until his mind changed.

That is Rooseveltian. We can remember how Herbert Hoover made a good job of feeding the world in the exigencies of the World War. But we can remember also that a man with a mind all his own, a man of action as his chief, out-thought the rest of the world and planned the end of that war and its consequences before it was well begun. He rose to a world situation with cash character decisively chanced on the issue.

It was the dynamic decisiveness of Woodrow Wilson that turned America into a well-officered and well-equipped war camp in three months, and, later, followed up his victory with the same type of courage, decision and forceful action to the summit of a glory such as America had not yet seen. He won. That was Wilsonian, a two-fisted mentality, a right for sound thinking and a deadly left for punch decision that executes.

We can remember how reluctantly we gave up Calvin Coolidge, whose silent decisiveness protected him from the blinding flare of everybody's opinion about his policies before they were enunciated and how, in his later executive days, we felt prosperity slipping and how we hailed Herbert Hoover as the man of the hour on account of the fine job he did under the direction of Wilson and Coolidge. But the exigencies of the depression have called for cash thought and cash action of a kind unwonted in an engineer. As the Democratic Convention closes and the name of Roosevelt heads the ticket the American sense of pride in the name is waiting for a chance to respond to the thrill of a vigorous personality with instantly available cash resources.

Contrary to expectations, the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt by the Democratic Party left no considerable rift in the ranks.

It is now the voice of the people that will decide whether we shall have more Hoover or Roosevelt. The issue now is food and drink, not simple bread and clear water, but the bread of economic life and the living water of personal privilege that is not poisoned with special f(l)avors and fears of arrested stomachs. In short, the issues are national economy and social sanity.

The course of events in the past four years has left America nothing better to wish for than the kind of Roosevelt that it knows and honors most—the two-fisted kind. Maybe, in the next few days, there shall be signs of a returning match between Roosevelt and special interests. Certainly such a bout will get the enthusiastic support of hungry fight fans.

LEFT AT THE BARRIER!

By Holloway

REPUBLICANS VS. DEMOCRATS

Tribune — Washington D.C.

In this presidential election year of 1932, the Negro finds himself "between the Devil and the deep blue sea."

Considering the platforms we find little if any difference in their planks to inspire the Negro. The Ku Klux Klan spirit which crept into the Republican party, giving it its lily white tinge is more detrimental to the Negro than the open opposition of the Southern Democrats. The seventy words in the Republican platform referring to the Negro are not worth the paper they are printed on. With President Hoover that plank is unknown. 7/8/32

The wet plank of the Democratic platform will mean more to the Negro than anything in the Republican platform. With the repeal of the 18th Amendment and a proper beer and liquor law, placing the manufacture and sale of beer and whiskey under Federal control, will mean more employment, a larger demand for agricultural products, more revenue for the government by which these nuisance taxes can be repealed and will be a big factor in restoring normalcy in industry and economics.

Therefore, the Negro will be greatly benefited by the return of prosperity and the repeal of the 18th Amendment. Hence the Democratic platform offers a larger hope to the Negro.

As to the candidates and their ability and willingness to perform seems to be some difference of opinion. Never has there been a Republican President who so completelly ignored the Negro as President Hoover has. If his future is to be judged by his past there is absolutely no hope for any recognition whatever. Herbert Hoover is hopeless.

Governor Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate has little to his credit to attract the Negro vote. While running the Navy for Josephus Daniels in the Wilson administration, he wrote and forced the infamous Constitution for Haiti upon the Haitians and placed the Marines in charge of Haiti where the Republicans have kept the Navy in charge of this Negro republic even to this day.

As Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt has given the Negro little attention, not much more than Herbert Hoover has as President. Therefore, as to candidates, the Negro is really "between the Devil and the deep blue sea."

We know that President Hoover is a tool of Wall Street and has no regard for the Negro or the poor man in particular. He often prates about "equal opportunity" of American citizens but forgets his part to play in bringing about and adjusting conditions conducive to assure "equal opportunities."

Take the Register of the Treasury. A Negro held that position under several Republican Presidents and when Woodrow Wilson became President he carried out the precedent by naming A. E. Patterson, a Negro of Chicago, for the place. Mr. Patterson saw fit to decline and there has not been a Negro named by a single Republican President for Register of the Treasury since. Have they lacked the courage? Why has President Hoover not demonstrated his oft repeated "equal opportunity" statement by naming a Negro for Register of the Treasury?

Why has President Hoover permitted the dismounting and destruction of the four Negro regiments in the Army, two of Cavalry and two of Infantry? Is that "equal opportunity?"

Is it "equal opportunity" to segregate Negro Gold Star Mothers and send them to France on inferior ships to those of white mothers. Hoover permitted such crass humilation. The sins of Omission with President Hoover are greater than his sins of Commission. With the prospect of Hoover as President for another term the Negro's hopes sink into oblivion.

Political-1932

General

Party Affiliation.

November's Paramount Issue

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City Okla

We agree with Calvin Coolidge that President Hoover and the Republican administration are not responsible for the current depression. In all we have had to say regarding present conditions, there has not been one line in this publication which indicated that we believed that Hoover is responsible for the condition which has thrown millions out of employment.

During the current week we scanned the pages of a labor magazine, in which we saw a picture coming from Japan. Countless hundreds of little Japanese were shown in that picture. They were in a bread line, and were engaged in a radical labor demonstration about work.

The same condition which obtains in the United States and Japan, has its grip hold on every capitalistic country. Russia alone among the civilized nations, and where a new social order is being devised, offers a slightly different outlook, but one which President Hoover is not authorized under our constitutional forms, to set up as a working arrangement for our government. It is easy to see that if Mr. Hoover and the Republican party are responsible for our national economic depression, we might with consistency also charge the Republican party with the present day economic plight of the world.

The Black Dispatch has, however, something else in mind, as we approach the November election, than the question as to who is responsible for the depression. We would rather that issue would work itself out while we as Negroes study a far more important question.

Whether you are Republican or Democratic in your party affiliation, there is almost universal agreement among all Negroes that the Negro vote today is sterile. The Democratic party fights for the white primary and disfranchisement, while the Republican party supports a lily white policy and pursues a path of paternalistic boredom.

How to make the Negro vote alive, effective and forceful with Hoover or Roosevelt is the great big issue which confronts the black man. It is now a question of what the Negro is going to do about it. The future attitude of political parties towards the Negro vote will be contingent upon the decision we make.

Your ballot does not mean anything to you save and except that it can effect results. That is to say: you as a citizen know what you want. You have a conception of the type of government you desire. If you cannot devise a scheme by which through organizing with other voters to put into effect the program you have in mind, your ballot it worthless, and the time you spent going to the polls could have been used far more beneficially in other pursuits.

The ballot should be used to purchase citizenship rights just as cold-bloodedly as the man who goes out to buy a sack of flour or a black land farm. When the dollar is spent for the farm you want 100 per cent return on your investment. When the ballot is spent in the suffrage market, you should demand the same certain definite values which you require in all other exploitations of effort.

Dr. Jerome Dowd, professor of sociology, University of Oklahoma, in a letter to the writer this week, finds the meat in the Negro's political cocoanut when he says:

> "As long as we know how the Negro is going to think and act, he does not interest either Republican or Democrat, but when we don't know how he is going to think or act, we sit up and take notice."

This writer has been one who has laid down in the Republican column for years and allowed the Republican party to know exactly how we were going to think and act. They could dispose of us with a gesture, because it was a foregone conclusion as to what we would do. At least seventy-five per cent of the Negro vote occupies identically the same position at election time. A black face means a Republican ballot.

If the Democratic party desires to win elections, why should it not attack an immovable Republican bloc? Why should the Democratic party feel kindly towards the Negro vote and facilitate methods and plans by which that vote could rise up and crucify the Democratic party? Your logic along this line is indefensible and puerile. Self preservation is the first law of nature.

If, on the other hand, the Democratic party could be convinced that the Negro vote is an independent unit of the electorate; that pledges and promises kept would win the Negro vote just as readily as if made by the Republican party, the attitude of the Democratic party would change overnight. You write this down: the Democratic party would welcome the Negro vote if it thought that it could get that vote in heavy and conclusive majorities. The only reason why the Democratic party persists in its present day attitude is because the average Democrat has felt (and rightly so) that when Mr. Average Negro gets into the election booth, he is going to stamp under the eagle, regardless of any Democratic pledge or promise.

No one can correct this situation but the Negro himself. Under our form of government the state is clothed with the power to regulate suffrage. Sensible Negroes should recognize that state government immediately nullifies every federal mandate we have secure along this line. The Black Dispatch has come to the definite conclusion that the Negro should become more interested in tying to state government rather than losing so much useless effort courting his national citizenship. A sane practical tie-up with the majority party in the southern states, and a complete apostacy of our traditional Republicanism is the salvation of the black man.

This writer was one of those who has howled from a thousand platforms that we would change and vote the Democratic ticket the day that the Democratic party would change and voluntarily started to giving us a square deal. But we have reached the conclusion that the fellow who is looking for such a strange phenomenom is looking for something which has no historical parallel. Altruism is a beautiful theory and idealism but the practical method by which you interest the other fellow in you is to become obviously useful and necessary to him. Southern Democrats are no exception to this rule.

Ex-Congressman John R. Lynch of Mississippi, falls

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No man can set another man free. Somehow some way the man enslaved must free himself. In this election the Negro should start out with a determination to make some radical changes in his fight for political freedom. It is not up to any political party now extant to correct the situation. The job who have in mind belongs to the Negro.

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> "If the Democratic party should cease to be a race proscriptive party, this would be the colored American's political emancipation."

In that statement this old hoary-haired Reconstruction statesman shows that he still clings to the old idea most of us have had. We fail to observe that wherever the Negro has followed the rules laid down above, the Democratic party has met the Negro half way.

There is no way fixed by which you could get a Democrat in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, to attempt to prevent Negroes from voting. The reason is obvious. Negroes in large and effective numbers have turned the election on many occasions and were the deciding factors in placing Democrats in office.

The practical results obtaining from this are that the Republicans and the Democrats both fight for the black vote. The benefits which accrue from this happy situation are reflected in the Negro schools, in the right to work, in the holding of public offices by Negroes. Think of this, and keep in mind that ninety-nine out of every one hun-

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MOSCOW, IDAHO
DAILY STAR-MIRROR

OCT 1 - 1932

An Appeal to The Intelligentsia

This week every professor and instructor in the university received one of the most audacious pieces of political literature ever printed. From Communist headquarters, it urged educators and other "intellectuals" to support William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, and James W Ford, American Negro candidate for vice president, in the coming election.

Enclosed was a statement attacking the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist parties, signed by Sherwood Anderson, Lincoln Steffens, Theodore Dreiser, and other tools of the Communist organization in this country.

If there is anything in the world that could wean intelligent people away from a political cause, and warn them of the inherent tyranny and terrorism in Communism, it is this letter.

"The two major parties," the letter said, "we all agree are hopeless." That is an unwarranted assumption and too dogmatic to be accepted by the intelligent.

"The Socialist party, with its present leadership of nice people, does not symbolize change, or a leadership feared by the intrenched classes." Socialist educators, who receive the letter and follow out its sales logic, must be grossly insulted by this statement or confess they're not nice people!

"We may not all agree with the ideas of Communism, but the Communist party is the only party today feared by the ruling class, and the only party we can vote for that will effectively register our protest against the present economic and political regime." That is a cleverly worded statement, but dogmatic and appealing for votes on the meanest possible political thesis.

In the first place, what ruling class? There is no ruling class—it's just a myth created by the Communists to stir up class hatred and prejudice.

And intelligent people certainly cannot stomach the plea of those last few words. The sales talk these Communists are trying to get across is simply this: "Even if you don't believe in our principals, come and vote for us anyway because you don't like the depression, the Republican party, Franklin D. Roosevelt, your wealthy neighbor, or the gasoline tax." Appealing for protset votes is the cheapest kind of political pandering. The Communist leaders hope to gather in a few, not because it will mean solid strength to their rescue, but because they can report to headquarters in Soviet Russia that a wave of Communism is sweeping the United States.

"Fighting militantly against the powers in control," as the inspired missive puts it, certainly will not appeal to educators in this city, and we can almost guarantee that the postage and printing bill for this territory was wasted. Professors may be intellectual, but they are "folks" just like anyone else—they own homes, [illegible] families, enjoy ordinary pleasures, and make useful contributions to society. That they should fall for blatant hokum or the Communist lure of political adventuring in dangerous ground is inconceivable.

POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS

Recorder
10-15-32

The biggest political guns procurable in the United States of America are now booming on all party fronts. In response to advanced notice, the month of October opened with intensified effort all along the line. Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Communists, and adherents of the newly created Liberty party, all are seeking the same goal, control of the destinies of the United States for the next four years. Various arguments in favor of this or that party are being advanced. It is being done with a view of convincing America's voting public as to the merits of this candidate as against the undesirability of other aspirants.

Most of the numerous candidates now before the people are capable citizens. Many of them are big enough and broad enough for the places to which they aspire. The people are,—and fortunately so—now weighing them in the balance for the big reckoning day next month. It means that the American electorate is making up its mind to speak at the polls decisively and constructively, put the best procurable timber in the harness, and carry on the work of rebuilding the country's crumbling industrial, economic and social machinery. The greatest surpirse in their lives is in store for administrative misfits all over the land. The present period calls for high ability, real ability; the people know that and they are going to give the matter their full attention when they speak at the ballot box next month. The presidential candidates are creating much serious thought; that is as it should be. If we are to avoid the unpardonable error of disgracing the white house with a wild or trained jack ass incumbent citizens must see to it that no such disastrous calamity is allowed to undermine the very existence of the nation and its principles of democracy. And so it is quite fitting that the people give that phase of the campaign the deepest thought possible.

But lest we forget; our people should bear in mind that in spite of the necessity of electing a competent governor or senator, the equally important fact remains that the state legislature's duty is to make the laws under which citizens of Indiana must live. We must not fail to elect to that body men upon whom we can depend for efficient representation. And before ballots are cast it is highly important that citizens acquaint themselves with the stand of state legislature candidates on such major issues involving taxation, the raising af funds to carry on educational institutions, maintenance of the fire and police departments and various other servants of the commonwealth. The only way to find out their positions in the latter connections is to address questions to the candidates for the Indiana legislature to that effect. See to it that the state legislature is supplied with high caliber encumbents; men of unquestioned integrity; honest intentions. Vote right.

Colored Voter Leader
Sat. Oct 15 1932

The Negro who gazes upon the political scene from the side lines during presidential election years must experience a number of conflicting emotions—as it were paradoxes. He surely must feel amused, if he have a sense of humor. He cannot help being nauseated, if his sense of decency and candor has not been warped and distorted. He might well feel happy because so many of his group declare that they are going to break away from the hoary tradition of Republicanism and join forces with the Democrats, Socialists or Communists. Grave concern could enshroud him because of the working at cross purposes on the part of several of our recognized national leaders.

Doctor Herbert Clark Hoover, President of the United States of America must have made a special study of Negro psychology, or had the advice of a specialist in Negro psychology; for after braving all the importunities and beseechings on the part of Negro groups, and what have you, to have his handsome physiognomy photographed with them for well nigh four years he has finally succumbed to the idea at what is more than likely to prove a strategic moment. The Republican board of strategy saw to it that several Negro politicians were invited to the Capital where the president crooned sweet nothings to them in his most dulcet tones and honored himhelf by permitting Scurlock, Negro photographer of Washington to make a picture of him and the group. It's dollars to doughnuts that no other colored photographer has ever caught the presidential visage while he was aware of it. If Hoover's trick works—and it will—it will simply prove that the Negro's political mentality is at imbecilic levels.

The **Roosevelt** cohorts are but little better off. They may be given some credit for seeking a change of administration but that is cancelled by their failing to take cognizance of the fact that as **they are** concerned that only difference between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party is the label. As yet there are but few Negroes who have sense enough and are brave enough to ally themselves with what are termed radical parties. As education increases and a better knowledge of political economy is acquired these conditions will gradually be changed, but until then—it's sad!

Political - 1932

General

Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK WORLD
Telegram
SEP 14 1932

It Seems to Me

by

HEYWOOD BROUN

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UNLESS all indications fail, Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the next President.

Maine may not be the most precise of barometers, but the swing is too sensational to be anything but significant.

With Roosevelt practically assured of success I hope that the old "Don't throw away your vote" slogan will lose its force. Mr. Hoover can't profit by your ballot, and Governor Roosevelt doesn't need it. So this is an excellent year in which to let your conscience be your guide.

To my mind the really significant phase of the election will be the contest between Norman Thomas and William Z. Foster. Neither the Communist nor the Socialist candidate has a chance to carry a single State. I think that Mr. Thomas will probably poll a new high for his party, but a million votes will be sufficient to do that. Two million votes is a possible figure, but it would be surprising. The Communist total is almost certain to be much less.

But these two minority parties will be the major political factors within a decade or sooner. This seems to me inevitable, since it has become the pattern of all the other nations of the world.

The Sheep and the Goats.

THE Communist party, of course, will split as it gathers strength into its radical and fascist elements. Just now it has seized the opportunity to play both sides of the street and on Wednesdays preaches the soldiers' bonus and on Thursdays the foundation of a classless society. It is a little like offering a ticket of Stalin and Hitler. After all, it is hardly possible to do away with the economic caste system by setting up a new autocracy of veterans as a cornerstone in the proposed edifice.

I am a little surprised to find certain bright young men among the literati announcing their intention to support Foster and Ford as a "protest." In the list I find such useful citizens as Sherwood Anderson and Sydney Howard. Of course, the explanation lies in the fact that these bright young men are rather more impulsive than observant. I think they might be a little embarrassed to explain just what it is against which they wish to protest.

If they desire to indicate their opposition to the rule of Mr. Hoover the Communist ticket is hardly the logical repository for their ballots. Mr. Foster and Mr. Ford are not running against President Hoover. Not one-tenth of one per cent of any of the Communist campaign is concerned with either the Republican or the Democratic party. These gentlemen are bending all the energies into an attack on Norman Thomas.

The Anti-Socialistic Party.

ANYBODY who wishes to rebuke and check the growth of Socialism in America will do well to vote Communist, since this is the party dedicated to the extermination of the movement.

I had assumed that both Mr. Howard and Mr. Anderson were men devoted to the fight against war. Surely they are not so sufficiently ill informed as to believe that the Communists stand for peace. The pacifists are among the favorite targets of Foster and Ford.

The Communists are candid and articulate in their contempt for those who would do away with armed conflict. The slogan to which they commit themselves is merely "Against imperialistic war," which means that they have taken over the Wilsonian formula and would like to have one more far-reaching and bloody shambles in order to press the war which is to end war. And this is really to be the final round. That's what they say.

Again, it may be supposed by some of the parlor pinks that they are espousing a party which is committed to end all racial discrimination. But people who believe this can hardly have taken the trouble to read the Communist platform with its demand for "Self-determination for the black belt." If this means anything at all it is a pledge to revive the philosophy of Marcus Garvey. It is a sort of sublimated Jim Crowism—an attempt to condescend to the Negro and pat him on the head, with the assurance that he can get along very well in any community in which white competition is stifled or liquidated. It is not a denial of race lines but a promise to intensify them.

Foster in the World War.

I HAVE no wish to belittle William Z. Foster or to deny his ability. Everybody admits that he was one of the most energetic and eloquent of all the Liberty Bond salesmen during the last war. But I think that this is a year in which the voter has a chance to find his true objective. Conservatives should support Hoover. Liberals belong in the Roosevelt camp, and radicals can further that cause only by voting for Norman Thomas.

Incidentally, at this late date one word of praise should be meted out to Governor Roosevelt. I have been among those who criticised him for lack of decision. I think there are still many issues in which he has been vague. But no fair complaint can be brought against him any more for his handling of the Walker charges. He was not only firm but extremely skilful in his entire conduct of the hearing.

Many have mentioned the fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt is only a fifth cousin of T. R. And this statement always carries the suggestion that he is but a dim carbon copy of the mighty warrior. And yet it should be said that Franklin D. Roosevelt has been by many degrees bolder and more independent in dealing with Mr. Curry than Theodore Roosevelt was in dealing with Mr. Platt.

WEAKNESS OF THE PRESIDENCY.

It has been frequently held by students of political history that the Presidency of the United States is the most powerful office held by any individual ruler among civilized nations. Whether this statement would hold good in view of the tendency toward dictatorships among several of the European nations is questionable. When we consider South American dictators, their hold on power has become so precarious and their tenure so insecure of late years, that they may be dismissed from consideration. Since the time of El Supremo in Paraguay and Diaz in Mexico, the Latin-Americans have ceased to regard their rulers as a fixture even for the term for which they were elected.

But the President of the United States, once inaugurated for four years, continues to weild executive power regardless of changes in the political complexion of either branch of Congress. He can exercise the power of appointment and removal of all subordinates, from the smallest postmastership to the head of any department of the government. The necessity for confirmation by the Senate may curb him in the choice of appointees, but presidential patronage properly distributed may be depended upon to smooth his way. It requires a vast amount of popular disapproval to make the Senate refuse to confirm a Presidential nomination, as was shown in the case of Judge Parker a year or two ago.

Considering all these points, where, one would ask, is the weakness of the Presidential office to be found? The most glaring exhibition of the weakness of Presidential power to enforce the Constitution is found in the dealings of the various occupants of that office with the Negro as a voter and as a citizen. Beginning with the Grant administration, after the close of the Rebellion, there was a determined effort to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments and to secure to the newly enfranchised

citizens their right to vote and to hold office. This was emphasized by the use of the army at the polls in the South and appointment by the President of Negro citizens to such offices as Ministers to Haiti and Liberia and to consular and other positions.

With the compromise which resulted in the inauguration of Hayes to the Presidency, the troops were removed from the South and Negro citizens were intimidated and prevented from voting by the use of force through the organization of the Ku Klux Klan. This surrender on the part of President Hayes was the beginning of the weakening of Presidential power in the enforcement of the constitutional rights of the Negro. Members of the race were still appointed to presidential offices, including postmasters, collectors of customs and of internal revenue in various Southern cities.

When Theodore Roosevelt became President he extended the appointment of Negroes to the North by naming Charles W. Anderson as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York. But the intolerant attitude of the white South was making it increasingly difficult to appoint Negroes to Federal office in the South. Not content with opposing their nomination in the Senate, mob violence was used to drive them from postoffices in the South. An aggravated case of this character occurred at Indianola, Miss., where the new appointee was forced to flee the town by a mob bent on murder. President Roosevelt showed his disapproval of such lawlessness by closing the postoffice and depriving the town of mail facilities, but he realized the weakness of his position. He had either to station a regiment of regular troops to protect his colored appointees in the South or else refrain from making such appointments, where the lawless nature of the community imperilled the life of the postmaster and the destruction of Federal property. His view of the situation was given in a personal letter to a Southern writer in which he sternly reprobated the prevailing Southern sentiment on this subject.

President Taft frankly admitted his weakness and adopted the policy of not appointing Negroes to office in the South where there was strong local objection. Presidents Harding and Coolidge followed the same practice, the outstanding exception to this rule being the appointment of Walter Cohen to the post of Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans, despite the strenuous protests of the Democratic Senators from Louisiana. When Mr. Hoover became President his first effort was to remove Mr. Cohen from New Orleans by making him Minister to Liberia. But Mr. Cohen declined the offer and remained the last of his race to occupy a Federal office in the South until his death.

The further efforts under the present administration to eliminate Negroes from the Republican party in the South, not only as officeholders, but as party leaders or participants in any degree of political power, are too fresh in memory to need repetition here. While the Presidential office may be regarded as the seat of political power in this country, it has fallen far short of what was needed in upholding the constitutional rights of one-tenth of the population.

FT. WAYNE, IND.
NEWS SENTINEL
SEP 27 1932

THE SOLID SOUTH.

The states of the Solid South are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, all former members of the Confederacy, which was formed when the perpetuation and expansion of slavery was deemed of larger import than the preservation of the Federal Union.

Tennessee, which also seceded from the Union, is classed as a "border state," since Republican victories are not exactly uncommon there, and since the Negro problem is minimized by the fact that colored persons form less than one-fifth of the state's population.

In the Solid South, large majorities are almost invariably cast for Democratic candidates in State and National elections. Negroes in those states are practically totally disfranchised, regardless of their qualifications, and the only genuine political contests are those waged in the Democratic primaries.

This brings it about that, thanks to the seniority rule, the important committee posts in both Houses of the National Congress are held by Southerners; and thus, whenever the Democracy is in control of the Government at Washington, it simply means that the South is the tail which wags the rest of the dog.

The six "border states" — Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia — sometimes go Republican in State and National elections, and they all send divided representations to Congress. The states of the Solid South now have 113, and the border states 64, out of a total of 531.

During the last decade, various economic and social changes have been occurring, which may be considered as favorable to growth of a genuine two-party political system in certain parts of the South.

Foremost among such changes has been a substantial increase of industrial activity, which has been accompanied by some decrease of opposition to tariff protection. Industrialization has been attended by a shifting of population from country to town and city. Northern capital has been invested in Southern enterprises; and the advent of the automobile and good roads, moreover, has helped to stimulate growth of a considerable Southern tourist traffic.

In his speech at Elizabethton, Tenn., four years ago, Mr. Hoover advocated a strengthening of the protective tariff and declared that he wished to see "complete protection for the farmer of our home market." Such a policy, he declared, was "vital to the South as well as to other parts of the country. It would produce a needed further diversification of Southern agriculture . . . And likewise the great manufacturing industries of the South are dependent upon it."

The South, relying in former times almost wholly upon the export of cotton for its livelihood and prosperity, stood strongly for free-trade or low tariff. That sentiment has been somewhat modified in recent times, not only by the growth of Southern manufacturing (almost all of which has been developed under some degree of tariff protection), but by a certain measure of diversification of Southern agriculture. The South now produces substantial crops of corn, hay, wheat, oats, rice, and sugar cane.

Nevertheless, the South's interest in protection is less keen than that of other parts of the country, for the fact that the Negroes, while "freed" some seventy years ago, are actually maintained in such a state of virtual bondage and peonage that Labor costs in the South are little, if any, higher than prevail in some of the Old World countries against which the North must be protected if it is not to degenerate to a peasant level. Both the Negroes and the "poor whites" of the Solid South have their existence in circumstances and on a plane which it is difficult for Northern families of any race to imagine as a commonplace and matter-of-fact status.

It was the most natural thing in the world, therefore, for the Chicago convention of the Democratic Party, which is dominated and controlled by such a region, to arraign the Hawley-Smoot protective tariff as a hateful thing, and to advocate "a competitive tariff for revenue . . . reciprocal tariff agreements with other [world] countries."

Party Affiliation.

7 W. VIRGINIANS ARE DELEGATES TO PARTY CONVOS

Journal and Tribune

Women Among Those Elected By G. O. P. And Democrats

5-14-32

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Returns received by the West Virginia secretary of state from the statewide primary election held Tuesday of last week insure the election of the seven Republican and two Democratic Negro candidates for places on their party's delegation to the national conventions.

The Republicans elected as alternate delegates-at-large Mrs. T. G. Nutter, prominent in sorority and club circles; Wm. W. Sanders, state supervisor of Negro schools; and J. C. Gilmer, chief recording and election clerk in the office of the secretary of state, all of Charleston.

The voters of the first congressional district chose Richard W. Tompkins, Fairmount, second deputy recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, as an alternate delegate. Mrs. Irene E. Moats, Clarksburg, member of the advisory council to the state board of education, will represent the third district in the same capacity.

J. Rupert Jefferson, principal of Sumner High School of Parkersburg, was elected as an alternate delegate in the fourth district. Mrs. Cora L. Terry, Charleston, owner of the oldest and highest rated Negro drug business in the state, goes from the sixth district as an alternate delegate to the national committeeman.

The Democrats set a precedent when they elected E. L. Powell, of this city, state manager of an insurance company, and E. L. James, wholesale produce merchant of Institute, as alternate delegates-at-large. They will have the distinction of being the first of their race to go from West Virginia to a Democratic national convention with a representative status.

W. VA. NAMES 7 GOP DELEGATES, TWO DEMOCRATS

Afro-American

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5-14-32

2 Democrats Elected

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FORM NATIONALIST PARTY IN DETROIT

New Amsterdam

5/15/32

BY RUSSELL J. COWANS

DETROIT.—After weeks of careful planning, a new Negro Nationalist movement was launched Tuesday evening by a group of prominent young Detroiters — a move toward a definite end, they declare.

The central idea of the Negro Nationalist Society, as was told to the large mass gathering at the Central Community Center by Attorney Ramon A. Matinez, originator and sponsor of the movement, is the establishment or nationalization of the Negro on lands on the western coast of Africa and adjacent to Liberia, obtained from France and England by the United States in exchange for cancellation of the war debts.

The Nationalist program attacks and criticises the manner in which Liberia was established, pointing out that the lack of an effective economic program and sound social and political program are the bases of its present shortcomings. The Nationalists propose to remedy the Liberian situation by requesting that the United States propose to Liberia the annexation of its territory to the adjacent land, forming altogether the United States Territory of Greater Liberia.

The Nationalist leader, in a stirring speech, elaborated on the proposed resolution that had been distributed to those present. In his address he pointed out the greater possibilities for the Negroes in a nation of their own, where they could enjoy the fruits of their own production and be masters of their own destinies instead of living in America as a subordinate attachment of the American society.

DEWEY URGES NEGROES TO JOIN NEW PARTY

Old Groups Have Dodged Economic Issues, He Tells Conference in Capital.

N. Y. Times

5/19/32

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Professor John Dewey of Columbia told the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today that the only important issues of the present time are economic. He urged that Negroes refuse to be beguiled by the "bunk" and "bait" of the old political parties, which, he declared, are "trying to get by with as little attention to economic issues as possible."

All the labor groups in the United States, with respect to their power in politics, are "oppressed and minority groups," he declared.

"The colored people have undoubtedly been discriminated against the mosth during the crisis," he said, "but they are only experiencing in a more intense degree what all the labor groups, especially the unorganized ones, are going through.

"Their only hope is a party which recognizes that we are living in a time of collective operation in which individuals must use all the agencies of law and administration to promote their common interests and build a cooperative society.

"What we want and must have is not just a new man to vote for, but a party with fundamentally new economic measures which go to the roots of our industrial life."

Economic power, even more than political power, was declared by George S. Schuyler, Negro editor of New York, to be the greatest present need of the race.

"The Negro today perhaps has more political power than ever before, and he is worse off than ever before," he asserted. "It is not votes but dollars that count in this civilization.

"There is noly one thing that will gave the Negro group from degradation in American society, and that is intelligent economic organization. As long as the Negro's economic life he will be their political victim, no matter whether his so-called legislative representatives are white or black."

Charles Edwadr Russell said the discriminations practiced against Negroes was only one instance of the cruelty of the capitalistic system, which he declared had already broken down.

A lively discussion followed the presentation of the economic program drafted for consideration by the conference by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of The Crisis; Arthur B. Spingarn, vice president of the association, and Herbert J. Seligmann of the association staff.

The program, presented as a "suggestion" by Mr. Seligmann, demanded "redistribution of present wealth by systematic taxation of large incomes and the future conduct of industry for public weal and not for private profit" as the first essential of a new economic order which should include also insurance against sickness, old age and unemployment.

The program was opposed by Harry E. Davis, Negro Civil Service Commissioner of Cleveland, who said he did not believe in making demands so far-reaching, or that the association should attempt thus radically to change the existing social order. Negroes, he said, could do more to improve their present unsatisfactory economic situation by making themselves necessary factors in the industrial and professional world.

NEGROES ARE URGED TO CUT PARTY LINES

Senator Capper Tells National Association Meeting in Capital to Cleave to Its Defenders.

EMANCIPATION HELD VITAL

N. Y. Times

5/18/32

Kansan Counsels Striving for Racial Advancement Rather Than for Personal Preferment.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Negroes were urged tonight by Senator Capper of Kansas to work without regard to party alignment for complete emancipation, and for racial advancement rather than personal preferment.

Addressing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened a six-day conference tonight, Mr. Capper told the delegates, representing twenty-three States and the District of Columbia, that "historically, the Negro has owed a great debt to the Republican party, but that in the present confusion of politic party alignments are subjected to special stress and strain, and issues frequently cut across party lines.

"The Negro," he said, "does not 'belong' to any party, but will wisely give his support to the party which in fact defends him in his right to equality under the law.

"In States where Negroes are still disfranchised, where they are lynched, discriminated against in their lawful rights and denied the fundamental attributes of American citizenship, there can be but one issue for the colored voter. That issue is his emancipation as a full-fledged citizen, in fact as well as in name."

The line of advance for the Negro politically, Senator Capper said, is "along organized ability to function as a group when the occasion demands, but with complete independence of judgment in maintaining temporary party alliances." He urged the colored voters of the nation to follow the "new leadership," which was intent, he said, upon educational, political and industrial gains for the race rather than upon individual preferment.

J. E. Spingarn of New York, president of the association, declared that race equality is today the need of America. The negro, he said, has suffered more than any other element of the population in the present depression, and action to alleviate his distress is a matter of immediate necessity. But most important of all, he insisted, is the struggle for social emancipation, or racial equality, which he defined as "equal and unrestricted admission to the duties and discipline of American life."

The delegates were welcomed at the opening meeting tonight in Shiloh Baptist Church by Dr. Luther Reichelderfer, chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District.

Other speakers were Jefferson S. Coage, Recorder of Deeds of the District; Mrs. Addie W. Hunton of New York, chairman of interracial work and member of the national board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Harry E. Davis, Civil Service Commissioner of Cleveland.

RACE MEMBERS TO JIM CROW SELVES AT NAT'L CONVENTIONS

A Jim Crow committee has been named to receive the delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions which will meet here in June. This announcement was made after the regular citizens welcome committee, containing two representatives of our Race, was given publicity in the daily press.

It was not the intention of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the regular city-wide welcome committee, to have a Jim Crow subcommittee, but he was beseiged with requests by politicians and consented to have them segregate themselves if they so wished.

May Extend Policy

It is presumed that the Jim Crow committee in carrying out its policy will insist on a separate block of seats for the delegates of our Race who attend the convention. Efforts are also being made to have all the Race delegates assembled in one reception room at the convention headquarters.

When the roster composing the Jim Crow committee was made public, many requested that their names be withdrawn as they did not want to establish segregation at any national convention.

Whites Are Puzzled

"Colored people, especially the leaders of the Race, are really a puzzle to me," commented a prominent Democratic leader, whose support was sought in obtaining the Jim Crow welcome committee. "When we went to Washington and stated to the Democratic national committee that the Colored hotels on the South side would accommodate the Colored delegates, the Negroes in Chicago raised such a howl about segregation. Yet they see no offense in asking to function as a separate body at the convention. If we establish a separate eating room for the Colored delegates I am of the opinion that it will be all right with this committee, as they have shown that they want to be by themselves. I believe the Jews or Germans would protest if we sought to set them apart in such committees. I was of the opinion that Colored people wanted to be treated as Americans. This committee, however, can do much to relieve the Loop hotels of accommodating Colored delegates. It's what they want and we have given it to them. If segregation arises at the convention do not blame us. We tried to avoid it."

The committee contained the names of many Race citizens, some lawyers, who have vigorously fought segregation in courts and in public places. How they were duped to join such a movement has not been explained.

PICK COLORED WELCOME GROUP FOR CONVENTIONS

A committee to receive colored delegates and visitors to the Republican and Democratic national conventions with Earl B. Dickerson and Harry H Pace serving as co-chairmen, was announced yesterday by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the citizens non ley, chairman of the citizens' non-Falls, head of the financial committee of the Chicago Urban league, is secretary of the colored reception group and other members include:

Nathan K. McGill	David Manson
Edward M. Sneed	Dr. Carl G. Roberts
Adelbert J. Roberts	Jud. R. R. Jackson
Mrs. George Cleveland Hall	Edgar G. Brown
H. L. Crawford	Mrs. Mauvolene Carpenter
A. L. Foster	Herman E. Moore
Alva L. Bates	William A. Wallace
Mrs. Nannie Reid	William E. King
The Rev. Harold M. Kingsley	Theophilus M. Mann
Bryant A. Hammond	Warren B. Douglas
Mrs. Mamie Mason Higgins	Wendell Green
Graham T. Perry	Charles Duke
	Dr. M. O. Bousfield
	W. W. Russell

Mr. Dickerson, a former assistant corporation counsel, and Mr. Pace, president of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, estimate that more than 1,000 colored visitors will attend the Republican convention and more than 500, the Democratic.

NEW ERA FOR NEGRO VOTER

With Republicans and Democrats setting up new conditions for Negroes' participation in their affairs, the 1932 national election literally ushers in a new era for us. Beginning way back in McKinley's time, G. O. P. administrations have used their power of appointment to lure whites in southern states to join the party. Bitter pill though this is for Negroes to swallow,—a compound of ingratitude, prejudice and all else—yet common sense tells us that the G. O. P. could not give us places of public trust for which we had not already been trained in private business.

True, the Republican party in southern states is only a paper organization, with no real voter strength. But in the thirty years up to 1896 Negroes had not been able to build up a real party there, and so the leaders, more interested in results than in methods, set out to win over the opposition at the sacrifice of the faithful blacks. This decision was made easy by the character of some Negroes. Between a trickster with an itching palm whose face was black and one whose face was white, very naturally the latter got the preference.

The change that has come over the Democrats is of the Negro's making. Barred from voting in southern states by Republican refusal to pass the necessary legislation to make the 15th amendment effective, black voters naturally turned to the Democrats where they began picking the friendlier of candidates offered in their primaries. They had full power to name the Republican nominees, but such a nomination was zero personified. At least the better of two Democrats was the practical choice for them. But Democrats having passed state laws to disfranchise Negroes had not meant to make their own party choices depend on Negroes' votes.

They countered the move with a "white" primary. The law which would not create a Republican party in the South by giving the Negro the ballot, could and did stop the Democrats from making theirs into a pink tea for the exclusives. Now comes a Democrat, the mayor of San Antonio,—mark you that city is in Texas, where the primary fight drew a Supreme Court decision—who asks of the national Democratic convention a plank opening the party primaries up to all.

With Republicans putting their party on a basis where it will have influential men in southern states, and Democrats making a start at being the party of all citizens regardless of race and color, disfranchisement is getting a body blow in these days that will soon send it into the limbo of the dead past along with other fantastic notions of the passing moment.

In spite of the claims of the few Negroes who are active partisians of one or the other party, neither deserves any praise from us for what is going on. Both are responding only to pressure, with no thought whatever of what is right or constitutional. Republicans made a mockery of the very cause for which the party was founded when they refused to pass the enabling act which would have made effective the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. They left them on the statutes, with hands and feet tied, just as the prohibition amendment would have been had Congress not passed the Volstead law which defined the alcoholic content of a beverage and fixed a penalty for violations. The Democrats are acting under compulsion, with results in mind rather than principles.

If anybody is to have credit for the impending change, it goes to Negroes. We have clung to the threads of our citizenship where a less patient and a less hopeful people would have given up. Flattery has covered our eyes from the truth, enemies have done their worst, even our own have sold us for a mess of pottage. Still we tried: We have not done all we could, but here and there we have demonstrated the power of our voting enough to open the door a little wider. Republican office holders in southern states will be too interested in their jobs to keep the party lily-white; Democrats, challenged for the control of states like North Carolina, will not be above calling on the brother in black. We repeat our prophecy—1932 is ushering in a new era for the Negro voter.

SHALL THE NEW NEGRO CHOOSE HIS OWN POLITICAL PARTY, OR SHALL HE BLINDLY FOLLOW PARENTAL TRADITION

By F. Louis Sperling

(Continued from August 6)

In the field of political research and experiment in the United States, we have five outstanding political parties nowadays: namely, the Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Prohibitionists, and Communists. The Communist Party is young and there is no danger of it obstructing our progress at the present time. The Prohibitionists and Socialist Parties affords us no special interest and it is doubtful if they will ever be of any special attraction to us. The Republican Party with which many of us have been affiliated during the past seventy years, has been discussed at length in the preceding series of this article. It remains now that some notice should be taken of the Democratic Party and its activities among the Negroes as a group.

When the Democratic Party came into existence as it is now known and considered, in 1824, it did not nourish any particular prejudice or hatred against us, because we were then so many chattels, on the farms and plantations in the north and in the south and could be reduced to cash at any time. However, after the war when we were purported to be freed, conditions began to change. The feeling of hatred became manifested, in some instances. Through the interference of our northern white friends who were then presumably to be directing us for our best interest, but who in reality were feathering their nest or at least getting ready to do so. They had in mind the accumulation of wealth of marrying and intermarrying with their southern sisters and finally of doing anything that would heal the wound and recement the bridge which was between them from 1824 to 1863. In their attempts to accomplish that end by any means fair or foul, they shoved us to the front to serve as the breastwork of their impregnable defense. They elected and appointed us in public offices which we were not capable of holding. They coached and advised us to do public and private acts which were contrary to sound judgment and good reason.

Through out the period while they were going through all these maneuvers the so called southern Democracy were doing two things: First they were trying their utmost to persuade us to see, that if they were crucial taskmasters and persecutors of yesterday when we were slaves, that today while we are freemen like them, they could and would be our friends if we would only accept the right hand of fellowship extended by them and let by-gones be by-gones. Their plea however, availed them nothing, we were advised to disregard them. To answer them if they were answered at all, with snobs sneers insults and maltreatment of them and sometimes their wives and helpless children. Secondly, how could they get rid of the yankees, who were then considered our saviour and advisor?

Knowing full well, that we were freemen without homes or means of support and that if we were left alone, we would either have to grant their plea, accept friendship, or suffer the natural and probable consequence for failing to do so. After more than 32 years of close application to reason and perhaps little praying, our southern white brethren, finally in 1895, commenced to organize themselves into a solid Democratic south for the purpose of enjoying peace and home security. In order to do so, first, the yankees who did not amalgamate or become their business partners were driven out of the south. The Negroes who had no other home and had to remain in the south on account of their blindness and failing to see that their best interest was to make friends with the white brethren, became slaves for a second time. This time their slavery is termed race prejudice and indeed it is worse than the first ever thought to be.

As a group we are persecuted we are segregated, as a result of what is called race prejudice. What this prejudice is, it is doubted whether any one now living can give an accurate definition of it All that we have been able to do from experience is to groan and suffer under the pressure of its influence.

However, in this writing, an effort will be made to define this monstrous race prejudice, which has been at the bottom of so much brutality and injustice. Prejudice may be well considered and defined as ignorance personified, an endless state of blindness and inhuman heartlessness.

When a group of human beings find themselves wrape up in, or overshadowed by the influence and pressure resulting from any of the elements herein assigned as the prime cause of race prejudice, it is not surprising to find them engaged in all the inhuman activities which are the legitimate results of ignorance, blindness and inhuman heartlessness.

In these United States, this monster seems to have a greater sway than in all the other civilized countries in the world put together. The cause of it all is said to be our lack of reasoning, our failure to make the proper choice of political faith, our instability, our poverty, but, more particularly the color of our skin and our previous condition of servitude. Very well we will grant that all of the above are facts correctly stated. But, do they constitute justifiable reasons for the wrong which we are suffering? They should not for the very reason that those who have ascribed and are still ascribing all of the above shortcomings to us are members of the highly civilized, intellgent, moral, religious and scientific groups of the world. And because of their possession of all of the above prerequisites of a civilized human being, it is unthinkable that it could be possible for them to be guilty of the crimes and depredations which have been and are still being committed under the guise of race prejudice.

Our government is a cosmopolitan one and the body of its citizens may be well considered as a cosmos, or melting pot. Indeed our government is a fair representation of a true composition of all the civilized nations of the world and their inhabitants. And sometimes it is a wonder that we are able to manage the affairs of the government, with so little, or no uprising at all. Considering all matters with reference to all nationalities which are grouped under our banner, we should feel ourselves blessed for not having experienced revolutions as other countries have had, up to the present time.

While, it is true to a certain extent, that there is a certain amount of prejudice practiced by the native born against the foreign citizens and by every group or nationality against the others considered as races and nations making up the body of the citizens of our great cosompolitan; it is certain and experience has put its seal on the truth of the following facts, that is: the prejudices of all races and nationalities are united and act in concert, when it comes to the ....egro. He is the only group of citizens who has not a defender who wil speak openly and above board at all times against the prejudice and oppression which he has and is still suffering.

The great power by which the wheels of prejudice is put and kept in operation, is discrimination. It is blind, and it stabs heartlessly, for example, there are many people in the United States, who are known to be colored, who are citizens of other nations. Against such people there is no display of race prejudice, race hatred and race discrimination. And why? The simple answer is because they are Mr. Frenchman, Mr. Spaniard, Mr. Italian, or Mr. anyother nationality or race, except the American Negro. Nobody would think it polite or reasonable to inquire into the previous conditions or servitude of the foreparents of any of these gentlemen, such an at-

groes, led by a few white Republicans who form the Republican party in the South." He could have said with equal certainty that such a need no longer exists.

There is no religious question this time to split the Democrats and Roosevelt " is the kind of man whom the leaders will not be afraid to address a southern audience."

But there are the irreconcilable drys who would like to punish the party for their wet plank in the platform." But Dr. Blackwell does not see how they can do it by voting for Hoover.

He thinks the next election is going to be won on "traditional grounds," people voting pretty much "as their grandfathers did." Southern Democrats will see the Republicans as the party of the rich, "claiming that the rich will take care of the forgotten man," but, failing to do so, we gather from his reasoning.

There remains one grave uncertainty. "The crowd"—meaning the mass voters, particularly the church people and clergy—"are going to see only prohibition and anti-prohibition in the campaign." This the educator deplores, observing that "it is one of the tragedies of our situation that when questions arise that affect the very foundations of our social and economic order, our people are concerned only about whether they should drink licensed liquor or unlicensed liquor."

In the category of their unconcern with great questions Dr. Blackwell could well have included much perverted thinking on the race question, in which "the crowd" joins heartily on all occasions. Having confined their thinking so long to the narrow limits of repression of a disadvantaged group it is small wonder that "the crowd" cannot think straight on the liquor question. For this Dr. Blackwell may thank southern leadership like himself which has too long indulged the illusion that southern civilization had to be saved from Negro domi-

THE SOUTH SOLID AGAIN?

THE South will solidify again in the forthcoming election, ventures Dr. Robert E. Blackwell, Virginia educator, in a recent article in the Boston Herald.

He thinks there has existed the traditional need of the South going solidly Democratic in order "to protect its civilization against Ne-

Why I am Non-Partisan In American Politics

By KELLY MILLER

I AM a non-partisan on principle, and not by policy. I am a non-partisan during political campaigns as well as between campaigns. Towards the end of the last century I began the study and analysis of political and public questions. About that time the Republican party was breaking away from its basic principle of human rights and went a-rustling after the gospel of greed. Up to that time I had been thoroughly imbued with the doctrine of the Grand Old Party. I was taught that the Republican party could do no wrong, the Democratic party could do no right.

Kelly Miller.

I entered the civil service of the government under President Arthur at the age of twenty and served under Grover Cleveland. I noted the liberalizing influence of that high minded statesman upon the hidebound narrowness of the Democratic party. Under the rapid succession of Democrat and Republican administrations that followed during the past twelve years I could not discern any comprehensive difference of treatment of the two touching the well-being of my race.

I sat in the galleries of the House and Senate and witnessed the Republican managers barter away the fate of the Federal Election Bill in exchange with Southern Democrats for the free coinage of silver. These things made a deep impression on my youth and mind. I saw the debilitating effect of political sycophancy upon our leading Negroes.

I used to see Senator Bruce go in and out of the U. S. Senate. I heard the great Douglass as Recorder of Deeds say that he was "willng to stay and ready to go" under a Democratic administration. In those days John M. Langston bolted the Republican organization in Virginia and was elected to Congress. I saw Lynch, Langston, Smalls, Miller, Cheatham, Ohara, Murray and White on the floor as members of Congress. All of these were members of the Republican party. All of these averred vehemently that their grievance against the Republican party was growing to the breaking point.

I knew, with a greater or less degree of intimacy, every Negro office holder from Frederick Douglass to Perry Howard. All of these, between campaigns, were vocal with complaints against the sins of omission and of commission committed by the G. O. P. against the rights of the Negro. But I also noticed that as campaign time approached and after they had been "Seen" by the manipulating bosses, they, every mother's son of them, forgot their grievances and became rhapsodists for the glory and grandeur of the party of Lincoln and Sumner.

They all reminded me of the country dancer in the backwoods of South Carolina who always got religion regularly when the revival season came on but as regularly backslid when the dancing season rolled around. I could not and cannot discern in their action or utterances any intellectual understanding of moral conviction. They seemed to me to be wholly in quest of loaves and fishes.

I never knew any Negro leader who evinced any profound conviction as to the basic principles of the Republican party except as they reacted directly or indirectly upon their personal fortune. Even today, in the campaign now imminent, I doubt that you will find a single Negro who will enthusiastically throw his hat over the moon for Herbert Hoover unless he expects to gain some personal political advantage by his exuberant enthusiasm.

On the other hand, amidst all of these political happenings, I noted the attitude of the Democratic party which was characteristically unfriendly to the political claims of my race. I noted the leaders who sought and secured recognition under Democratic control. I readily recall Thompson, minister to Haiti, Taylor, minister to Liberia Trotter, Recorder of Deeds, and Adams, nominated Register of the Treasury. I also observed that the unfriendly attitude of the Democratic party was dictated by the Southern contingent, and that this Southern component was steadily growing less and less controlling on Democratic policy towards the Negro. In later years I found that under eight years of Woodrow Wilson the race, comprehensively speaking, fared as well as under twelve subsequent years of Harding. Coolidge and Hoover.

I very early decided in my mind that the race would never make any further political advancement by one-sided allegiance to the Republican party. I have for a quarter of a century advocated the division of the vote. No Negro, no, not one, can wholeheartedly espouse either the Republican or the Democratic party. He must apologize either to his intelligence or to his conscience for his advocacy of either. If the Democratic party had denied him, the Republican party has betrayed him. Neither can claim or expect his unalloyed love or loyalty.

In such a state of the case I believe that the Negro should sell his vote to the candidate or the party which offers the best racial advantage and advancement. If we take the two national platforms, the honors are even. If we analyze the attitudes of Northern Democrats and Northern Republicans, there is little or no difference. If on the other hand we compare Southern Democrats and "lily white" Republicans, if anything, the Democrats are preferable. I still advocate the counsel of division.

I have never expected office or political recognition of my advocacy. The only position in the public I ever held or expect to hold was won by competitive civil service examination. I have often been threatened in my position in Howard University by reason of my frank analysis of public questions But here I stand, a non-partisan advocate of Negroes' rights. I can not do otherwise. God help me.

SHALL THE NEW NEGRO CHOOSE HIS OWN POLITICAL PARTY, OR SHALL HE BLINDLY FOLLOW PARENTAL TRADITION?

By F. Louis Sperling

(Continued from Aug. 13th)

Prejudice and its allies, segregation and race discrimination are wearing two faces. One to meet conditions in the northern, eastern and to some extent in the middle western skies. The other face is worn to meet conditons in the southern, south-eastern and the south-western skies.

The face that is worn by race prejudice to meet conditions within the radius of the first group of territorial divisions may be rightly described as political deceit, artifice and dissemblance, all of which are equally capable to change at any time and at any pivot points to properly support and defend the political faith of those who are engaged in that practice. For the most part, the face worn by prejudice, under ordinary conditions appears to be white and seemingly import all the ear marks of the emblem of purity, divine sympathy for the oppressed Negroes and suffering human beings.

Again, the face worn by prejudice within the territorial limits of the second group of skies, is of a bold face type and outstanding in all of its brutalities and inhuman practices against defenseless Negroes. Unlike the first face, it has no changeable appearance. It appears at all times and under all conditions within the radius of its clime, in crimson Red, such as import a dense impenetrable Blackness which seems to measure thrice the distance of space, between day and night. Neither does it cast a shadow or a ray of hope that there ever will be a change for the best.

The foregoing statements are a short summary of the tradition handed to and the experience of students of the Negro problems in the United States of America. Two questions are worthy of serious consideration at this juncture. — First, where shall we find the correct solution of our problem? And who will be the human master-mind to work out, announce and demonstrate the true solution of the problem of race prejudice, hatred and segregation? I know not what may be the answer of other members of our group, but from my individual point of view, after forty years of investigation and personal experience of this monstrous treatment in all parts of the country herein mentioned, I am of the unalterable opinion, that the solution of this monstrous problem and its demonstration is lodged in the Sovereign Hands of Providence, Who in His own time and in His own way will give it to the new Negro to work out their own salvation out of reign of prejudicial terror the gulf of segregation and the torrid heat of discrimination.

Many years ago, one might have been justfied in the indulgence and in the hope and belief that the problems of race prejudice, hatred, segregation and discrimnaton could and would be worked out by choosing and adhering to the political faith and practices of our forefathers. Now however, it is hardly reasonable to indulge in such a hope. History will not support us in anything else except in a comprehension to which we may add the mathematical "Q. E. D.—" that which was to be demonstrated." That is, white men in the United States, and colored people of all other races and nationalities who are in the United States, whose parental relation and lineage to the Negro race are not definitely known are regarded better and superior to the American Negroes, whose racial fault is an open book. Also whose racial strife nad heroism, amidst so many barriers and obstacles, though unrecorded, are indelibly and unfadingly, in the minds of the true students of race progress and achievement.

If the above were not true, then it would be impossible to account for the fact, that wherever and whenever the northern and eastern white people who are less concern-

SHALL THE NEW NEGRO CHOOSE HIS OWN POLITICAL PARTY, OR SHALL HE BLINDLY FOLLOW PARENTAL TRADITION?

By F. Louis Sperling

(Continued from Aug. 20)

The status of the Negroes the world over is a precarious one. This precariousness commenced about five centuries ago, when Vasco Da Gamma first doubled the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. This discovery later on led to the establishment of trading posts and, thus gave birth to the future development of African slave trade. Portugal and Spain were then two of the greatest navigable nations of the world. Under the circumstances there were rival claimants of territorial discovery in Africa and Asia during this period. Finally, the territorial dispute between them was referred to the Pope for final settlement. The settlement stated between thm gave to Spain the largest part of the discovered territories.

During this period also, all the maritime nations of Europe were eager to share, in fact, they took active part, in the additional discovery of the new world which Columbus brought to light in 1492. Spain, foremost among the European countries had expected two great things from this accidental discovery by Columbus. First—She was desirous to spread the church, in grateful acknowledgement, for favors which she had

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lately received at the hands of the church. Then too, about this time she was known and acknowledged by the whole Christian world as the chief defender of the chucrh and her faith.

Secndly — Her national treasure, as a result of successive wars was depleted. She was bankrupt and the finding of gold and other riches in great quantities in the new world, was no less one of her main objects for committing many of the acts, some of which were commendable and others condemnable.

To accomplish these objects, the new country discovered by Columbus six years before was to be settled and colonized, Africa too, was to contribute to the wealth of Portugal and Spain. In this work Portugal took the lead in Africa, and Spain in South America. After several unsuccessful attempts to make the white settlers do the drudgeries which were necessary to make the new continent habitable, Negro slavery was introduced in South America in 1503 by the Portugese. Defenseless Negroes were hunted in the interior of Africa and carried to Badagry and Whydah, two of the principle ports on the Coast of Africa, then known by the name of 'Slave Coast' from whence they were shipped to the colonies in the new world. The first of these successive shipments were sent to St. Domingo in 1503. However, within a few years after the commencement of the Negro slave trade between Africa and the new world, Spain havng received control over the largest portion of navigable part of the civilized world, took the lead and successfully carried on the slave trade in excess of all other nations except Great Britain. Whatever part of the trade Great Britain controlled, although, it ws greatly in excess of the traffic among other nations, she did the same under the terms of a collective bargain with Spain. This accounts for the presence of so large a Negro population in South and Central America and in the West Indies.

Thereafter in the course of develpoment, it was discovered that the climate of these parts of the new continent was favorable and highly beneficial to the Negro as a race of people and, thus they multiplied rapidly. They were also shipped in large numbers to all parts of the Central and Southern portions of the new world.

From 1503 until 1619, a period of 116 years had elapsed before we record the importation of Negro slaves in the United States. Although, Great Britain had been engaged in the slave trade for more than 75 out of the 116 years, she did not introduce that trade in her North American colonies. The introduction of Negro slavery in North America, particularly in the United States was not looked upon with great favor, among other things, on account of the climatic condition it was thought that it would not be very beneficial. But, at this time Spain was engaged in a religious war with Holland and as a war measure it was customary to lay in wait for Spanish ships transporting slaves and capture the slaves and carry them to parts of the new continent in the possession of nations other than Spain. The Hollanders also as a war meaure would send their men-of-war to Spanish African possessions and there capture Negroes and sell them into slavery as a means of obtaining money to defend herself against Spain, the great defender of the church.

Strangely to say, on one of these occasions, when a small capture of 19 Negroes by a Dutch vessel was made the Captain carried his human cargo to the port of Jamestown, Virginia. This was during the month of August, 1619. This peculiar, as well as hostile act on the part of the Hollander took place less than 60 days from the date on which the first colonial assembly met on the North American continent, now the United States, to plan the future of the infant colonies.

The purchaser of these 19 slaves soon discovered that the climate of the North American colonies was not too severe for these newcomers. That Virginia and the southern portion of the country was specially adapted for the healthy development of the Negro.

From that time on. until 1863 Negro slaves flourished all over the United States and other territorial possession in the North American continent. The part played by England in both the West Indies and in North America was directed under the leadership of an Englishman by the name of Sir John Hawkins and his associates whom Spain, England's rival in the slave trade, captured and put to death in 1595. In the northern portion of the United States slaves were used chiefly as domestic servants, while in the southern they were used chiefly as farm hands until after the invention of the Cotton Gin. "Much severity was used to subdue them. The Negroes often made bloody insurrections, which were put down with great harshness. One of these was in New York City, in 1712. Twenty-four Negroes were put to death on this occasion, some of them i the cruel ways used in that time In 1740 there was an uprising of slaves in South Carolina, and a battle between them and the white people in which the Negroes were routed. In 1741, on a bare alarm on intended insurrection, thirty-three slaves were executed in New York, thirteen of them by fire. Like severity was shown in other colonies, for people were more cruel in that day than in later times."

Such then, were the conditions under which Christian America, Spain and Portugal, England and other European nations were keeping defenseless Negroes in involuntary servitude; when Benjamin Franklin just before his death in 1790, addressed a memorial to the United States Congress, to the effect that this country should not be permitted to exist, half-free and half-enslaved. It was also this same condition which prompted Thomas Jefferson to request Congress in in his annual msesage of 1806, to prohibit the importation of slaves and to abolish slave trade, even if Congresss could not abolish slavery out and out at the present time on account of the twenty years agreement entered into, at the time of the adoption of the constitution. The severe treatment administered to the Negro slaves after many years gave birth to what is commonly known in history as the "Free Soiler" and the "Abolitionist Society"; whose labor and efforts to bring about freedom met with resistance at every hand and from all sides, until conditions during the civil war, forced upon the Union, the choice of either to free the slaves or suffer defeat and desolution.

Thus, from 1863 to the present time, the Negro has been a problem to himself, on account of his lack of reasoning and foresight, although he has been in position for the past thirty-five years to reason, to see and act for his own best interests. During the same period he has been a problem unto the white man, who for all purposes in this discourse may be divided into two groups, namely, the northern white man and the southern man. The greatest concern which the Negroes gave the northern white man yesterday, is giving him today and will give him tomorrow, is how much longer he will be able to keep the Negro a political football, which he can use at his pleasure to kick his goal. While the concern which the Negro has given is giving and will give to the southern white man is how soon he will be able by some means blot out the Negro and exclude him from the participation in the affairs of our government. Unfortunately, nevertheless it is true, that the first group of white people constitute what is known as the northern Republicans and the so-called friends of the Negro, while the second group constitute the southern Democrats and the so-called enemies of the Negroes.

Now it would seem reasonable that the Negro, like any other race group, finding himself engulfed between these two extremes, should use good reasoning, sound judgment and take the utmost percaution in the selection of his political party; and this selection should not be fettered, or clogged with the handed down opinions some of which are without foundation.

ed with race hatred and prejudice, go to the south and south-east, where race prejudice and race hatred are ramparting and when they are told, that if they are desirous to live in peace and in fellowship with their brethren, they will have to let the Negroes alone, as well as help keeping them in their place; which command they do not hestitate to obey. Thus we have a class of people called "Lily White,"—friends and enemies of the Negro at one and same time. Aider and abettor of perpetuation of the southern luxury, white man's supremacy.

Again, if we were laboring under a misapprehension, it would be impossible to account for the lines of demarcation which are drawn against the American Negroes in favor of the Japanese, Mexicans, Philippines, Hawaiians, Cubans, Porto Ricans and Chinamen on one hand and on the other hand the friendship, the social and fraternal invitation which are so cordially extended to all the foregoing race groups in the United States, by our white brethren, to the effect that they may associate, fraternalize, intermarry and engage in business and political partnership with them without such visible race prejudice, hatred, segregation and discrimination, as are displayed by our white brethren against us and in turn by each of these groups against our group.

More-over, if the above conclusion is to be counted as an empty dream, then what reason shall be assigned for the fact ,that when the southern gentlemen come north and enter into business and social circles of the north, he is allowed the full privilege and liberty to enforce with all earnestness and ease and sometimes with the assistance of the law of some of the northern and eastern states, all of the customary and nefarious practice of the southern race prejudice, hatred, discrimination and segregation, which they brought north with them. It is not uncommon to hear these southern gentlemen who are residents of the north and east; a portion of the country less favorable to the Negro econmical development, but which under some circumstances afford him a little peace of mind, to hear them

tell and advise the native white brethren of those sections, to leave the Negro problem with them. That they know the Negro best and are better able to solve the Negro problem, if it is to be solved at all. Surprisingly to say, but it is true, the problems are left in their hands to be solved and they are solving it with all the instruments and elements of southern race hatred, prejudice, discrimination and segregation.

To accomplish these ends you very often find them numbered among our real friends. Sometimes you find them engaged in denouncing southern democrcy on one hand and praising and upholding northern republicanism on the other hand. Neither of which party principles, in truth and in fact has ever been really professed by these gentlemen and may never be, since race prejudice and all of its attending evils are individual sins, rather than party evils. Any observer will confess that in the northeast and middlewest, there is the manifestation of indifference and carelessness in reference to the Negro problem as well as the political status of the Negro, while in the south there is an earnest and heroic effort being put forward to reenslave the Negroes or, to keep them disfranchised by any means possible, fair or foul. All on account of their previous conditon of servitude the smallness of their number, their short-sightedness in not selecting and voting with all of the political parties, for the best principles of governing the locality in which he finds himself and also their lack of courage, to suffer and face death, or to gain real freedom from prejudicial and political slavery.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

WITHIN the next ten days, the two major political parties of this country will launch their respective campaigns with the hope of victory at the polls in November.

It goes without saying that one of these parties must lose. It naturally follows that the other must win.

It has been said that the Negro takes his politics too seriously. That statement was more applicable in years gone by than it could possibly be today. This year of 1932 brings us the first determined effort on the part of the American Negro to align himself with more than one political party. Already, we have Negro Communists, declaring themselves with unusual enthusiasm, and we have Negro Socialists, who are heading the national ticket for their party, and what is perhaps front page news, for the first time, we have Negro Democrats by the thousands.

If the Negro takes his politics seriously this year, it may be said with some truth that the brother has come to the parting of the ways. Already, we have indications of not only political differences, but social ostracism because of political differences, business disagreements, and fraternal disorders. In all probability, Negroes will fall out with each other this year for political reasons only, and that severance of friendship will probably last for life. It seems impossible for Negroes to differ politically without accepting that difference purely as a political difference, and letting the matter stop there. Some of our hoary-headed Republican Negroes are already frothing at the mouth because they find some young Negroes who are determined to be Democrats this year. The break in the ranks is not only definite but extensive. While only a handful of Negroes, so to speak, will join the Communistic and Socialistic parties, Negroes by the thousands are going to vote a Democratic ticket this Fall. This is no idle prediction; it is a statement of fact. The intelligent Negroes of this country feel it no disgrace to abandon the Republican party, after supporting it without suitable reward for over a half century. There are also thousands of Negroes who believe that the welfare of the American Negro can best be served if the Negro divides his vote. With the Negro vote divided at strategic points and at strategic times, the Negro is not likely to lose everything in the event the Republican party should lose out at the polls.

This parting of the ways is supported by a two-fold reason. First, Negroes are beginning to study politics separate and apart from jobs. They are beginning to learn how to cultivate political convictions without the offer of money. They are developing some dignity as voters. This is perhaps the better of the two reasons. The second reason for the parting of the ways is the attitude of the Republican administration during the past four years. Not since the Negro has been free has he suffered such insults, such discriminations, such oppression, and such significant silence as he has suffered at the hands of the present administration since the night of the election returns in November, 1928.

We suggest that Negroes divide their vote. We go further, and advise it. We advise it because the average Negro has no intelligent reason for being a Republican. His Republicanism is based upon the ignorance of his forefathers and his own short memory. To be a Democrat is to reflect intelligence, while to be a Republican is to exhibit ignorance usually accompanied by the shining teeth of a fawning, banana slave.

Negroes cannot possibly justify their monotonous service to the Republican party, and whether they fall out with each other for life or whether they learn to differ intelligently and calmly, one thing is certain: the parting of the ways this year is going to redound to the political advancement of the American Negro. We hope they divide politically; but, remember, that any advancement made by any Negroes anywhere is recorded as an advancement for the whole race.

By J. MAX BARBER

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1—It would be interesting to know just how the presidential candidates of the two major political parties stand as regards the Negro. Both of the candidates seem to feel that the question either is not important or is a little too dangerous to handle.

DR. BARBER

In either case they are wrong. The interests of 12,000,000 people who are singled out for lynchings, disfranchisement, segregation and jim-crowism cannot fail to be important. And leaders who are forever squawking about lawlessness ought to protect the rights of all men, regardless of their race or color. Only cowards and those who are morally purblind can ignore the question.

We have the past records of Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt only as our guides to the interpretation of their attitudes toward our people.

Mr. Roosevelt was Secretary of the Navy when our own Bulldog Butler led the brutal marines up to the Haitian capitol to disband the Haitian Senate with drawn revolvers. It was Mr. Roosevelt who wrote the so-called treaty which turned Haiti over to the grasping Uncle Sam. And it has been repeatedly asserted that when he completed that document he sat back in his swivel chair and chuckled when he exclaimed, "I guess that will hold the niggers for a while." If this is true, it is of interest to our people.

Mr. Hoover gives us his usual dreary drip of doleful declamation about Republican achievements. According to him the Republicans have a regular board of superiority. He uses the pronoun "I" some seventy times in his acceptance address. He speaks like a Barbaric chief, for even kings say "We," when they address parliaments. One may search in vain for new creative ieas, ideas that can be applied to the subjugation of depressions and the organization and consolidation of prosperity. The state has an obligation to the common people. Today the common man is taxed, robbed, bullied—and there are none to deliver us. The Republican party is a hollow shell enclosing the dust and ashes of freedom. The Democrats have always been a narrow, viperish bunch who were dominated by the Southern "cracker" element.

Today as never before, we need a broad, fresh, clean, new party with new ideas for a stable, progressive state.

So far as colored people are concerned, they look upon Hoover as the patron saint of lillywhiteism. The same old jack-o-lantern which led Taft into the wilderness is beckoning him. It is even hinted that Isaacs of Mississippi was privately advised by the White House not to show up at the notification ceremonies.

It can be thus concluded that as between the two great political parties, the Negro is between the devil and the deep blue sea.

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What They Say--

President Hoover and Gov. Roosevelt Both Say They Believe in Equal Opportunity Regardless of Race, Creed or Color

President Hoover

PHILADELPHIA.—President Herbert Clark Hoover, when interviewed by Joseph H. Rainey, city editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, during the Chief Executive's half hour visit here, Monday, Oct. 30, said, "It is my opinion that there should be maintained equality of opportunity to every individual regardless of race, creed or color so that he may achieve for himself the best to which his character, ability and ambition entitle him.

"I believe it is only by this release of initiative, this insistence upon individual responsibility that we can accrue the great sums of individual accomplishments which carry this nation forward."

Governor Roosevelt

BALTIMORE.—"If elected to the Presidency, I will accord colored citizens of this country as full a measure of citizenship in every detail of my administrative power, as accorded citizens of any other race or group," Gov. Franklin Delano Roosevelt told the Baltimore Afro-American in an interview here Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Asked if this meant that he would consider and act on all applicants for governmental appointments without regard to race, creed or color and if that, as Chief Executive, he would use such power as the office of the government gives him to see that Negro men and women were not discriminated against, Gov. Roosevelt's answer was, "I most assuredly will."

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS
OCT 27 1932

N. A. A. C. P. HEARS ALL PARTY MEN

G. O. P., Democrat and Socialist Address Group

"It is true that those who pay the piper make the tune," declared Barne Wolff, Socialist candidate for Stat Senator from the Second District, be fore the Jamaica branch of th National Association for the Advance ment of Colored People at 5 Dewe avenue.

Wolff referred to the influence that industrial and banking enter prises have to bear upon the nations government when they have con tributed to campaigns of the majo parties.

He was one of three speakers a the meeting. Dr. Milton C. Wilso president of the Cherokee Republica Club of Merrick Park, was Republi can headquarters speaker and Ru dolph J. Hayes of the Cedar Manc Regular Democratic Club was th Democratic man at the meeting.

When all three men had addresse the gathering, Dr. Charles M. Reic president, cautioned more than 20 men and women present to weigh th briefs of each party when they cast their vote.

"Vote for the men whom you be lieve will do the colored people the most good.

"I shall not let you know how I vote but I am sure that it will be the right way," Dr. Reid declared.

"The men and women who do the country's work," Wolff said, "whether it be physical, mental or clerical, are paid sufficiently to buy back what they create in the form of goods.

"The Republicans tell you that they are not responsible for the depression and that they have done all that is possible to minimize its effects. The Democrats tell you that the Republicans did not keep promises and statements of both sides are true as far as they go.

"It is the system that the President of the nation suffers that is responsible for the economic conditions of the country today. And both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover stand for those systems."

He intimated that the Republican and Democratic campaigns are subsidized because favors are expected in the form of tariffs, foreign loans, contracts, and similar privileges.

Hays said that the Republican party under Hoover had broken faith with the citizens of the nation. They had promised a full dinner pail and a car in every garage.

Dr. Wilson said that the Democratic party had denied his race ballot privileges in the South and hoped to ride into power on the colored vote of the North. He referred to the World War during the late President Wilson's administration and cited segregation among soldiers of the army, navy and stevedores.

The Rev. Richard A. McCarthy of the Brooks Memorial M. E. Church, Jamaica, was a speake pronounced the benedictior tainers included Mrs. R. Mrs. O. Crispin, Mrs. Laur Mrs. Bessie Wilson and Miss E

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
OCT 29 1932

FROM A COUNTRY NEGRO.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I have been reading letters from colored people. September 14, the unsigned letter from a Roosevelt Republican, E. Plubus Unum. These boys are very severe in thir criticism of the President and his Administration. When I was a boy I remember seeing mothers chewing food for children. Feeding them from the mothers mouth. It does not matter to the Negro who is elected President, the white race will continue to feed him his daily bread. Gehover God and Noah give the Negro a servants position in the homes of his brothers, because he criticised Noah. This E. Plub-Unum type of Negros are causing their white brothers trouble in all parts of the country. In every election you find they parading over the country calling themselves Democrats or Republicans. Both political parties know that 90 per cent of the Negro vote in Kentucky is for sale, in every election. Either party can elect a President without his vote. Thinking Negros know the white race has the ruling power of the world. The candidates of both parties are selected by the brainest men of the country. No honest thinking Negro would criticize the President of the United States. It is foolish to say the President is hostile to Negros because he has not called them in counsel. E. Plubus has been very active in politics in Louisville for twenty years. He has not changed one Negro vote. In 1921 he was rotten egged on the streets of Louisville by members of his race. "We reap what we sow." The reading public will remember the criticism of Judge Ruby Laffoon, now Governor. In Madisonville, Ky., a few years ago. Ask "E. Plubus Unum," in reference to an ex-Congressman saving a Negro from being lynched. It was Hon. A. O. Stanley, one of Kentucky's highest type of citizens, a scholary gentlemen, and a great man. He did not save the man's life for the Negro's vote. He is too large for that. Letters and telegrams of thankful gratitude came to this great man from colored people in all parts of the country. Mr. Roosevelt is a great man, and he is not seeking the vote of the E. Plubus Unum class of Negros, who criticise the President of the U. S. A. Don't criticise our white people, they are doing the best they can.

A COUNTRY NEGRO.

Campbellsville, Ky.

MACON, GA.
TELEGRAPH
OCT 25 1932

JIM CROWISM OR LILYWHITEISM

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Many Negro voters are bolting the Republican party and are supporting the Democratic nominees in the national election. They contend that the present administration adheres to Lilywhiteism and is not as friendly to the Negro as is customary with the Republican party. They say Mr. Hoover has removed more Negro men and women from office than any other president. For these reasons they will support the Democratic ticket.

If these things be true, the question that confronts the sane-minded Negro voter is this: Must I vote for Jim Crowism or Lilywhiteism? No explanation of these two terms is necessary for the Southern Negro. Northern Negroes who are unfamiliar with the attitude of the Democrats toward the Negro in the South do need an explanation.

The Democratic party of the South refuses to recognize the citizenship of the Negro by denying him the privilege of voting in Democratic "white" primaries, which are equivalent to elections. This alone should restrain the Negro from casting his vote in the national election for this party. In these same Southern Democratic states, the Negro is not allowed to serve on juries, nor hold public office—those rights that are guaranteed an American citizen by the constitution.

I learn with dismay that some of the leading men of our race have organized and are organizing clubs for the support of the Democratic ticket. I am still further dismayed to learn that even here in Georgia, men for whom I have the highest respect are the supporters and leaders of this movement in our local state. Have they considered well?

Do they realize that with the election of a Democratic president every federal job held by a Negro in Georgia and in the entire South is threatened? Let them reconsider.

Macon. WILLIAM P. RANDALL.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
QUEENS COUNTY NEWS
OCT 26 1932

COLORED GROUP HEARS SOCIALIST

The candidacies of the Democrats and Republicans were esposed at a meeting of the Jamaica Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at Community Hall, Merrick Park, last night.

Speakers were: Barnet Wolff, Socialist candidate for State Senator in the 2nd district; Dr. Milton C. Wilson, president of the Cherokee Republican Club of Merrick Park; Rudolph J. Hays, executive member of the Cedar Manor Democratic Club; Dr. Charles M. Reid, president of the Jamaica Branch. Rev. Richard A. McCarthy, pastor of the Brooks Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, pronounced the benediction.

Entertainment was provided by Mrs. Rendaldo Saunders, Mrs. O. Crispin, pianist; Mrs. L. Lewis, Mrs. Bessie Wilson, pianist, and Miss E. Childs.

Here Is How Tuesday's Ballot Looks

COMMUNIST

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLICAN

SOCIALIST

The full list of constitutional amendments voted on Tuesday is published on Page 3.

Four party emblems head the ballot for the general election Tuesday in which State and county officers will be elected with 11 presidential electors, while a fifth column is blank for the voter to write in the name of any other party and candidates he may choose.

The first column is headed by the Communist seal, composed of a circle within a circle. In the [illegible] a sickle and what appears to be a hammer or a [illegible] and is printed "Communist Party" and "Workers of the World Unite." This is the first time the Communist emblem has appeared on a ballot in Alabama. Only two presidential electors are named by the Communists, whereas 11 are named by the Democrats, Republicans and Socialists.

The Democratic column is next, the emblems being arranged alphabetically, with the Republican and Socialist emblems in their proper order.

The Republicans, as is customary, have enrolled candidates for all State offices with one exception, but no Republican candidates are listed for the county office of Board of Revenue in Montgomery County.

Senator Hugo Black, the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, is opposed by J. Theodore Johnson, on the Republican ticket. In like manner Judge William H. Thomas, is opposed by James I. Abercrombie for associate justice of the Supreme Court, No. 1; Judge Joel B. Brown is opposed by John A. Posey for associate justice of the Supreme Court, No. 2, while Judge Thomas E. Knight, has no opposition.

Hugh White, for reelection as president of the Public Service Commission, is opposed by R. G. Hawkins.

Congressman Lister Hill for representative in Congress from the Second District, has two opponents. Frank Barchard, Sr., is the Republican opponent, and W. H. Edwards the Socialist candidate.

The two presidential electors for the Communist party are, Andrew M. Forsman and John A. Lindquist.

Democratic presidential electors are: W. C. Davis, James B. Stanley, H. D. Agnew, T. E. Buntin, B. H. Cooper, H. B. Fuller, Bernard Harwood, R. E. Jones, W. F. Miller, Y. M. Quinn and L. R. Tucker.

Republican presidential electors are, W. A. Clardy, J. M. Pennington, S. B. Adams, Arthur B. Fowler, Victor Hovis, Frank H. Lathrop, C. P. Lunsford, Leon McCalebe, C. W. McCay, Percy M. Pitts and C. E. Roberts.

Socialist presidential electors are M. D. Alexander, Otis H. Britton, T. D. Hendrix, C. G. Hutchinson, Orville H. Mastin, J. O. Meadows, Paul Nichols, E. E. Stuart, Henry Trapp, George W. Wilson and Frank Wynne.

REPUBLICANS TURNING DEMOCRATS

Never before in the history of a national election has there been so much unrest and independent thinking among Negro Republicans as is apparent in the present campaign which is now coming to a close. Negroes for the past sixty years have blindly supported the G. O. P. and it seemed that many of the administration leaders felt that nothing they could do would cause the race men to desert, in large numbers, the party of Lincoln. If they had any such idea they will probably be disappointed in the election Nov. 8 when thousands of our voters will switch their votes to Roosevelt and Garner as a sort of reprisal for what the present administration has done and also failed to do during the past few years. No serious criticisms could be offered against those who feel like voting against President Hoover this time from a racial stand point, because he has shown no disposition to give our group any consideration, but from an economic angle, it might prove hazardous, and react against our interest to change administrations in such critical times. It is a mark of political progress when we show such signs of independent thinking and actions, and who knows but that after all, our political rights and privileges may possibly come to us quicker in the south through the support of the Democratic party. If we show ourselves friendly they may at least show some appreciation and give us, themselves, what they would otherwise resent being bestowed upon us by the Republicans.

It is a complex question and there is where we strike a happy medium to vote as we please and allow our neighbor the same right. It is not difficult, however, to find many excuses for voting against President Hoover, and there are likewise divers reasons pointed out why we should not support Roosevelt and Garner. Many Negroes are voting the socialist and communist tickets, which of course, is their privileges. The most hopeful sign is that we are beginning to free ourselves from the beaten path of our fathers, and thinking for our best interest. If we can only arouse all Negroes who can qualify to vote more frequently in the south, as our northern brothers are doing, we shall soon find that asserting our rights of suffrage will pay us bigger dividends than we can scarcely realize. Many self-appointed leaders are opposing Hoover and supporting Roosevelt merely for personal reasons, and still others are voting for the Republicans and against the Democrats for either monetary considerations or the hope of some unimportant political job, but we should cast our ballots for the men and the party that will bring the greatest good to the largest number of our group, and that is why it is so hopeful when we act free and independent as we are doing in this campaign. From an economic viewpoint it appears to many that President Hoover is much the better man to lead the nation out of this financial crisis. He has a broader experience and during the next four years his entire time and attention would be devoted to his arduous task again committed to his care. No fair minded person will contend that he has slept on the job Perhaps no peace time president has ever faced such serious problems, and conditions could be worse. Gov. Roosevelt has a good record as a state executive, but he is yet untried for such a stupendous responsibility as he now seeks. He is very ambitious and if elected, his acts for the next four years will be, in a measure, based upon building a foundation for his reelection, and therefore, would not be able to make the leader that his worthy opponent has already developed to be. We still have faith in America and feel that regardless to the outcome of the present bitter campaign we shall still go forward and soon overcome our present difficulties, and should be wiser, if poorer, from the experience.

ANNISTON, ALA.
STAR

OCT 30 1932

Rally is Planned At Colored Church

The Seventeenth Street Baptist Church, colored, has announced a "religious political rally" to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Representatives of both the Republican and Democratic Parties will be present, it was said. Rev. R. J. White will preach and his choir will sing, it was said. The public was urged to attend.

Party Affiliation.

ANOTHER BARRIER SWEPT AWAY

Missouri is making history. The 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments were passed in 1865, 1868, and 1870 in the hope that a solution had been found for what was a problem before the Constitution was written. However the enfranchisement of the Negro met with opposition, of which the lily-white movement among Republicans and the all-white primary among Democrats are the remnants. Into this breech between law and custom now comes Missouri. Leaders of both parties in this state have passed beyond accepting the Negro as a voter. They are endorsing his efforts to win a seat in Congress. This attitude would be a marvel in any state. In Missouri whose slaves brought about the historic Missouri Compromise it is a miracle!

It would be interesting to trace the disappearance of the Negro from federal office and his re-entry in the person of Oscar DePriest. Coming from the first district of Illinois, he is clearly identified with the majority of the voters. But Negro candidates in Missouri will be voted for statewide, and from the standpoint of race, they can be only a minority's choice, an entirely new situation. Party leaders in this state are as canny as politicians anywhere. They know the limitations and possibilities of the Negro vote. That they choose to be statesmanlike rather than coldly practical, means that they deliberately set out to run politics without color and race complex.

Besides the party leaders who have declared their position, there are others who agree but keep silent on the theory that in politics it is well to keep the right hand ignorant of what the left hand is doing. We would thank them all for this new day. We would praise the Republican leader, now dead, who gave up power rather than be faithless to his Negro friends, and the Democratic leader, still living, who told his party two decades ago that it would do well to seek the Negro vote. What if there are some unreconstructed stand-patter who now as ever oppose change in the social order! The army of progress is pushing on toward universal human rights, and the advance does not take orders from those in the rear. The day is dawning in American public life which was dreamed of by Wendell Phillips and Frederick Douglass!

A great principle is being forwarded by this action of party leaders in Missouri, namely representative government. Our country is ruled by parties. For the citizen to have a voice in it, he must have standing within the party. This the Negro did not have and could not have when he was only a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the more favored. For him the constitutional amendments making him a citizen have been only so many words.

Realization of the Negro's plight caused this newspaper to make the fight for Negro precinct committeemen in 1930, a fight which brought us into conflict with Judge Casimer J. Welch, a Kansas City political leader. We knew the committeemen were key positions, the sergeants of politics, the men who really do things. Kansas City only offered them just recognition when it gave out jobs to thousands on their recommendation. We wanted to establish the principle that the Negro ought to be privileged to enjoy as well as be bound to work for party success.

Imagine our satisfaction to find among the party leaders supporting a Negro for Congress, this same Judge Casimer J. Welch, who announces that his organization will go down the line for Jos. L. McLemore, St. Louis, candidate for Congress. Having given this endorsement, we are sure that Judge Welch "gives the tail with the hide" and now sees that Negroes are entitled to committeemen of their own, in Negro precincts.

This is a big thing Judge Welch has done, as well as a reasonable and just one. We are as quick to praise him for it as we were determined to correct him when we thought he was wrong.

The next move is up to Negroes. Given greater party responsibility we must qualify. This endorsement of two Negroes for Congress, one in each party, means we must show our appreciation by voting in the primaries. What a tragedy it would be if Negroes remained away from the polls August 2, after such a forward step by the party leaders! No matter how much the trouble, cast your vote in the primary! Vote for your own men. Leave a legacy of opportunity to your children so that they will not have to start at the bottom as their fathers have done.

Disagreement of Belief That South Is in Shade

By KELLY MILLER

"WHAT argument will you present to the colored voter in the impending campaign?" I queried of a distinguished Negro Republican politician. Quick as lightning came the response—

"Keep Jack Garner out of the White House." For forty years the Negro has been stampeded by the emotion of gratitude; for the next forty, if the old line politician has his way, he will be stampeded by the motive of fear. No reason, nor logic, no argument, but sheer hysteria.

Kelly Miller.

Immediately after emancipation it was easy to understand how a highly emotional people could be moved by a metaphor and frightened by a phrase. But after sixty years of education and experience, we might naturally expect that the Negro voter of today would respond to the appeal of reason and common sense.

We appealed to both of the great political parties to guarantee in their platform equal rights and privileges for our neglected group, but they both parried our request with meaningless generalities. The Negro has no more comfort from the platform of the one than from the other. They do not differ vitally on the issues of the day. Both claim infallible formulas for the cure of depression which we take with a grain of salt.

The Democratic platform is emphatically wet; the Republican is equivocally wet or dry, according to the political exigencies of time and place and circumstance. On the tariff they agree on the protective principle with a divergent degree of emphasis. Both stand unequivocally for sound money and payment of foreign debts by creditor nations. There is absolutely nothing in either which is calculated to elicit the whole-souled advocacy of the Negro vote as a whole. The individual voter is left absolutely free to cast his ballot for men and measures according to his best judgment and interest. Gratitude for the past and fear of the future have no proper place in the campaign.

Why should the Negro fear Jack Garner? He has been in public life for thirty years without causing the Negro any public or political hurt. He has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for one year; during that time there has been no hostile agitation of the race question. Oscar DePriest served in the House under both Longworth and Garner. He fared as courteously under the one as the other.

The candidates for the presidency are Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt. Curtis and Garner are candidates for the Vice-Presidency. No one would dare say that Garner would not make a dynamic Vice-President. He has proved himself to be the most powerful Speaker of the House since Tom Reed and Joe Cannon. As Vice-President, he could give Charles Dawes spades and cards. He certainly would never be caught napping as once happened to the dynamic Dawes.

It is usually considered unmannerly to forecast that the elected President will be supplanted by the Vice-President. I am sure that the Republicans would deeply decry the prediction that Curtis will succeed Hoover during the next quadrennium.

But let us face frankly the possible eventuality. If by any tragic chance Garner should come to the White House, I can easily see why the monied interests of the country might show some trepidation. But why on earth should the Negro? The personality of the President makes very little difference to him one way or the other. If it should turn out that Mr. Garner did not chose to have his picture taken with a Negro group, he certainly has distinguished Republican precedent. If he did not appoint any Negroes to office, he would not lag very far behind Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover.

If Negroes were denied a fair chance in the Civil Service, do not even the Republicans deny them the same? Why should the Negro fear a Southern man in the White House? Any man of any section of

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NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE
JUL 29 1932

NEGROES TO MEET

Thomas T. Tucker, president o the Independent Progressive Political Organization, has called a meeting of Negro leaders of both parties for tonight to discuss the attitude of the City Commission "in passing the buck regarding the topheaviness of the relief situation." The meeting will be held in the Union Baptist Church, 98 Somerset street.

NEWARK, N. J.
SUNDAY CALL
JUL 31 1932

Negro Group Formed To Support Puryear

The Negroes of Newark retain full confidence in the stand of Thomas L. Puryear regarding the sending non-resident colored persons out of the city to ease relief problems. This was said in a statement issued yesterday by the Independent Progressive Political Organization of this city.

The statement was drawn up at a massmeeting Friday night in the Union Baptist Church at 98 Somerset street. Mr. Puryear is secretary of the New Jersey Urban League. He says some persons misunderstood his comment on Director Egan's recent statement that "too many dependent Negro families have been unloaded on Newark from other states and communities.

"When I said 90 per cent. of the colored population of the city was unemployed, I referred to the non-resident population only," Mr. Puryear said yesterday.

A citizens' committee was elected during the massmeeting. This group will investigate all questions concerning Negroes in the community and will ask a detailed report from the poor and alms department as to the number of colored persons receiving aid.

NEWS
Jackson, Miss
JUL 31 1932

Mirrors Of Mississippi

By Edgar S. Wilson

Mississippi has not had an independent or Republican Congressman for forty-seven years. James R. Chalmers, who, as a Democrat had represented the shoe string of third district, was unseated by John R. Lynch, negro Republican; and after the passage of the Congressional apportionment bill of 1882 Chalmers moved to Panola in the second district and became an independent candidate against Van H. Manning of Holly Springs, the Democratic nominee. One of the fiercest debates to which I ever listened was between Chalmers and Manning at Holly Springs. So much bad blood was engendered that the debate was called off. Manning received the certificate of election but Chalmers was seated by a Democratic Congress. Chalmers died in Memphis, Tennessee, April 9, 1898, and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery in that city.

E. Jeffords of Mayersville, Issaquena County, was elected to Congress as a Republican in November, 1882, and held for two years. There were three candidates—Jeffords, the Republican nominee; C. W. Clark, an independent Republican; and V. B. Waddell, an independent Democrat. The Democrats largely voted for Jeffords. Jeffords was a member of the high court of errors and appeals in Mississippi in 1868-1869. Jeffords was defeated for re-election. He died in Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 19, 1885, and is buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, near Vicksburg.

The Democrats elected in 1882 and who took their seats March 4, 1883, were H. L. Muldrow of the first district, who lived at Starkville; H. D. Money of the fourth district, who lived at Winona; O. R. Singleton of the fifth district, who lived at Canton; H. S. Van Eaton of the sixth district, who lived at Woodville; and E. Barksdale of the seventh district, who lived at Jackson.

In a statement given out by Hon. Edgar G. Williams, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, he strongly praises the Democratic press of the state for pointing out the necessity for defeating the proposed constitutional amendment doing away with the franchise article requiring the payment of taxes on real estate, as required by the constitution, on or before the first day of February for the two years last past in the year in which one offers to vote, the same as applies to the payment of poll tax. This amendment is to be voted on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1932, at the presidential election.

The adoption of this amendment to the constitution would emasculate the franchise articles of the constitution of 1890 which have insured white supremacy for the past forty-two years. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to relieve taxpayers of payments on their lands during the depression. The amendment, however, could not be adopted and inserted as a part of the constitution until 1934, when the depression will be a thing of the past, but the emasculation of the constitution, if this proposed amendment prevails, would be permanent and a blow to white supremacy.

Mr. Williams points out that at the November presidential election negroes and Republicans will have out a presidential and congressional ticket, there being some twenty-five to thirty-five thousand white and negro Republicans voting in Mississippi, every one of whom will vote to break down the franchise articles of the constitution of 1890 which have preserved and will preserve, unless emasculated, Anglo-Saxon government.

This being true, as is being pointed out by the press, it behooves every Democrat to vote against the proposed constitutional amendment and not let the negro and Republican votes shoot a hole in the franchise articles of the constitution of 1890 which have so splendidly prevented a return to negro, scalawag and carpetbag rule. Negroes holding the balance of power to destroy white supremacy at an election would perhaps make Wiley P. Harris, J. Z. George, S. S. Calhoon, W. S. Featherston, J. B. Chrisman, H. L. Muldrow, and scores of other outstanding members of the constitutional convention of 1890 turn over in their graves.

Brigadier General Thomas J. Grayson, Adjutant General, Colonel Harry Hulen, manning the 106th Engineers, Major Allison J. Holderfield, Inspector General, and all the Mississippi National Guard, are at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, Louisiana, where they will be until August 15. The Louisiana National Guard, which has been in camp there, vacated Saturday night.

SHALL THE NEW NEGRO CHOOSE HIS OWN POLITICAL PARTY, OR SHALL HE BLINDLY FOLLOW PARENTAL TRADITION?

By F. Louis Spelling

(Continued from July 30th)

We have been freed by the Republican Party. That is what we are given to understand. Yet freed by the party which claims it did and will back our freedom by the force and power of the constitution of our country, the party who amended the constitution and placed upon the statute books of the United States laws, which they likewise claimed would protect us in the enjoyment of our freedom and civil rights. We must grant that they did all of the above. In justice to them and to ourselves we must admit that all of the above are recorded facts; that they were public acts done in the open and before the world. But, when the history and fashion of dealing with the Negroes by members of this freedom-party from 1863 to the present day is reviewed, by any disinterested person and with a calm dispassionate mind, the conclusion of the review will invariably prove that that party never intended to free us because they believed that we were human beings and ought to be free.

One thing among others, of which we are certain, that the history and review of all that transpired before and during our freedom will stand out in bold relief before the eyes of the real students of the Negro question in America, is that the newly born Republican party who claimed to have freed our forefathers in the early sixties, did whatever they did do for them and possibly for us as a means to an end. Since it is no secret, that in those trying days of section feuds and divisions our northern white brethren had an end to meet. That end was no other than to save themselves from the challenge hurled to them by the slaveholders who would and did resist the greed and encrouchment of their northern brethren relentlessly and at any costs. The politicians of the country, as a general rule, make it their business, and it is a common practice among them, just before an election, to remind us of what the Republican party had and is still doing for us. They are right, and in fact it is a good practice so to do. If there is anything wrong with that practice, the blame is and should be upon us, for not asking them to explain and truthfully answer all of the following questions.

If they have done and are still doing so much for us then, why is it that, they have not up to the present time made a reasonable and judicious effort to enforce and punish all violations of the thirteenth, fourteenht and fifteenth amendments of our constitution? Why is it that they have not been able to control the greed and unfairness of their white brethren, in the north as well as in the south, who are daily taking everything away from us denying us every right that belongs to a citizen of a government like ours? Why they cannot and have not been able to stop them from lynching us in all parts of the counrty, sometimes without trial and at other times after going through the forms of a mock trial. Why have they not taken notice of when and how we are thrown into jail and penitentiary without a fair and constitutional trial? Why is it as our saviour party they have come forward and uttered a protest when we are being segregated and kept from renting and purchasing homes in some parts of the cities, counties and states in which we are living, when we are able to pay our way? Why is it that governmental agencies should be permitted to keep us from purchasing food and taking temporary residence, while engaging in our daily pursuit, in a city and community owned, built and controlled by the Unted Statse government? Why is it that in the north as well as in the south, the party of our saving grace has not been able to save us from the successful efforts of those who are claiming every public office, benefits and public employment such as ought to be rightfully participated in by every law-abding, respectable and qualified citizens, irrespectve of their race or color? And finally, why should so many of the leading members of this divine ordained party of ours be permitted to aid and abet in race discrimination in public offices, institutions and places of amusements, supported by the tax levies of the national, states nd county governments? More than that, why is it there is no notice taken, either by the state or national organs of this party of the segregation even in the penitentiary, jail and gallows where all criminals are supposed to be undergoing equal punishment?

Candidly speaking, the above evils complained of cannot be justly chargeable to either the Republican party, the Democratic party or any other party as a party. For in the course of our experience, we have found, a good and fair minded citizens in all of these party groups. The part we want to stress, however, is that these wrongs are not heaped upon us by any one political party as a party, but rather by a large majority of individuals in all of the poltical parties considered as white men, members of a superior race, whose will and desire are assumed to be superir and whose words are wanted to be regarded as the supreme law, of both nature and the land.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

HOOVER COMMITTED TO ALL PHASES OF SEGREGATION, KELLY MILLER REMINDS OPPONENTS OF DEMOCRATS

Roosevelt Has Gone More Than Half Way To Meet Proffered Support Of Negro Citizens, He Declares

By KELLY MILLER

Heresy is the antithesis of dogma. Wherever there is a body of fixed belief or doctrine, religious or political, which is passionately held by its devotees, any deviation therefrom is always denounced by the bigot. Orthodoxy used to be considered the crowning virtue; heterodoxy the crowning vice, but the world today is happily liberated from dogma and bigotry.

Non-conformity lies at the basis of all progress. So long as we remain chained body and soul to a dead tradition, there can be no advance. It is for this reason that for the last ten or more years I have insistently preached, in and out of season, that the Negro should free himself from the gives of the Republican Party.

Under the pall of this bondage he has steadily retrograded politically for the last fifty years, as he will continue to do for the next fifty. The recent lamentable White House conference illustrated this retrograde tendency. The colored race might well adopt the language of the Apostle Paul: "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this political corpse?"

Diminishing Terms

Note the series of diminishing terms: Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover. His last state is certainly worse than the first. The present day Republican party has lost its ancient appeal which compelled allegiance. Its present day representatives have no more moral or political kinship to Lincoln, Sumner and Stevens than the present day Greek shoe shiner has to their ancient and illustrious ancestry.

We live at a time when political loyalties are discarded all over the world. The generation of moss backs and die-hard politicians is rapidly becoming extinct. In 1928 the Democratic party was split asunder by internal disaffection. The poll of the Literary Digest discloses that 30 to 40 per cent of the Roosevelt vote are bolters from the Hoover column.

Of course there always will be found a class of political manipulators who preach party regularity as a means of keeping themselves in position and power. The Negro knuckle-close and never-die Republicans do not serve the G. O. P. for naught. I dare say that every Negro declaimer of the doctrine of never deviating devotion to the Grand Old Party is either on the pay roll or is in quest of position, compensation, or some other form of personal reward.

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" cried the craftsmen who made images. Idol makers will never destroy Idolatry, and so our political profiteers will never break the strangle hold of political bondage which holds us back.

Sees Day of Doom

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Special to Journal and Guide

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By the Associated Negro Press

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The opposing forces for that quadrennial Armageddon are already lined up. On one side, the observers from the sky can see the far-reaching offensive battalions of the Triple Entente. The center of the line is led by the field marshal, Franklin D. Roosevelt. His supporting columns are composed of the "Solid South" Democrats, the regular Democrats of the North, the innumerable legions of protestant unemployed and Republican bolters.

Roosevelt's right flank is led by Norman Thomas, the brilliant Socialist candidate, behind whom are rallied the learned and unlearned regiments of those who believe the kind of socialism preached by Thomas represents the basis, for an improved social order.

To the left of Roosevelt is the third member of the Entente, William Z. Foster, the most militant commander in the field. His second in command is a latter-day Hannibal, James Ford, the Alabama Negro. They lead the Communist corps.

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Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

HOOVER COMMITTED TO ALL PHASES OF SEGREGATION, KELLY MILLER REMINDS OPPONENTS OF DEMOCRATS

Roosevelt Has Gone More Than Half Way To Meet Proffered Support Of Negro Citizens, He Declares

By KELLY MILLER

Heresy is the antithesis of dogma. Wherever there is a body of fixed belief or doctrine, religious or political, which is passionately held by its devotees, any deviation therefrom is always denounced by the bigot. Orthodoxy used to be considered the crowning virtue; heterodoxy the crowning vice, but the world today is happily liberated from dogma and bigotry.

Non-conformity lies at the basis of all progress. So long as we remain chained body and soul to a dead tradition, there can be no advance. It is for this reason that for the last ten or more years I have insistently preached, in and out of season, that the Negro should free himself from the gives of the Republican Party.

Under the pall of this bondage he has steadily retrograded politically for the last fifty years, as he will continue to do for the next fifty. The recent lamentable White House conference illustrated this retrograde tendency. The colored race might well adopt the language of the Apostle Paul: "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this political corpse?"

Diminishing Terms

Note the series of diminishing terms: Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover. His last state is certainly worse than the first. The present day Republican party has lost its ancient appeal which compelled allegiance. Its present day representatives have no more moral or political kinship to Lincoln, Sumner and Stevens than the present day Greek shoe shiner has to their ancient and illustrious ancestry.

We live at a time when political loyalties are discarded all over the world. The generation of moss backs and die-hard politicians is rapidly becoming extinct. In 1928 the Democratic party was split asunder by internal disaffection. The poll of the Literary Digest discloses that 30 to 40 per cent of the Roosevelt vote are bolters from the Hoover column.

Of course there always will be found a class of political manipulators who preach party regularity as a means of keeping themselves in position and power. The Negro knuckle-close and never-die Republicans do not serve the G. O. P. for naught. I dare say that every Negro declaimer of the doctrine of never deviating devotion to the Grand Old Party is either on the pay roll or is in quest of position, compensation, or some other form of personal reward.

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Forced back at the beginning of the campaign, Mr. Hoover took the field himself and led spectacular raids all along the line. They concentrated and issued communiques stating that in spite of the [illegible] Democrats, Socialists, and Communists, have demanded jobs, jobs, jobs.

The Socialists have blamed the Republicans and our governmental system and insisted that, if given the power, they would alter the system to create a modified Socialist plan that would abolish poverty.

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Chief Issues

The chief issues between the contending forces, translated into work-a-day terms, have been jobs and beer, the power, the condition of industry and to create a modified Socialist plan that would employ the same [illegible] of government to ameliorate the condition of the working man, depressed condition of agriculture and insisted that, if given the power, they would alter the system to

ficient supporters to abolish the present form of government and install in its place an utterly new form that would assure jobs and bread to all workers.

G. O. P. On The Defensive

Aided by Roosevelt's picturesque phrasing, the Democratic party has awakened the public conscience on the Prohibition question and led large segments to expect that if Mr. Roosevelt is elected, the nation will soon be drinking its beer unmolested and that this action will be one of the restoratives of prosperity.

The assault with these issues has been furious. While his forces floundered, President Hoover mounted his charger and brandished his sword. He attacked the enemy with a comprehensive analysis of the steps taken by his administration to check the ogre of depression. Great batches of figures covering taxes on imports into this country, government expenses, and money expended in behalf of the poor were discharged into the face of the Triple Entente hosts. As he drove his phalanx into the enemy line, the great numbers of the foe sought to overwhelm him.

Negroes Go Democratic

Regiments of Negro troops have been used on both sides. Early in the campaign, several commanders of the Republican Negro shock troops went over to the Democratic ranks. Among those were important Negro editors and former leaders of the so-called "black-and-tan" Republicans in Southern states. Negro leaders in Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia swelled the Democratic ranks. Further increments were obtained in the North, where Negro jobholders under Democrats recruited for their army.

Other Negro regiments were recruited by the Socialists and the Communists. The Socialist recruits came largely from the intellectuals in the North and South and the Communist from the jobless.

Socialists Ignore Race

Communists, Democrats, and Republicans, all save the Socialists, made a special effort to obtain the Negro vote. Communists placed a Negro next to the head of their ticket and other Negroes in responsible spots in thirty-eight states.

The Democrats gave authority to selected Negro Democratic leaders in various cities to push recruiting among their race. Republicans set about to organize Negroes in nearly every state where there was an important Negro vote and organized boards of strategy in New York, Chicago, and Washington.

The battle for jobs was bitter in all these central agencies among all the parties.

The issues presented to Negroes were all based on opportunities and restrictions.

Arguments Used

To persuade the Negro not to vote for the Socialist candidate, it was said that the Socialists might be willing to grant equal opportunities of all kinds to Negroes and to remove restrictions upon his citizenship, but the Socialist candidate had no chance of winning.

To persuade the Negro not to vote for the Communist candidate, it was said that the inducements offered the Negro by the Communists were for mere political purposes; that the Communist program was too revolutionary for the Negro character, and that the Communist candidate had no chance to win.

Anti-Democratic Propaganda

To persuade the Negro not to vote for the Democratic candidate, it was stated:

1. That the Democratic party is the party of the South.
2. That the Democratic party in state and national legislation has initiated all the laws which obstruct the Negro's progress.
3. That the Democratic party of the South had deprived the Negro of the ballot.
4. That Franklin D. Roosevelt had rewritten and forced upon Haiti a constitution which paved the way foreigners to purchase land in Ha
5. That Roosevelt had issued a Crow order in the Navy Dept. whi was Assistant Secretary of the Na
6. That Roosevelt had failed to point any Negroes to office while ernor of New York.
7. That the Democratic party established segregation of employee government bureaus at Washingto
8. That the Vice Presidential can date on the Democratic ticket wa Texas southerner, John Garner.
9. That Roosevelt, once having s fered from infantile paralysis, mig die if elected, and Garner would b come President.
10. That Garner, as Vice Presider would use his influence to project th spirit of the South throughout the na tion and especially in political affair
11. That Garner, although givin word approval of educational and eco nomic opportunities for Negroes, pro tested that Negroes ought to give u the fight for "social equality."
12. That Garner sought to destro the Negro's status as a soldier by in troducing measures into Congress to repeal the laws authorizing the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments.
13. That Southern Democrats supported the unsuccessful nomination of Judge John J. Parker as associate justice of the Supreme court. (He was nominated by Hoover.)
14. That the Negro vote may only prove effective if it is placed solidly in the ranks of one party in the same manner that the southern white Democrat, traditional enemy of the race, gives all his strength to one party.
15. That the Republican party had initiated all legislation favorable to the Negro.

Charges Against Republicans

To persuade the Negro not to vote for the Republican candidate, it was stated.

1. That any debt which the Negro may have owed the Republican party has already been paid.
2. That President Hoover had failed to give Negroes any outstanding appointments in the government service.
3. That President Hoover had purposely refrained from having his picture taken with colored groups until the recent "Hoover Photo Party."
4. That President Hoover had given support to the Lily-White movement.
5. That President Hoover had acquiesced in sending Negro Gold Star Mothers to France in separate, inferior ships.
6. That President Hoover had sent a Jim-Crow commission to Haiti and required it to sail in an inferior private vessel.
7. That the Republican administration had failed to provide for the employment of Negro citizens on such government projects as Hoover Dam.
8. That President Hoover had insisted on the confirmation of Negro-hating Judge Parker as associate justice of the Supreme Court.
9. That the Republican party had retained many of the old forms of segregation in the government bureaus at Washington and had instituted new ones, notably in the new Department of Commerce building lunchrooms.
10. That Republican party sins of omission and commission need to be rebuked by support of the Democratic party.
11. That the Negro vote should be divided so that he may treat with both parties.
12. That the Republican party had consented to make stable boys out of Negro members of soldier units.
13. That the Republican administration had used high-handed tactics in Liberia and Haiti.
14. That the Republican party seeks to use the Negro only during campaigns.
15. That no matter what the party may have done for the Negro, it is no longer what it used to be.

Issue Cross Racial Lines

However, in spite of these various issues spread particularly before the Negro voters, those persons dubbed as leaders have divided in the main in the same manner as the general body politic. Some Negroes will even be found supporting Georgia's Upshaw of the Prohibition party and in Texas and Tennessee, particularly, Negroes are organized to support the state nominees of the Democratic party.

The most pronounced use of "poison gas" in the campaign was among the Negro voters. This compound was contained in one of the many books which have been written to "expose" President Hoover. After the book was written, the authors quarreled and one of them who had composed the most serious charges against the President admitted that his "facts" were false.

This material was gobbled up by a news agency with Communist leaning and broadcasted to the Negro papers some of which used it. The President in his so-called "fighting speech" at Cleveland, berated the sponsors of the use of these charges and laid the blame at the feet of the Democratic National Committee.

As the time for the decisive battle draws near, leaders in all ranks of both sides express confidence. Tuesday, November 8, the die will be cast for the four year supremacy for which the hosts are battling.

DELIVER US FROM FEAR

(By DEAN KELLY MILLER)

During the last campaign the Negro politicians on both sides of the political fence had but two motives—fear and resentment—fear of Garner and resentment against Hoover. Neither of these motives is becoming to any group of American citizens. By virtue of unfortunate conditions the colored citizen feels that he is shunted off from the general current of political issues and is penned up into the narrow confines of group grievances. If President Hoover has not given the race a square deal many of our recalcitrant leaders feel that they must rebuke his administration by switching support to the political adversary with the hope that nothing is to be lost by the manly experiment. Practically all of the Negro support thrown to Mr. Roosevelt was on this basis. I myself in large part subscribe to this policy of procedure. There is scarcely to be found a genuine Negro Democrat or Republican. The race was divided between two parties—one of which has denied and the other betrayed him. On the other hand, those spellbinders who did their frantic best to persuade the race to remain on board the old Republican ship relied all out solely on single dramatic appeal—what would happen to the Negro if a constitutional possibility should come to pass and Jack Garner of Texas should become President. Protestation against the neglect of the incumbent administration was based upon actual experience about which there could be neither doubt nor denial. The best friends of the administration were constrained to admit its manifold sins against us. They hoped to frighten the voter into submission for fear that Garner would be worse. This was a manufactured fear, not based upon actuality, but cunningly contrived for political effect. While the campaign was on I tried to admonish the voters not to be stampeded by fear or frenzy. I held and hold no brief for Mr. Garner or the Democratic party. But as a political analyst I deem it my duty to be fair and impartial to all factors involved in the general equation. I pointed out that Mr. Garner was not being voted for for President, but for the Vice-Presidency, where in the normal duties of his office there lies little possibility of his doing the race any harm. If he were disposed against us he would have a far better sphere for venting his spleen as Speaker of the House than as presiding officer of the Senate. The best way to make a politician innocuous is to elect him Vice-President. But it was rejoined that he might possibly become President; then what? Would not the South and the Democratic party be lifted to the saddle to ride roughshod over the Negro? A Southerner as President of the United States is very much in the dependent position as a Jew as governor of New York or Illinois. The Jewish executive supported and surrounded by an overwhelming Gentile majority will be singularly circumspect and deferential not to run against Gentile sensibilities. No sensible person expects any blatant manifestation of Semitic peculiarities in the administration of these great states. In a similar fashion a Southern man in the White House knows that he represents a weak minority. The population, wealth and power are located in the North. Mr. Garner is peculiarly sensitive to this situation.

Party Affiliation.

Tuskegee Man in Fight For Clean Politics in N. Y

NEW YORK. — Dr. William Jay Shiefflin, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute and leader in New York civic life, has been chosen as chairman of the Committee of One Thousand and of the Citizens' Union which will strive to sweep a new and politically independent administration into power in New York City. The first step was an effort to interest one million citizens in a voluntary co-operative effort to put over an independent ticket and pledge blanks are being distributed to that many people. It is proposed that the city manager plan be considered.

The Colored Vote is Dividing in the South

Dean Miller Makes Public Some Correspondence Which Indicates that Congressman DePriest's Advice is Being Heeded in Louisiana. Dean Miller Approves.

By KELLY MILLER

The import and purport of the accompanying correspondence will be self-revealing.

317 Western Avenue,
Shreveport, Louisiana
January 6, 1932.

DEAR DEAN MILLER:

Following your sound advice relative to local registration in the Democratic party in the south, a number of progressive and forward looking citizens of our race recently affiliated with this political party and are encouraging others of the group who expect to have a voice in local government to do likewise since all officials in this state are elected in the Democratic primary. This is because they have no opposition in the general election which follows the primary.

In our efforts to secure registration of others in the Democratic party, we find that we have aroused from slumber the staid and conservative Republicans of the group here who have been asleep for forty years. They counsel us to wait until the two party system becomes a reality, notwithstanding the fact that they have had forty years to bring such an elective system about in the state and have been unable to do so up to the present time.

In opposition to them we hold that the race in Shreveport must have a new civic and political leadership whose actions will be governed in the light of honor and principle and that this leadership must line the people up in the Democratic fold if they are to ever have a political voice here. In their rejoinder, the G.O.P. citizens naturally play up the sentiment of loyalty to their party because it was in power at the time the colored man was freed from physical slavery.

If you will study the returns in the last presidential election, which broke some parts of the south, you will find that Louisiana remained traditionally in its Democratic column. If ever there was a time to set up the two-party system it was then. But as you understand this was as impossible at that time as it will be for some years to come.

In the very near future, we propose to issue a public statement giving our reasons for the Democratic tie-up and quoting some authorities on the matter whose opinions will be generally respected by the intelligent element of the race. I should like to have you forward me your views on the local situation. If you wish your points to be held confidential, I assure you that they will.

That you might more fully understand our local plans, I feel that it is fitting to give you a gist of the tentative program: We have in mind getting some of the best in the local group, those of character and intelligence, to register in the Democratic party, which will be followed with the perfection of an organization through which a program of common sense and diplomacy will be executed along intelligent, persistent and manly lines.

What is your opinion of the steps we have taken and those we have in mind? May I hear from you as soon as possible. Any suggestions you might have will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ALBERT WHITE, Editor,
Shreveport Afro-American.

* * *

ANSWER
January 20, 1932.

MY DEAR MR. WHITE:

Replying briefly to your most interesting communication, I can only say that, judging at this distance, you seem to be proceeding along sound and sensible lines. No group of people can ever be good and efficient citizens unless they take a becoming part in all the government.

In any community this can most easily be done by affiliating with the party which is locally dominant. I am utterly at a loss to discern any vital difference in the present-day attitude of the Republican or Democratic parties touching the political rights of the colored man either locally or nationally. The colored man therefore, is left to make the best alignment he can with either.

If in Shreveport the local Republican party is best calculated to give the colored people good schools, sanitary conditions, civic well-being, employment and economic opportunity, then it is but good sense to uphold that party. But if the local G.O.P. is indifferent or impotent to promote these results, you have chosen the better part. The old line, die hard Republicans are remnants of a bygone day. I beg to repeat a figure of which I am fond—They are riding a dead horse and poking spurs into his side.

Yours truly,
KELLY MILLER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MUDDLE

THE presidential campaign is practically in full swing. Indeed, so far as the party leaders are concerned, they are now in the midst of the most strategic phase of the struggle for ballots, which does not take place until next November. The great struggle now is for public opinion. If public opinion can be framed now to suit the platforms soon to be presented by the various parties, the balloting next November will take care of itself. Mr. Hoover is determined to be re-nominated. In his desires he has the good wishes of the Democrats, who prefer to see him nominated to some other outstanding Republican. The Democrats are supported in their attitude by millions of American voters, who want to see Mr. Hoover nominated. But the desires of the Democrats and the attitude of the voters are not the same as the desires entertained by Mr. Hoover and the Republican party leaders. Mr. Hoover wants to be re-nominated and re-elected. The Democrats want to see him re-nominated because they believe he is the easiest man in the country to lick. The disgruntled citizenry prefers to see Mr. Hoover re-nominated so it may have the satisfaction to retire him to private life. Of course, the leaders of the Republican party entertain no such notions. Somehow they believe that the Fates are with them and that the votes will follow the Fates.

Just the other night Senator Fess went before a listening public and broadcast what may be termed the keynote speech of the coming Republican National Convention. We listened in. What a belabored presentation. Following Mr. Fess a night or two later, came Mr. Jewett Shouse, leader of the Democratic National Committee. Candidly, Mr. Shouse, in our opinion, was far more convincing than Mr. Fess. Even if we had a desire to support the Republican party, the argument presented by Mr. Shouse makes us hesitate. Added to the convincing argument of Mr. Shouse must be considered the assinine attitude of the Republicans toward the Negro. Personally, we should like to know who the Republican party is. We say "Who it is" because we think we know what it is. But to determine who it is, is a task for the best of men.

The Republican party believes that it can convert the Southern States into modern Republicanism by casting the Southern Negro Republicans overboard and setting up what is commonly called "Lily White" leadership. The Negroes of the South resent this attitude as being a slap in the face for long-continued service.

The truth of the whole situation is very simple. Suppose the Republicans do set up Lily White leadership in the South. Suppose the Republican party does repudiate Negro leadership in the South. This will be no calamity, so far as the Negro in the South is concerned. It is just as easy for the Democratic party to open its voting booths to the Negroes of the South as it is for the Republican party to set up Lily White leadership in the South. If the Democrats will allow Negroes to vote in the South, the Republican party will never make any headway, regardless of its leadership. This is due to the awakening of Negroes in the South, who know that it is economically sound for them to vote a Democratic ticket; and while there may be some objections and a few arguments put up by payroll Republican Negroes, yet after the arguments are all over, the sensible, intelligent, ambitious Negro of the South will vote the Democratic ticket as rapidly as the Democratic party permits him to do so. Then the result of Lily White-ism in the South will simply mean fair exchange and no robbery. The Republicans will have their white leadership and the Negroes will be voting a Democratic ticket.

This will happen as surely as night follows the day and, when it does happen, the Democratic party will entrench itself in this country more solidly than the Republicans ever have, because the majority of Negroes are going to live in the South and as rapidly as they realize their true political possibilities they are going to vote a Democratic ticket as a matter of self-preservation, to say nothing of sectional pride.

Unless the Republican party has more to offer the country than a continuation of the Hoover administration, most any school child can predict now the results at the polls next November.

Party Affiliation.

Tuskegee Man in Fight For Clean Politics in N. Y.

NEW YORK. — Dr. William Jay Shiefflin, chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute and leader in New York civic life, has been chosen as chairman of the Committee of One Thousand and of the Citizens' Union which will strive to sweep a new and politically independent administration into power in New York City. The first step was an effort to interest one million citizens in a voluntary co-operative effort to put over an independent ticket and pledge blanks are being distributed to that many people. It is proposed that the city manager plan be considered.

The Colored Vote is Dividing in the South

Dean Miller Makes Public Some Correspondence Which Indicates that Congressman DePriest's Advice is Being Heeded in Louisiana. Dean Miller Approves.

By KELLY MILLER

The import and purport of the accompanying correspondence will be self-revealing.

317 Western Avenue,
Shreveport, Louisiana,
January 6, 1932.

DEAR DEAN MILLER:

Following your sound advice relative to local registration in the Democratic party in the south, a number of progressive and forward looking citizens of our race recently affiliated with this political party and are encouraging others of the group who expect to have a voice in local government to do likewise since all officials in this state are elected in the Democratic primary. This is because they have no opposition in the general election which follows the primary.

In our efforts to secure registration of others in the Democratic party, we find that we have aroused from slumber the staid and conservative Republicans of the group here who have been asleep for forty years. They counsel us to wait until the two party system becomes a reality, notwithstanding the fact that they have had forty years to bring such an elective system about in the state and have been unable to do so up to the present time.

In opposition to them we hold that the race in Shreveport must have a new civic and political leadership whose actions will be governed in the light of honor and principle and that this leadership must line the people up in the Democratic fold if they are to ever have a political voice here. In their rejoinder, the G.O.P. citizens naturally play up the sentiment of loyalty to their party because it was in power at the time the colored man was freed from physical slavery.

If you will study the returns in the last presidential election, which broke some parts of the south, you will find that Louisiana remained traditionally in its Democratic column. If ever there was a time to set up the two-party system it was then. But as you understand this was as impossible at that time as it will be for some years to come.

In the very near future, we propose to issue a public statement giving our reasons for the Democratic tie-up and quoting some authorities on the matter whose opinions will be generally respected by the intelligent element of the race. I should like to have you forward me your views on the local situation. If you wish your points to be held confidential, I assure you that they will.

That you might more fully understand our local plans, I feel that it is fitting to give you a gist of the tentative program: We have in mind getting some of the best in the local group, those of character and intelligence, to register in the Democratic party, which will be followed with the perfection of an organization through which a program of common sense and diplomacy will be executed along intelligent, persistent and manly lines.

What is your opinion of the steps we have taken and those we have in mind? May I hear from you as soon as possible. Any suggestions you might have will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ALBERT WHITE, Editor,
Shreveport Afro-American.

* * *

ANSWER

January 20, 1932.

MY DEAR MR. WHITE:

Replying briefly to your most interesting communication, I can only say that, judging at this distance, you seem to be proceeding along sound and sensible lines. No group of people can ever be good and efficient citizens unless they take a becoming part in all the government.

In any community this can most easily be done by affiliating with the party which is locally dominant. I am utterly at a loss to discern any vital difference in the present-day attitude of the Republican or Democratic parties touching the political rights of the colored man either locally or nationally. The colored man therefore, is left to make the best alignment he can with either.

If in Shreveport the local Republican party is best calculated to give the colored people good schools, sanitary conditions, civic well-being, employment and economic opportunity, then it is but good sense to uphold that party. But if the local G.O.P. is indifferent or impotent to promote these results, you have chosen the better part. The old line, die hard Republicans are remnants of a by-gone day. I beg to repeat a figure of which I am fond—They are riding a dead horse and poking spurs into his side.

Yours truly,
KELLY MILLER.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MUDDLE

Courier 3-12-32

THE presidential campaign is practically in full swing. Indeed, so far as the party leaders are concerned, they are now in the midst of the most strategic phase of the struggle for ballots, which does not take place until next November. The great struggle now is for public opinion. If public opinion can be framed now to suit the platforms soon to be presented by the various parties, the balloting next November will take care of itself. Mr. Hoover is determined to be re-nominated. In his desires he has the good wishes of the Democrats, who prefer to see him nominated to some other outstanding Republican. The Democrats are supported in their attitude by millions of American voters, who want to see Mr. Hoover nominated. But the desires of the Democrats and the attitude of the voters are not the same as the desires entertained by Mr. Hoover and the Republican party leaders. Mr. Hoover wants to be re-nominated and re-elected. The Democrats want to see him re-nominated because they believe he is the easiest man in the country to lick. The disgruntled citizenry prefers to see Mr. Hoover re-nominated so it may have the satisfaction to retire him to private life. Of course, the leaders of the Republican party entertain no such notions. Somehow they believe that the Fates are with them and that the votes will follow the Fates.

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Political - 1932 General

Party Affiliation.

MR. DePRIEST IS RIGHT

THE Hon. Oscar DePriest has been taken to task by the Chicago Defender for advising Negroes in the South to vote the Democratic ticket and that paper has attempted to censure him for having "failed to explain to his southern audience just how they will be able to get hold of the ballot so that they can vote, since possession seems to be an essential element in the voting." Journal & Guide

The paper of Mr. DePriest's own city goes on to infer that it is useless to stress voting because "of the various illegal barriers that the Democratic managers have set up to prevent the Negroes from voting at all," and because "even the Supreme Court has not as yet been able to tell" the Negro how to get the ballot in the South. Norfolk Va

Our contemporary must have had some local political scores to even with Mr. DePriest, for certainly its editorial writer must know by now that there are Negroes in the South who vote; that before the law, the Negro below the Mason-Dixon may vote, and that recent test cases in state and federal courts have doubly established the race's right to participate in both primary and election. Mr. DePriest emphasized the right point. If Negroes would vote, if they would become ballot-minded and recognize the power of organization and the suffrage, then they would also be in position to fight any move made to deprive them of the ballot. 7/9/32

In 1929 Federal Judge D. Lawrence Groner, of the Eastern District of Virginia ruled unconstitutional the Virginia Primary Law enabling political parties to set forth the requirements for participation in primaries which would permit the Democratic Party of Virginia to exclude Negroes from primaries solely on the basis of color. The Supreme Court of the State of Virginia has declared "the application for registration made and signed by the applicant in his own handwriting in the presence of the registrar, without aid, suggestion or memorandum . . . gives all the information which the constitution requires" (and thus makes illegal any further questioning or examination by the registrar).

In 1931 Federal Judge J. Hayes, after an investigation by Federal operatives, found guilty, and fined heavily, an election official in North Carolina who refused to register six Negroes on account of their race and color, despite the fact that they were able to pass the educational tests prescribed by the State constitution. Just this year the United States Supreme Court declared illegal a resolution adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee of Texas barring Negroes from voting in Democratic primaries in the State.

In these ways are Negroes told how to secure and insure the vote; but since, even in Chicago or New York, where large numbers of colored people live compactly together, a large proportion do not vote, while we fight to overcome subterfuge and prejudiced registrars and party leaders, we must continue to preach "vote, vote, vote," to get the people ballot-minded.

The Defender's peeve that Mr. DePriest should advise Negroes to vote Democratic must arise from its standpat Republicanism. The congressman, however, like an increasing number of voters of the race, is aware that especially in state and local matters, if we are to really have a voice in naming those who shall govern us we must in the South necessarily vote for our choice of Democratic candidates. Mr. DePriest is right.

THE NEGRO AND THE WET PLANK

The two national conventions arranged for the purpo of outlining plans for the Republican and Democratic ca paigns have selected their standard bearers and the vote of our nation have the opportunity of choosing between t present incumbents Herbert Hoover and Charles W. Curt of Republican faith, and Franklin D. Roosevelt and Jo N. Garner, of the Democratic party, candidates for preside and vice-president. East Tennessee News

Both conventions were held in the city of Chicago a it is very noticable to the most casual observer that regar less as to the charges of discrimination toward the Negro the part of certain Republicans, unjust and discriminato tactics toward the colored brother were conspicuous by the obsence e'en though a large group of Negro delegates and a ternates were in attendance at the G. O. P. Conventio On the other hand, if any of the Negro followers of the part of Woodrow Wilson were in attendance at the "meeting" in the city presided over by Mayor Cermak last week, they were evidently of that variety who were willing to be "seen and not heard," for not a single line in the press dispatches from the stadium indicated that Negroes were there even in the role of the old "Uncle Tom" variety, some of whom, in normal times, can rely upon "Kunl Bob" dressing him up in a red bandanna and long-tailed "hand-me-down" for the purpose of going over that the "Moster and missus" may take a look at him. 7/7/32.

Then, upon what does the leaders of the Democratic party rely as they will possibly invite support from the Negro racial group for their candidates for president and vice-president of these our United States? Not a single line was inserted in their platform that indicated they were interested in the Negro citizenship of the nation. Regradless as to how slight the mention of the race was in the platform adopted by the Republicans, their action did indicate that they took due cognizance of the presence of the Negro in our land and recognized him as being entitled to some part in selecting officials of our government. East Tennessee News

The Democrats did insert a "dripping wet plank" in their platform and thereby hangs a tale. It is the firm belief of hundreds of thoughtful observers of the Negro group that the open and above board stand of the Democratic convention favoring a repeal of the Eighteenth amendment is a siren song designed to lure Negro voters to support their nominees and the extremely unfortunate phase of the situation is, there are thousands and thousands of thoughtless members of the race whose gluttonous appetites for beer and liquor cause them to manifest a decided inclination to be influenced along this line in hopes of seeing the return of the open saloon. It behooves every leader of the Negro race, in every nook and cranny of this land, to institute a campaign that will reach each Negro man, woman and child and warn them of the danger of supporting, even in the minutest detail, any candidate or candidates for public office who will openly declare in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth amendment and yet remain silent in view of the rank and flagrant violation and disregard of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. The Negro should be more concerned in having at the head of our government men who will at least make a pretense at protecting the rights of all citizens of our land, regardless as to race or class.. It appears that the group's leaders, especially in the South, are giving serious silent thought as they prepare to take a stand in the matter of support for candidates for president. It is not believed however, that the advocacy of repeal of the Eighteenth amendment to the Constitution will adequately serve to win any negligible support from the ranks of the Negro race.

POLITICAL REALISM

The issues of the current campaign are more intensely realistic than they have been for many years. The individual is entering into the spirit of it in his own right. The outward evidences of this is the breaking of party lines at so many places and the passing to and fro of men and women who have heretofore had little enough at stake to compromise for the sake of party success. The coming days will feature less offensive and more defensive activity because every one is inclined to regard the situation from the viewpoint of his own scruples about his economic future and social comfort. The chance of half a century has come to have an actual showdown on the individual American's attitude toward the liquor question—a chance in which the actual sentiments uninfluenced by other considerations will be expressed. The results of this expression will come nearer to exposing the actual sum total of American thought and feeling on the liquor traffic than in any previous attempt. Out of a large experience with the evils of enforcement as well as the evils of the traffic, most people have an opinion arrived at through experimental process and without much interference. Individually, it is a many sided question. There is the side of the one who sells and the side of the one who drinks it, and the side of the one who suffers or profits from both, even though they do neither. Then, there is the side of the moralist and reformer whose influence is not inconsiderate, and the side of the eugenist, not overlooking the fanatics on all sides.

The result must make an interesting composite which will form a reliable lead on the actual sentiment.

Those who thought that question was settled on the adoption of the 18th Amendment, erred in presuming that questions involving individual and personal rights of the mass are settled by illtimed legislation.

The other aspect of the current issue, the individual's economic future, is, by force of circumstances, highly defensive on account of the hazards that may be added to the present precarious economic state. In the every-man-for-himself scramble that has been intensified by the effects of the Great War, nothing has been so certainly and fatally impressive as the devil-take-the-hindmost results. A super organized leadership in national economy has created an airtight and puncture proof dominance of the suction type, which works automatically in taking up and holding the major resources created by the hindmost man and passing down to him the responsibilities. It is done by the rules of the game with adept subtlety and apparent fairness so that the action is noisless and continuous, the pressure is great and the inevitable result is that the lard pressed out of the hindmost man completes the circle and leaves him flat against the wall.

This man is now thinking in terms of self defense as to what can be done toward making a drastic revision of the rules of the game.

The issue with him is to be able at least to "sop his own gravy." It is a real individual problem that no amount of supplication or team play has been able to affect. There are thousands who will cross party lines in this campaign thinking that they see more bread in another camp. The indications are strong to the effect that the individual voter will ignore party lines and seek relief by supporting the candidate whose personality gives him reason to expect drastic changes in favor of the hindmost man. Realism in politics has its dangers. They arise from the difficulty of evolving sane leadership in time to prevent violent reactions from long suppressed emotions. The mood of the hindmost man is of no considerable importance until it becomes a threatening mass of red eyed revolutionists. It is then apt to take unwonted extremes that disturb normal progress. History has its sad examples in which political realism and revolution have had the same disastrous significance. It is well to remember that the progress of nations is best proved in terms of their life cycles that turn on the quality of human justice emanating from its ruling class or from the foremost to the hindmost man.

REPUBLICANS VS. DEMOCRATS

In this persidential election year of 1932, the Negro finds himself "between the Devil and the deep blue sea."

Considering the platforms we find little, if any difference in their planks to inspire the Negro. The Ku Klux Klan spirit which crept in to the Republican party, giving it its lily white tinge is more deterimental to the Negro than the open opposition of the Southern Democrats. The seventy words in the Republican platform referring to the Negro are not worth the paper they are printed on. With President Hoover that plank is unknown.

The wet plank of the Democratic platform will mean more to the Negro than anything in the Republican platform. With the repeal of the 18th Amendment and a proper beer and liquor law, placing the manufacture and sale of beer and whiskey under Federal control, will mean more employment, a large demand for agricultural products, more revenue for the government by which these nuisance taxes can be repealed and will be a big factor in restoring normally in industrial and economics.

Therefore, the Negro will be greatly benefited by the return of prosperity and the repeal of the 18th Amendment. Hence the Democratic platform offers a large hope to the Negro.

As to the candidates and their ability and Willingness to perform seems to be some difference of opinion. Never has there been a Republican President who so completely ignored the Negro as President Hoover has. If his future is to be judged by his past there is absolutely no hope for any recognitio whatever. Herbert Hoover is hopeless.

Governor Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate has little to his credit to attract the Negro vote. While running the Navy for Josephus Daniels in the Wilson administration he wrote and forced the infamous Constitution for Haiti upon the Haitians and placed the Marines in charge of Haiti where the Republicans have kept the Navy in charge of this Negro republic even to this day.

As Governor of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt has given the Negro little attention, not much more than Herbert Hoover has as President. Therefore, as to candidates, the Negro is really "between the Devel and the deep blue sea."

We know that President Hoover is a tool of Wall Street and has no regard for the Negro or the poor man in particular. He often prates about "equal opportunity" of American citizens but forgets his part to play in bringing about and adjusting conditions conducive to assure "equal opportunities."

Take the Register of the Treasury. A Negro held that position under several Republican Presidents and when Woodrow Wilson became President he carried out the precedent by naming A. E. Patterson, a Negro of Chicago, for the place. Mr. Patterson saw fit to decline and there has not been a Negro named by a single Republican President for Register of the Treasurer since. Have they lacked the courage? Why has President Hoover not demonstrated his oft repeated "equal opportunity" statement by naming a Negro for Register of the Treasury?

Why has President Hoover permitted the dismounting and destruction of the four Negro regiments in the Army, two of Cavalry and two of Infantry? Is that "equal opportunity?"

Is it "equal opportunity" to segregate Negro Gold Star Mothers and send them to France on inferior ships to those of white mothers. Hoover permitted such crass humiliation.

The sins of Omission with President Hoover are greater than his sins of Commission. With the prospect of Hoover as President for another term the Negro's hopes sing into obliivon.

(The Washington Tribune)

RECOGNIZING THE POWER OF THE COLORED VOTE

In urging the seating of the colored delegates from South Carolina and Mississippi instead of the "lilly whites," Maurice Maschke, national committeeman of Cleveland reminded the Republican national commitee assembled in Chicago for the National convention, that there are thousands of colored voters in Cleveland and other northern states whose votes will be needed in the general election this Fall.

Republicans and Democrats are beginning to realize the power of the Negro vote. They could realize it more, and it could be brought into an important role if Negroes would unite at the right time, for the right candidates and wield the balance of power that would show great results. The Negro vote is an important factor. It could be made to produce wonders.

Party Affiliation

HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES

The ideals set forth in the United States Constitution were the work of men who find few worthy successors in our day and generation. Instead, the majority now are most concerned about selfish advantage. The rights of minorities are lost sight of. Naturally the minorities must go on the defensive. They form blocs, based upon race, nationality, section, occupation, condition, and preferences, to the destruction of national ideals as expressed by the founders of the republic. 7-8-32

We Negroes are one such bloc, the most segregated of them all. Other groups formed on nationality, occupation and the like, have amicable relations with the majority on many points. We alone are unwelcome entirely. It is good common sense for us to learn methods from the others who have solved part of their problem.

Recent events in Kansas City illustrate our meaning. June 23rd the Italians, who live largely in a community, doing by choice what Negroes do from necessity, held a meeting to express confidence in John Lazia, one of their leaders. What they did and what he said was news to the extent that the daily press made it a big story, full of detail. The story told how one spokesman said they were gathered, not for gain but to give voice to a people who through no fault of their own were made victims of a conspiracy. After relating the opposition which made Italians rush to their own defense, the speaker eulogized John Lazia, saying that his people had found him vitally interested in the betterment of the less privileged Italian, in full sympathy with the youth, a contributor to the better social and moral state of his people.

Had this meeting stopped with the one speech, it would have been noteworthy and full of instruction for Negroes. Every claim made for the Italian leader, loyalty, intelligence and helpfulness, should be true of any real leader of any group. Yet we Negroes never assemble to speak well of one of our own, in order that he may have more power in our behalf. We don't because we think he may get more himself. Jealousy, even priced at personal loss, actuates us rather than intelligent self-interest. We would rather do without the corn than leave the ox unmuzzled that treads it out for us.

Lazia's speech which followed clinches our point. Where the Negro leader cringes, pouring forth praise for whatever authority gives him honor and opportunity, this Italian leader said:

"I am president of the North Side Democratic Club, but I want to say that politics is secondary, and unless the political party in power takes care of you people it will find me on the opposite side."

No wonder the audience gave the speaker an ovation, a fact duly recorded in the news by the daily press. It is a real force which puts Italians into public office and private jobs in Kansas City. It is the intelligent use of solidarity which is equally available for any minority group.

We Negroes talk about our race consciousness. True, it is increasing. But for every limitation Italians suffer, we have a thousand. Yet they assemble within a month from the time their leader was attacked, while we have gone on for years, bewailing prejudice, yet bending to it our complaisant neck.

There is not a strategem or open attack which Lazia has used in getting his people entrenched in political power that is denied to us. He is spokesman of a people who have produced a Marconi whose work has brought the world into one great family that talks intimately and hears instantly. We are the sons of the builders of an ancient civilization and co-workers in the making of this country. What if some poor Negro is a misfit or a criminal! By the tens of thousands we are acknowledged even by our enemies to be honest enough to employ, and intelligent enough to maintain an existence.

The spirit which Lazia expressed to his Italian friends assembled to tell the world that they stood behind him, is the same which this newspaper has pleaded for in Negroes. We wish no man's downfall, but so long as the majority rules, even when it is unjust, it is reasonable for us to get together to protect each other and to get our just due.

Will The 18th Amendment Be Repealed

6-30-32

(By Kelly Miller)

A tidal wave of wetness has swept over the nation. The straw vote of the Literary Digest showed that the nation is practically two-thirds wet. This does not seem to me to be a deliberate judgment but a hasty conclusion based upon the unsatisfactory outcome of the "noble experiment." Politicians of both parties are striving to catch the wet tide at flood hoping thereby to be swept on to fortune. Those who do these things show plainly that they have no moral conviction. Prohibition is looked upon as an available issue to attract or repel votes. History repeats itself. The anti slavery struggle and the prohibition fight run parallel and on all fours. The old Whig Party tried to sidestep, dodge and evade slavery as a moral issue. As a result it was rent asunder and lost without trace. In those days there arose the Republican party instinct with righteous purpose and moral energy. It frankly faced the institution of slavery as the moral iniquity of the nation and pledged itself to its undoing. The adversaries both those who espoused the untoward side of slavery and those who temporized with it—were swept away by the aroused conscience of the nation. Will now the Grand Old Party imitate its Whig prototype and invite a like fate? Would Abraham Lincoln have accepted a nomination on a platform which equivocated on the question of slavery? Contrast the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860 and 1920. How has the mighty fallen from grace. The Republican prohibition plan is intended to be all things to all men in order that it might catch the hesitant voter. To the wets it may be interpreted as wet, while to the drys it is interpretable as dry. It is neither hot nor cold but luke warm. Secretary Mills and Postmaster General Brown were the chief agents and mouth organs of the administration in fabricating the great conundrum. Under severe flagellation by Senator Borah, they are both now disclaiming that the platform advocates repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. If they did not mean repeal, then what under heaven, did they mean? In 1928, Senator Borah and President Nicholas Murray Butler espoused the causes of wet and dry before the convention. No single delegate, no American citizen above the grade of the Moron misunderstood the position of either of these great champions. They both had deep seated moral convictions. They used language to reveal, and not to conceal their meaning. Plain principles call for plain speaking. Men love circumlocution rather than straight forward speech because their deeds are evil. Think of misunderstanding Abraham Lincoln on the slavery question. But because of the sinister purpose hidden between the words it will take most of the time of Republican spellbinders to explain just what the prohibition plank does or does not mean.

The Democratic plank will proably be clear and unmistakable. It will declare for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in language so plain and simple that a way faring fool need not be confused thereby. Unless some other issue is injected in the campaign to side track the moral straddle at Chicago, prohibition, the Democrats will probably win. The plain unsophisticated voter prefers plainness to indecision and confusion. The strategy of Republican leaders from now on will be to find some other subverting issue, either in our domestic affairs or foreign relations and thus beguile the voter into forgetfulness of the blunder of the moral straddle at Chicago. Let it be taken for granted that in the present state of the public mind the wets will prob-

By no manner of means. There is no human likelihood that they will carry two thirds of both branches in the several states to ratify the proposed amendment. I do not believe that there can be found a single American with republican for sanity who believes that such a result its possible.

Then what is to be the result

proposal of a constitutional Amendment for repeal. But even should they sweep the country by such unprecedented majority, it still requires a

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Had this meeting stopped with the one speech, it would have been noteworthy and full of instruction for Negroes. Every claim made for the Italian leader, loyalty, intelligence and helpfulness, should be true of any real leader of any group. Yet we Negroes never assemble to speak well of one of our own, in order that he may have more power in our behalf. We don't because we think he may get more himself. Jealousy, even priced at personal loss, actuates us rather than intelligent self-interest. We would rather do without the corn than leave the ox unmuzzled that treads it out for us.

Lazia's speech which followed clinches our point. Where the Negro leader cringes, pouring forth praise for whatever authority gives him honor and opportunity, this Italian leader said:

"I am president of the North Side Democratic Club, but I want to say that politics is secondary, and unless the political party in power takes care of you people it will find me on the opposite side."

No wonder the audience gave the speaker an ovation, a fact duly recorded in the news by the daily press. It is a real force which puts Italians into public office and private jobs in Kansas City. It is the intelligent use of solidarity which is equally available for any minority group.

We Negroes talk about our race consciousness. True, it is increasing. But for every limitation Italians suffer, we have a thousand. Yet they assemble within a month from the time their leader was attacked, while we have gone on for years, bewailing prejudice, yet bending to it our complaisant neck.

There is not a strategem or open attack which Lazia has used in getting his people entrenched in political power that is denied to us. He is spokesman of a people who have produced a Marconi whose work has brought the world into one great family that talks intimately and hears instantly. We are the sons of the builders of an ancient civilization and co-workers in the making of this country. What if some poor Negro is a misfit or a criminal! By the tens of thousands we are acknowledged even by our enemies to be honest enough to employ, and intelligent enough to maintain an existence.

The spirit which Lazia expressed to his Italian friends assembled to tell the world that they stood behind him, is the same which this newspaper has pleaded for in Negroes. We wish no man's downfall, but so long as the majority rules, even when it is unjust, it is reasonable for us to get together to protect each other and to get our just due.

Will The 18th Amendment Be Repealed

(By Kelly Miller)

A tidal wave of wetness has swept over the nation. The straw vote of the Literary Digest showed that the nation is practically two-thirds wet. This does not seem to me to be a deliberate judgment but a hasty conclusion based upon the unsatisfactory outcome of the "noble experiment." Politicians of both parties are striving to catch the wet tide at flood hoping thereby to be swept on to fortune. Those who do these things show plainly that they have no moral conviction. Prohibition is looked upon as an available issue to attract or repel votes. History repeats itself. The anti slavery struggle and the prohibition fight run parallel and on all fours. The old Whig Party tried to sidestep, dodge and evade slavery as a moral issue. As a result it was rent asunder and lost without trace. In those days there arose the Republican party instinct with righteous purpose and moral energy. It frankly faced the institution of slavery as the moral iniquity of the nation and pledged itself to its undoing. The adversaries both those who espoused the untoward side of slavery and those who temporized with it—were swept away by the aroused conscience of the nation. Will now the Grand Old Party imitate its Whig prototype and invite a like fate? Would Abraham Lincoln have accepted a nomination on a platform which equivocated on the question of slavery? Contrast the Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860 and 1920. How has the mighty fallen from grace. The Republican prohibition plan is intended to be all things to all men in order that it might catch the hesitant voter. To the wets it may be interpreted as wet, while to the drys it is interpretable as dry. It is neither hot nor cold but luke warm. Secretary Mills and Postmaster General Brown were the chief agents and mouth organs of the administration in fabricating the great conundrum. Under severe flagellation by Senator Borah, they are both now disclaiming that the platform advocates repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. If they did not mean repeal, then what under heaven, did they mean? In 1928, Senator Borah and President Nicholas Murray Butler espoused the causes of wet and dry before the convention. No single delegate, no American citizen above the grade of the Moron misunderstood the position of either of these great champions. They both had deep seated moral convictions. They used language to reveal, and not to conceal their meaning. Plain principles call for plain speaking. Men love circumlocution rather than straight forward speech because their deeds are evil. Think of misunderstanding Abraham Lincoln on the slavery question. But because of the sinister purpose hidden between the words it will take most of the time of Republican spellbinders to explain just what the prohibition plank does or does not mean.

The Democratic plank will proably be clear and unmistakable. It will declare for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in language so plain and simple that a way faring fool need not be confused thereby. Unless some other issue is injected in the campaign to side track prohibition, the Democrats will probably win. The plain unsophisticated voter prefers plainness to indecision and confusion. The strategy of Republican leaders from now on will be to find some other subverting issue, either in our domestic affairs or foreign relations and thus beguile the voter into forgetfulness of the blunder of the moral straddle at Chicago.

By no manner of means, Amendment? By no human likelihood the Eighteenth Amendment will carry two thirds majority of the legislatures of three fourths of the states, by concurrence of both branches in the several states to ratify the proposed amendment. I do not believe that there can be found a single American with reputation for sanity who believes that such a result is possible.

Then what is to be the result of a constitutional proposal of a constitutional Amendment for repeal. But even should they succeed the country by such unprecedented majority, it still requires a

of this ballahoo about prohibition? It will simply lead to the utter debacle of the law enforcing machinery. It is impossible to enforce a law which both of the great political parties repudiate. direclty or indirectly. The platitude of the Republican platform about strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment while it remains in the Constitution is a most disgusting expression of insincerity. Why not likewise declare for the strict enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments because they are part of the organic law.

It seems inevitable that the Eighteenth Amendment will be nullified with impunity pending the political agitation concerning its stability. Those who believe in the moral principle of prohibition will have to patiently abide the time when the awakened conscience of the American people will assert itself on prohibition as it did on slavery under the guidance of Abraham Lincoln.

SHALL THE NEW NEGRO CHOOSE HIS OWN POLITICAL PARTY, OR SHALL HE BLINDLY FOLLOW PARENTAL TRADITION?

By F. Louis Sperling
(Continued from July 16th)

In a government of the people, for the people and by the people, every citizen, in truth and in fact is also a governor and as such, each citizen is bound to think and act for the common good of all others as well as himself. Of course, our government is said to be, and perhaps it is true, in part only, a government by parties. For party government as they are now known and practiced were not or even seriously considered by the founders of our government and framers of our constitution. They are innovations and practices of our days rather than theirs and as such, we must and shall deal with them as best we can. Since we have different political parties nowadays and every citizen more or less stakes all their hopes and faith in the speculating theories of the parties of their choice it will be better if every citizen group or class of citizens were to select their own party without interference by others.

Before making a choice, however, it is hoped and it is suggested that, every good thinking and liberty loving citizen give a reasonable examination to each of the questions, which have so often been and will soon be discussed again and again by the exponents of the many political parties now spread all over the country. In fact, it is a part of the indispensible duty of every good citizen that before he determines upon any choice of party, he examine the theories and principles announced by the party which he is about to support.. For that is a duty which he owes to his posterity, his fellow citizens and to himself.

Let us for a moment consider the principles of some, if not all of contending parties and what differnce there are among them if any? The foregoing is the first and basic question which has often been asked and answered. Unfortunately, most of the answers given to it have been misleading. They have served to confuse matters rather than clarify them. This confusion of matters in turn have caused a good many citizens to believe and feel that party principles and theories are one and the same with the fundamental principles and ideals of the structure of our government. Let us be thankful, they are not the same.

The only question which was uppermost in my mind of those who labor during the four months of the constitutional convention to lay the structure of our government and adopt a constitution for its guidance which would meet all the requirements of a people who, had suffered so much religious and political persecution for more than a century. Indeed they gave no thought as to whom this task should be trusted, but, all that they desired and for which they labored was that a free government should be established on this continent, for the protection and welfare of a free people, who had purchased their freeoom at no small price and with their blood.

It is true, that some of them were called Federalists and others Republican-Democrat. It is also true that those who call themselves Federalist, if left alone would have framed a constitution and adopt a form of government which would have been revolutionary in its tendency. The danger of this form of government was foreseen argued well and to the point to show the supporter the danger in that form. On the other hand those who called themselves Republican-Democrat were very much impressed and desirous of framing a government and adopting a constitution, giving unlimited power and freedom to the whole body of citizens. This form of government too, had its failure and shortcoming and the Federalists were not unmindful of the same. In short, after well disciplined arguments for and against the two propositions whatever differences that were in the minds of the exponents were finally compromised. The net result of this compromise after four months of deliberation was the adoption of our present national constitution, as well as our present system of government.

Therefore, all classes and conditions of inhabitants labor in unison to support and maintain the government which was at once the wonder of the whole world. So too, and so too the constitution or fundamental laws by them adopted for the managemen of their government was a model document which the statesmen of the whole world freely confessed that they never before conceived.

MONROVIA, CAL
NEWS POST
JUL 12 1932

STATE NEGROES NOW ORGANIZED

Monrovians Attend State-Wide Meeting of Colored People in Riverside

Riverside was the mecca for the colored people of California on Monday. The purpose of the pilgrimage was to meet and organize a state organization, which is to be known as the Economic, Commercial and Political League of California. Prominent colored men and women from almost every section of Southern California, as well as from the north, were present. Results of the meeting was the organizing of the above named organization.

Two years ago, under the leadership of T. R. Collins, there was organized what was known as the Five Counties Economic, Political and Commercial League. This organization continued to grow, and its ideals began to spread and to be so effective, until it was thought by those who were at the head of it, that it would be well to organize a state organization, which culminated in the meeting of yesterday.

The following persons were elected to head the organization: Mr T. R. Collins, president, Redlands Calif.; Mr. T. M. Ware, first vice-president, of San Diego; Dr. J. M Riddles, second vice-president, Pasadena; Mrs. Helen Boyd of Riverside, recording secretary; and G. W Reed of Monrovia, executive secretary.

The executive board is made up of the elected officers and three others as follows: Mr. C. O. Johnson of Los Angeles; J. B. Bass, editor of the California Eagle; and Mrs. S. Freeman of Redlands.

The local organization was organized here in Monrovia about two months ago. with J. J. Jenkins president; E. J. Layne, vice-president; J. A. Davis of Duarte, secretary; and R. L. Yancy, treasurer. Rev. G. W. Reed chairman of the executive committee. The local organization has a membership of about 72.

News
Jackson, Miss
JUL 15 1932

FROM THE GREENWOOD COMMONWEALTH—Probably seeking to take advantage of a situation which might find some voters in Mississippi dissatisfied with the Democratic plank in the mater of repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the modification of the Volstead act, the Republican party has placed an entire congressional ticket in the field, and adopted a platform which is supposed to be dry.

The action of the Mississippi Republicans is quite in keeping with the Republican plank on prohibition, which was evidently designed to be construed as "wet" in the wet states, and "dry" in the dry states.

Even the driest of the drys in Mississippi, however, cannot be hoodwinked by the Republican camouflage. The party which placed Perry Howard as the patronage dispenser in Mississippi, which confirmed the negro leadership at its convention in Chicago, and which refused to confirm the nomination of a United States marshal in Mississippi, because he spoke disrespectfully of the negroes will fail to command any votes in Mississippi.

White political supremacy in Mississippi is still a more important issue than whether or not national prohibition shall be repealed.

Political -1932
Party Affiliation

General

Throw-up Of Negro Rule Bugbear Proves Boomerang

Knoxville News 10-27-32

Negro Year Book

(AN EDITORIAL)

Efforts of Candidate Lewis Pope and those orators and editors frantically espousing his cause in the governor's race, to throw up the bugbear of Negro domination as they appeal for support among Tennessee voters, is proving a boomerang of the most vivid sort, judging from the little amount of serious consideration being accorded them by the conservative, and fair-minded leadership among our state's citizenry. As the time draws nigh for the election of Tuesday, November 8th, widespread sentiment over the length and breadth of the "Old Volunteer State" indicates a decided and definite swing to the candidacy of the Honorable Hill McAlister, the regular nomine of the Democratic party. The prediction is freely made on every hand that Mr. McAlister will be swept into office with a majority exceeding forty thousand.

* * * * *

Not only do the respectable, law-abiding and industrious Negro citizens of Tennessee consider efforts of Mr. Pope and his supporters to make their race the "goat" in the campaign, but they freely express themselves as determined to manifest their resentment of such by throwing their votes and support to the McAlister candidacy, because of the hightone and dignified manner in which he is conducting his campaign. Of much satisfaction to the Negro is the attitude of a vast majority of the upstanding white leadership—Republicans as well as Democrats—wherein they, too, deplore the ruthless and unwarranted manner in which the Pope supporters are stirring up racial strife throughout our state and freely announce that they will not sanction such tactics under any circumstances.

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As far as the Negro voter is concerned, the race for governor is, without a doubt, between Messrs. McAlister and Pope. The hostile attitude of Mr. McCall, the "lily-white" nominee of the Republican party, is equally as offensive to the Negro racial group as the open and frankly announced position taken by Mr. Pope in which he opposes participation of Negroes in elections in Tennessee. Reference is made to the fact that, if by chance, Mr. Pope should win the high and important office of governor, he would consider himself the governor of "white Democracy," and the interests of the rest of the state's citizenship would be accorded as little consideration as would prevail if they were in a state of slavery. The situation resolves itself into one more unusual than exists in any other state throughout our fair Southland, wherein a candidate for public office openly and boldly exhibits the rankest sort of hostility toward its Negro citizenship. Such is true, nothwithstanding the activities of leading men and women of both racial groups during the past score of years in organizing the Inter-Racial League for the purpose of amicably adjusting any problems that might confront the two races and thereby make our state one fit in which to live. Mr. Pope and his supporters appear to flagrantly discount the efforts of these most conservative and tolerant leaders, whose humanitarian program has served to cause other sections to place Tennessee high on the list of those states most successful in handling the so-called race problem.

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Notwithstanding the momentous economic problems that confront our state, and even in the presence of social problems that involve the interests of humanity in every section, it remains for Mr. Pope and his friends to prey upon the inoffensive racial group that is far in the minority, as they arouse the spirit of race hate among the unsuspecting and thoughtless mass group in their frantic efforts to gain control of the highest office within the gift of Tennessee's voters.

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Mr. Pope would win the admiration, confidence and respect of humanity throughout every section where the word could be sent, if he should denounce the efforts of those of his advisers and supporters to bring about his election to the office of governor by riding rough shod over the bodies of the minority group comprising the Negro citizenry.

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Possibly one of the greatest surprises of the campaign is the attitude employed by the Scripps-Howard publications whose publishers recently adopted Tennessee as their field. The News-Sentinel at Knoxville and the Press-Scimitar, published at Memphis, had been generally referred to as exhibiting a spirit of fairness toward all men with a possible leaning toward espousing the cause of those who might come in for a share of persecution at the hands of office seekers. Not so as concerns the present campaign for governor, however. Hardly an issue of these publications, both editorially and in their reportorial columns, but that they join in the chorus of race hate, much to the distaste of the Negro race.

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The attitude of the editor of the News-Sentinel, possibly of Northern birth, and certainly educated in a far North university, offers a striking contrast to that exhibited by brilliant young Southern white men who have occasion to express themselves on matters affecting the two

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Political - 1932
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The News-Sentinel editor, in his most recent tirade of race hate hurled in support of his candidate, Mr. Pope, opines:

> "The Democratic party for many years has been traditionally a white man's party in the South. Yet Hill McAlister's supporters not only accepted a nom-

ination at the hands of Negro voters in Shelby county, they herded the Negroes to bring about this result. If the Democratic party has been bolted, it has been bolted by Hill McAlister in accepting a 'fraudulent' nomination."

* * * * * *

Who told the News-Sentinel editor that the Democratic party has been traditionally a white man's party in the South for many years, and if such were true and he has the desire of all fair-minded people to the extent that they wish to have a government by and for the people, is his denunciation of Negro participation in political affairs in our state justified?

* * * * * *

There is no question but that Hill McAlister will be the next governor of Tennessee. Those citizens who are protesting the unfair tactics of the greedy aspirants for public office as they spread race hate and seek to arraign one race against the other for no other purpose than to further their own personal interests, are offered an excellent opportunity to manifest their distate to such by marching to the polls on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, and casting a vote for HILL McALISTER.

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The employment of such fallacious and flagrant misrepresentations in their effort to defeat Mr. McAlister is a thorough indication that his opponents have no reasonable and just excuse for opposing his candidacy.

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Mr. McAlister is a representative, high-calibred, dignified, efficient leader, experienced in the affairs of our state government and perfectly capable of serving in a manner that will prove satisfactory to all citizens. He will be elected and let every Negro voter from Sullivan to Shelby cast a vote for him, not only because of his ability to fill the high and important office of governor of Tennessee, but as a manifestation of their distaste for the hypocritical and insincere attitude of Candidate John McCall and the unfair and unjust hostility of Candidate Pope.

NABRIT SAYS NO HOPE IN "DEMOS" OR IN THE G. O. P.

Houston Texas

By A. W. JACKSON

An enthusiastic crowd gathered at Antioch Baptist Church on last Sunday afternoon upon the occasion of the regular meeting of the Antioch Forum. Especial interest had been aroused because of the fact that J. M. Nabrit, Jr., chairman of the Harris County Negro Democratic Club, had been scheduled to speak on the subject: 'There is no Future for the Negro in either the Democratic or Republican Party." Promptly at 4:30 p. m., as scheduled the program began with Prof. W. L. Davis acting as master of ceremonies. Prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. T. J. Goodall. The congregation joined in singing the Negro National Anthem, after which the audience was favored with a sweet solo by Mrs. Q. B. Watson, prominent member of the Antioch choir.

Prof. W. L. Davis, in a few well selected words, presented the speaker of the hour, Lawyer J. M. Nabrit, Jr., grand attorney for the U. B. F. and S. M. T. of Texas. At the outset the speaker admitted that it would no doubt appear peculiar for him to discuss the Negro's future from such an angle as his topic infers, especially since he has been so active recently in politics, both state and national.

In discussing his subject Attorney Nabrit began by giving a history of the various political parties from the beginning of the country until the present. He stated that so far as wielding any effective strength we have had in recent years only two major parties, namely, the Democratic and Republican parties. The speaker pointed out that there is only a slight difference between these two major parties, and stated also that this slight difference is in no wise fundamental.

In the course of his discourse the speaker said that there were 145 economic groups in Washington, whose duty it was to look after the interests of their special cause. He urged that the future of the Negro lay in forming such a block vote and having its representatives in Washington and the state capitals to represent their interests.

Dr. Silas F. Taylor Corralled Negro Vote

Boston Chronicle

Most Prominent and Active Worker in State For Democrats

Now that the hue and cry of the recent political campaign is over and the citizenship has settled down to the usual routine of life many persons are inquiring about the tremendous swing of Negroes in Massachusetts to the Democratic standards. In the meantime we have thru a special correspondent sounded out the Negroes of several communities of the state and submit the following findings. 11-19-32

The Democratic party all over the country entered the field to convert the public slightly in advance of the Republicans. In the state of Massachusetts this party entered the field early also and selected as the leaders of the Negro constituency Atty. Julian D. Rainey and Dr. Silas F. Taylor. In the regional distinction that came to Attorney Rainey, it however became the lot of Dr. Silas Taylor not only to bear the responsibility for the city of Boston but the entire state. It is with this section of the Democratic activity that we are especially concerned here.

Seemingly through a quiet systematic procedure, Dr. Taylor began an extensive speaking tour that took him into every community within the state that boasted of a Negro voting population of over sixty persons. In the city of Boston he concentrated not upon changing party affiliations but on changing the point of view. This argument appealed to the Negro voting power not only in the city but all over the state. Night and day he was either making personal contacts or speaking to assemblies of Negro voters from one end of the state to the other. This personal contact plus the appeal of his argument had a more telling effect than the long distance system that is usually relied upon. The increasing significance of this procedure was revealed at the first Mass meeting at the 12th Baptist Church one evening when in a downpour of rain over 300 persons came out to the meeting.

But perhaps, the crowning achievement of Dr. Taylor's efforts was the splendid showing he made at the Democratic rally, which was held at the Boston arena in honor of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. On the morning of October 31, on his return from one of his state campaigns he was asked to speak for the colored Democracy that evening. Preparing on the spur of the moment, Dr. Taylor made one of the most outstanding

Dr. Silas F. Taylor

speeches of the evening, as a number of the leading white dailies throughout the state commented the next morning. He rose to unusual heights in this speech in that he cleverly avoided the trite arguments of the usual "ward heeler" and threw the burden of proof back on the intelligence and reason of the Negro voting population. In this single speech he raised the issue from the mere basis of sentimentality and charity to one of independence of thought and action. It was a new challenging cry to our voting constituency, that seemingly marked a new era in the political thought of the Negro.

Even as the hue and cry dies away into memories the echoes of this thought are still heard upon the lips of many. Though those in the high seats of Democracy throughout the city and state may not be fully conscious of the momentous movement that Dr. Silas F. Taylor has started, still there are men and women of color all over the state who sit waiting for the true interpretation of this new spirit.

Dr. Taylor has seemingly passed into the realm of real leadership in this matter with his friendly attitude and

Democratic forces will do with this golden opportunity. Will they permit this man to sit in the seat of the inactive, or will they marshal their factor in finding one who is not tied to politics for a living and thus can

Political —1932

General.

Party Affiliation

From Frying Pan . . .

Even before the election there were plenty of signs pointing to a swing of Negro voters away from the Republican Party, their traditional allegiance into the Democratic fold. The election itself only confirmed what seemed previously certain. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has now compiled the reports received in response to a questionnaire on the election addressed to Negro leaders all over the country. It declares that the nation-wide surge of colored voters to the Roosevelt standard was due to economic conditions, the "lily-white" policy of the Hoover administration in the South, the nomination of Circuit Court Judge John J. Parker for the Supreme Court, the "Jim-Crowing" of Gold Star Mothers on their pilgrimages to France, discrimination against Negroes in the army, failure to appoint Negroes to federal office, and similar grievances.

If this is true, we can only say that among all the voters of the entire country who were swept up in the protest tide that elected Roosevelt, the Negroes have been the most shallow and least realistic of all. Obviously, they did not add appreciably either to the Socialist or to the Communist vote. In casting their ballots for Roosevelt, they have certainly gone from the frying pan into the fire. Not that Mr. Roosevelt has ever been distinguished for race prejudice; but that he has never done anything conspicuous against it, and that he is the spokesman for a party that has shamelessly violated Negro rights and consistently trampled ordinary decency in human relations into the dust. It is the party that was careful, out of deference to Southern bigotry, not to insert a single plank on race relations into its platform in 1932; it is the party which, at its quadrennial nominating convention at Houston, Texas, in 1928, herded colored people off by themselves, behind chicken wire.

We have welcomed, from time to time, symptoms of a rising protest and an insistent militancy, by every non-violent means, on the part of Negroes; but we can only deplore in strong terms the mob-minded thoughtlessness that apparently has led thousands of Negroes all over the country to elevate to power the party that is the enemy of everything on which the Negro race must build if it is ever to free itself from ancient fetters. We do not blame Negro leadership indiscriminately, some of which came out bravely for a drastic change of Negro policy. But we do contend that a great task lies ahead of Negro leaders in all fields of endeavor. It is a task that also confronts white leadership if ever we are to achieve a higher degree of political sophistication on the part of the American masses. But there is reason for suspicion that Negro realists, because of the infinitely larger natural incentive for a political revolt among colored people—a rebellion which today seems non-existent—have a job on their hands of even more staggering proportions.

KELLY MILLER SAYS:

The Non-Partizan Conference Vindicated

Professer Miller Hopes that the "Deserters" Will be Sobered by their Discomfiture.

The election is over. Governor Roosevelt has been chosen President by an unprecendented majority. The people, north and south, east and west, have called him to the chief magistracy with all-but one vocie. The new day called for a new deal.

We take off our hats with respect and honor for Mr. Hoover, who patriotically loved, labored and failed. If ever a defeated candidate commanded the esteem and respect of his country it is he. But Mr. Hoover put too much reliance in outgrown theories and outgrown tools. The political, economic and social theories and practices of mankind are now in the process of reshaping. Conservatives and reactionaries are out of date. The time for the radical has not yet come. The times demand liberal conservatism and conservative liberalism.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT SAVED NATION IN CRISIS

In Roosevelt these qualities meet. He must now take up the task essayed by his distant relative, Theodore Roosevelt, who came on the scene at a time when the forces of pat conservatism and crass radicalism were about to come to grips. As a prudent statesman he was able to lay hands upon them both and thus saved the nation from a head-on collision for half a generation.

The World War intervened and still further delayed the inevitable duel. The present day scion of the same family will, it is hoped and believed, hold a just balance between the conflicting forces and thus guide the old ship of state safely into the harbor of security and prosperity.

Never before in our history has any American statesman essayed a more serious and complicated task. In its accomplishment Mr. Roosevelt will have the united prayers, both in the active and passive voice, of his fellow citizens of every shade of social opinion or political belief.

SECTIONAL AND PARTY LINES WERE SHATTERED

All sectional and party lines have been shattered. There was no such thing as a balance of power in the election. He would have been elected if every Southern state had voted against him. Mr. Roosevelt is the people's choice regardless of section, creed, or color.

Never American statesman faced greater difficulties; but never did any have such united proffer of support. The obstacles seem almost insurmountable but with such united endeavor all things are possible.

The hasty accusations and unkind epithets of the heated campaign will be quickly forgotten. On the ninth of November the intemperate politician became thoroughly ashamed of what he had said on the day before. The voice of the people is the voice of God. When the people speak all other voices are hushed. Now the whole country is hurrahing for Roosevelt, the captain of the ship of State.

PARTIZAN POLITICIANS USED UGLY EPITHETS

In my last release, written six days before the election I, admonished that our Negro partizan politicians would or ought to be thoroughly ashamed of the ugly epithets they were heaping upon the heads of the winning candidates. I hope that these things will be speedily blotted from the tablets of their memory.

One of the perfervid orators, noted for indulgence in unreasoned rhetoric and illogical rhapsody, is alleged to have declared that any Negro who voted for Roosevelt and Garner ought to be punished with hell-fire. If this malediction should be accomplished, I fear that there would be more of his race today in hell than in heaven.

The object of the Non-Partizan Negro Conference has been accomplished. The Negro vote has been distributed between the two old parties in disputed proportion, though, I judge, in something like equal numbers. Many Negroes voted with the triumphant majority and are entitled to participation in the honors and rewards of victory. This, I assume, as I am assured, that both Roosevelt and Garner are pledged to recognize and reward. But let me urge a word of caution.

A hungry leadership will prove barren of constructive results. The old line Republican leadership has been largely discredited and repudiated because it had held out an itching palm. The new demand calls for a consecrated, high minded leadership which will not sacrifice or surrender the just claims of the people for the crumbs of office, attractive as these may be.

THREATENED TO LAUGH; NOT MIRTHFUL NOW

Several weeks ago, I threatened to laugh at the discomfiture of my former non-partizan copartners who deserted the cause. should results vindicate their folly. But I am not now in a mirthful mood. I trust that they will be sobered by defeat and brought to their senses by chagrin.

The principles as set forth in the platform of the National Non-Partizan Negro Conference still stand in their unblemished integrity. The doors of the church are still open to back sliders. While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return.

Has Civil War Sectionalism Passed at Last?

Of all the analyses of the recent election by the political experts, none are more attractive to southerners than those which point to the final fading out of Civil War sectionalism. For 70 years the bloody shirt and the prejudices engendered by it hung as a barrier not only to southern aspirations, but waved on to power and influence many public men whose abilities were not comparable to those of their opponents.

It is true that Woodrow Wilson was born a southerner and, as president, he appreciated and understood the south. But it turns out that John N. Garner is the only southern man of southern sentiments who has triumphed on a national ticket since John C. Breckenridge was elected vice president in 1856.

The experts generally agree that this emergence which comes with the election of Garner by the votes of northern states is a hopeful thing for the country. Once more it enables the people to weigh the presidency and an issue on merit, and not on what particular section the candidate comes from or what particular group champions the issue.

Of course, such south baiters as the Chicago Tribune continue to arouse prejudice, or strive to, by urging that Democratic victory means the rule of southerners in the Senate and the House who, by reason of their ability and long service, take precedence in the chairmanship of the powerful committee which shapes legislation. But, why not? As Al Smith so aptly says, "Let take a look at the record."

The Democratic party was not in power in 1873 when the Grant administration was rocked by the whisky scandals, scandals that reached into the cabinet itself.

The Democratic party was not responsible for the infamous Credit Mobilier which polluted so eminent a Republican statesman as James G. Blaine and which came near corrupting an entire Congress.

The Democratic party was not responsible for the reprehensible patronage practices of the eighties which finally resulted in the revolt of the American people and the first election of Grover Cleveland.

The Democratic party was not responsible for the Teapot Dome steal, the breakdown of public confidence in the Harding administration, and the financial distress of the Hoover administration.

On the other hand, no student of history can scan the list of recent presidents without numbering Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson among the greatest. They rise like sentinels in a forest of mediocrity broken only by one or two examples like Theodore Roosevelt. The statesmen who have enjoyed the confidence of the nation during the years since the Civil War have not been the products of any single political party.

The opportunity for service which the country, by its mandate, has placed upon the southern leaders, is not to be regarded lightly. It has its responsibilities as well as its rewards, and this must not be lost sight of in a rush for power and privilege. There is work ahead. It requires leadership and diligence. A glance at the battlefield over which the Democracy rushed in triumph reveals a wreck of policies and leadership unprecedented in modern times.

If there ever was a time when the Democracy had an opportunity, that time is now.

General.

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THE MARCH OF PRIDE

The victory of President Hoover over his Democratic opponents in the election of 1928 was considered one of the greatest in the history of elections in the United States, but with the tremendous vote rolled up in practically all of the states by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in Tuesday's election, the voters of the nation demonstrated just how thoroughly displeased they could become with a national administration. East Lemington News 11-10-32

Both Governor Roosevelt and his running mate, the Honorable John N. Garner, who will take over the affairs of government in the United States as President and Vice-President next March 4, are representative American citizens, experienced and of sufficient calibre to give our country an excellent administration. There is positively no reason, following the vote of confidence extended them by the vast majority of voters, why they should not have the enthusiastic co-operation of all citizens, regardless as to race or class, Republicans or Democrats, with a view of restoring the serious economic situation that confronts our nation to a state of normalcy.

The election of Tuesday offers to all thoughtful observers a fine example of that Biblical warning—"Pride Goeth Before Destruction." The United States has a Republican citizenship far in the majority of all other party members combined, and when the voters rise up in their power and defeat a Republican President as was done last Tuesday, there is something miserably wrong with that administration, especially when the President had been swept into office the first term by such a great vote.

Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, voiced the sentiments of thousands when he stated Tuesday, "The Republican Party Invited Defeat!" Without a single doubt, President Hoover is a man of superior ability and much was done under his administration to bring the affairs of our government out of a state of chaos, but he was surrounded by a group of advisers who were as proud as peacocks and arrogant as an Arab's camel.

Individuals who exhibit a proud, conceited, arrogant attitude toward the people, regardless as to whether it is in office, business, education or religion, is truly riding for a fall and the truthfulness of this assertion was never more clearly demonstrated than in the overthrow of the Republican administration.

Never before in the history of the Republican party has as large a Negro vote been thrown to the opposition than was true last Tuesday. At no other time has there been exhibited as determined a tendency on the part of members of that racial group to support other than Republican candidates for office than was true in the campaign that has just closed. Not that due regard for the honesty and ability of men of other party affiliation had not been given due consideration by the Negro, but the race members exhibited a natural inclination to support the Republicans for many reasons. However, there has been a marked change in the brand of Republicanism exhibited by many of the party leaders in recent years and such accounts for the Negro voter having deserted these Republican aspirants for office in a large number of instances. Many Republican candidates for office sing of their loyalty to the G. O. P. merely for the loaves and fishes, and they are crowding about the pie counter in such large numbers as to crowd off the loyal and earnest Negro members of the party who are there from a standpoint of principle and righteous cause.

Many candidates for public office, from President to Constable, sailing under the Republican banner in recent years, exhibit an indifferent, arrogant and even hostile attitude toward the Negro, manifesting a belief that the only consideration to be accorded the Negro is a hand-shake and hello before election day, in an effort to secure his vote. After the election is over, the jobs and numerous considerations are lost sight of as concerns the Negro and the candidate who was so lavish in an effort to manifest his interest in the racial group prior to the election seems to draw himself into a hole and pull the hole after him.

Truly "Pride Goeth Before Destruction," and a few more experiences for the Republican party, like that of Tuesday, will cause them to awake to the truthfulness of this quotation taken from the Bible.

WOODS LOSES "WHEELBARROW" WAGER; TAGGART RIDES

Reporter 11-12-32 Birmingham

Probably the most sportsmanlike event that ever occurred among Negroes of Birmingham was the settlement of a wager between Walter Thomas Woods, Grand Master of the Masons of Alabama and prominent citizen, and Dr. E. W. Taggart, popular dentist of this city, Wednesday.

In a heated debate quite four weeks ago in the People's Cafe, Dr. Taggart made the proposal that he would carry Mr. Woods around the streets of Birmingham in a wheelbarrow if President Hoover was re-elected. Mr. Woods accepted the challenge, agreeing that if Governor Roosevelt won he would do the same for Dr. Taggart.

Dr. Taggart for many years has supported the National Republican ticket. This year he and a host of others in and about Birmingham supported the National Democratic ticket for the election of Governor Roosevelt.

It was Walter Thomas Woods' turn Wednesday, and with courage and sportsmanlike attitude he went to his task. It created much fun, and the crowds, white and black, cheered both him and Dr. Taggart as the agreement was carried out.

Several pictures were taken by the Cloud Studio, and may be reproduced at a future date.

IRA T. BRYANT REJOICES OVER ELECTION

Globe 11-3-32 Montgomery Ala.

One of the happiest souls after the results of the election became definitely known was the secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union, Mr. Ira T. Bryant. For years Mr. Bryant has been one of the race's outstanding advocates of the theory of division of voting Negroes in the country, reinforcing said theory and opinion that the Negro's debt to the Republican party had been paid long ago.

When interviewed by a reporter for the Negro Press Association Mr. Bryant spoke as follows: "Certainly I am immensely proud over the results of the election. When Mr. Hoover's name was first mentioned in connection with the presidency he did not know whether he was a Democrat or a Republican and in fact was endorsed by the Democrats of one state for the office in state wide primary. The history of his political case is familiar to us all. His election to the presidency was one of the peculiar consequences of the war rather than any particular personal hold he had on the country. He had never voted for anybody or any party up to that time and yet before he had gotten his white house seat warm he set to work to eliminate from the ranks of the Republican party anything that bore the slightest resemblance to the colored race.

"Yes, I am an advocate of the doctrine that Negroes should divide their votes and discard that worn-out tradition that a Negro can be nothing but a Republican under any conditions which may obtain. The results of this election will reveal that the Negro throughout this land has caught a clear vision of his duty to his country and to his race."

Negro Ballot Seen As Key to Victory

Colored Voters May Swing 12 States for Hoover or Roosevelt in East, North and Mid-West—Outcome Awaited

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU.

East, North and Mid-West, the Negro voter exercised yesterday what was conceded as a virtual dictatorship over America's destiny during the next four years. His was suffrage power sufficient to swing the election at his discretion, and he played what history may record as an enviable role in the most stirring and most stubbornly contested Presidential struggle since 1861.

His, too, was the privilege of holding the country in suspense as he cast his vote between sunrise and sunset. He held the fate of both Hoover and Roosevelt in the hollows of his palms, but what he set out to do, and what he actually did, will not be public knowledge until the nationwide returns are made available.

Political prognosticators almost unanimously conceded him the balance of power in twelve states. These were Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, with a total electoral vote of 226, just 40 less than the number necessary for the election of either major party candidate.

On the other hand, there was every incentive to draw him to the polls. Among the candidates were members of his own race, whose future political status depended in large measure on his choice of leaders yesterday.

Included among these were James W. Ford, Communist candidate for vice-president; William L. Patterson, Communist candidate for mayor of New York; Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for congressman in the Twenty-first New York district, and the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Republican candidate for presidential elector-at-large of New York.

Also Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Democratic candidate for presidential elector in the Eighteenth New York district; John M. Marquess, Republican candidate for presidential elector from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania district, and a host of lesser candidates for state and municipal offices in a score of cities throughout the country.

It was generally believed that Ford, Patterson and Crosswaith would poll small but amazing totals, and there were those among their rabid partisans—who perhaps had attended the Socialist rally in Madison Square Garden on Thursday, or the Communist rally in the same building on Sunday—who were positive that all three would sweep to fame at the head of their party tickets. Their views were generally regarded as baseless.

Of vastly more concern to the great masses of Negro voters, however, was the fate of the tired-looking President of these United States—Herbert Clark Hoover. Did ballots cast by Negro voters enable Franklin Delano Roosevelt and John Nance Garner to ascend to power? If so, what do the Republicans say? Was Hoover re-elected? Then by how large a plurality? The country waits with bated breath the answers to these questions.

THE CALL STANDS FOR NEGROES

The Call did not choose between Hoover and Roosevelt in the election Tuesday. When we declared our independence politically, several years ago, we committed ourselves to the Negro and his special problems. That duty we can discharge effectively only if we remain independent. We must be faithful to it until the parties treat their black and white followers alike.

We refused to be partisan in this election in which the parties paid no attention to the Negro's needs. Like Sis Hopkins, we "ain't goin' to do nothin' for nobody who don't do nothin' for us." Neither did we allign ourselves with one party because of hate of the other. The Negro has to prove his worth, and that he cannot do by hating. Being Republican because Garner is the beneficiary of a system in Texas which strips the Negro of his constitutional rights, is of a piece with being a Democrat because Pat Hurley of Hoover's cabinet mistreated the Negro gold star mothers. Race prejudice is too common among white people for us to choose a party on that basis.

The Call is the mouthpiece of a group that needs unity within and friends without. It must beware of taking sides in politics where no race interests are involved. On the other hand, when any party or any individual stands for or against our interests, then a partisan position is required of us and we will be found doing our best.

The North In The Saddle

ONE of the themes upon which "Colonel" Roscoe ("Speak, Mr. President") Simmons and the other black G. O. P. hirelings harped during the recent campaign was that if the Democrats won the election the South would control the Administration and the Negroes would thereupon be given the cold shoulder and worse. Up and down the country they rode, suffering the inconveniences of Pullman drawing rooms at Republican expense, warning the rebellious black electorate of the dire days to come.

Well, they were as wrong on that prediction as they were in assuming that Hoover would be re-elected and their fat jobs thereby retained. The next Congress will NOT be controlled by the South. Democrats in the Senate will be more numerous from the North than from the South. In the House of Representatives there will be almost 100 fewer Democrats from the South than from the North, East and West. The President will be from the North and the bulk of the Cabinet membership will certainly be drawn from the East and the Middle West. In short, Northern Democracy will far outnumber Southern Democracy.

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Will We Participate In Government —Brandford

POLITICAL WEEK

of the State Supreme Court of which wiped out temporarily the district lines and threw the elec- state-at-large undoubtedly re- Lankford as a real contender, lection of Mr. Darden practically redistricting act of the late Gen- bly, which was put to the constitu- by Messrs. Berkeley and Brown lies of the Republicans, was the caus tical upset in the state not anticipated of the major parties. The act is oper cism. Its effect upon the Darden vote in what was the second district

is still problematical, as the unsavory turn of events caused by the action of the General Assembly undoubtedly caused a ripple of resentment among Democrats as well as Republicans. The result of the action of the Democratic leaders in putting the redistricting act through the General Assembly in vulnerable form will certainly aid the two-party movement in the state. The Democratic leadership will have to give the people a "New Deal" or suffer a loss of prestige.

* * * *

The trend among colored voters in the so-called "voting states" of the North, East, and West continues to be pro-Roosevelt, if we are to believe what we read in the nationally circulated newspapers. The object of attack appears to be President Hoover, whose belated gesture of friendship in consenting to appear on the White House steps and address a group of prominent persons brought to Washington for the purpose, aroused more censure than praise. The fact that the show was obviously staged, and that those who were in the delegation had their expenses paid, offended the intelligence of the great mass of Negro voters, whose interests Mr. Hoover has so ruthlessly ignored during his three years and six months in the White House.

Among the grievances against President Hoover is a slight, which on the surface seems unimportant, to-wit: that he has refused during his entire term to be photographed with any colored delegation that visited the White House on official business, while posing almost daily with groups of the other race. The Republicans' colored board of strategy let it be known that one of the main objects of their pilgrimage the other day was to give Mr. Hoover an opportunity to make amends for the slight by having his picture made with the group.

* * * *

Congressman Oscar DePriest has been out on the Pacific coast defending the administration's treatment of the Bonus Expeditionary Forces, and Melvin Chisum, who is not very fond of Mr. Depriest, has been trailing the congressman and shouting "liar" at him, receiving much applause for doing so. Both Oscar and Melvin are temperamentally adapted to that form of campaigning. It has been hinted that the Republican High Command is anxious to get rid of DePriest and that inducing him to fill a speaking tour on the Pacific coast was part of a scheme to allow his fences in Chicago to get sufficiently out of repair to enable his white Democratic opponent to slip through. That would be putting one over on DePriest.

The congressman will be remembered as having made numerous speeches in the South during the past two years in the course of which he advised Negroes to support the Democratic Party, for the very good reason that they lived in a Democratic country. Oscar then went "non-partisan" and carried his party heresy into Washington with a big conference last December, during which he repeated, right in the shadow of the White House, his new political philosophy. Before the campaign started, however, DePriest was back in the G O P ranks.

THE NEGRO PRESS WRITES DECLARATION OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE; CASTS OFF FETTERS

Kelly Miller Extols Power And Influence Of Our Newspapers, Saying Politicians Of Both Parties Would Be Wise To Take Heed Of The Trend Among Them, Because "When The Press Speaks The People Listen"

By KELLY MILLER

For the first time in our political history the Negro press has asserted its independence. Hitherto, it has been fettered by ties of tradition and gratitude to the fortunes of the Grand Old Party. The Republican National Committee has taken this gratitude for granted and has doled out to each journal a campaign pittance according to circulation and influence to assure continued fidelity and good offices.

During the campaign of 1923, we saw scattered instances of journalistic independence. The Afro-American declined the traditional offer of pittance and opened its pages to both parties alike for paid advertisement at fixed space rates, but asserted that its editorial columns were not for sale at any price. The Chicago Defenred acted on the same principle. The Pittsburgh Courier was rebuked by Republican bosses for selling advertisement space to both sides as a purely commercial transaction.

New Day Dawns

In the present campaign the colored press is generally independent or non-partisan. The bosses of the Grand Old Party bitterly complain at this attitude of manly independence. They acridly denounce all such disaffection, dogmatically assuming that "those who are not for me are against me." The sad part about it is that the Negro henchmen and sycophants have assumed the same "me too" attitude.

As a matter of fact very few Negro journals or individuals would care to be listed as out and out Democratic. They merely seek results by political action which they judge can be best effected by playing off one party against the other, hoping thereby to gain more than by dog like devotion to the Republican Party which assumes to own him soul and body. It is not that he loves the Democrats more, but the Republicans less. And yet he does not dislike the principles of the Grand Old Party, but its faults.

Southern Press Cited

It is most interesting to note that the southern press has caught the non-partisan contagion. Between the regular Democrats and the Lily-White Republicans of the South they find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. The limited choice lies between drowning or burning. Such influential southern journals as the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Louisville News, the Houston Informer, and the Kansas City Call, together with sundry others, have thrown the weight of their influence to Roosevelt and away from Hoover.

The Chicago Defender, which claims (without proof) the largest circulation of all, has constantly maintained a critical and hesitant attitude. Like the timid soul on the banks of the Jordan, it stands "lingering, shivering, on the brink and fears to launch away."

In East and West

The Afro-American and the Pittsburgh Courier with the largest circulation and influence in the East and middle states are avowedly pro-Roosevelt. The New York Age, the Nestor of Negro journalism, whose venerable editor, Fred R. Moore, was Minister to Liberia for one consecutive day, and who recently was elected as a Republican alderman from the Harlem district, stoutly refuses to support President Hoover. The Washington Tribune is also in this category. The Indianapolis Recorder which is the only Negro journal in the very doubtful state of Indiaia has filed its declaration of independence.

The Boston Chronicle and the Gpardian, our only Negro uapers in New England, have cut loose also. The Amsterdam News and the Philadelphia Tribune, both influential and important journals, may be construed as standing by the party of Lincoln and Sumner, but only feebly and apologetically after swallowing many previous complaints and painful gurgitation.

Whole Press Revolts

The present day policies and practices of the Grand Old Party towards the Negro find little or no spontaneous and enthusiastic support anywhere throughout the Afro-American press. This is the best gauge of public opinion throughout the race. The Rubicon has been crossed. There remains but three weeks of the campaign. It is too late for effective sudden conversion.

Any journal which in these critical closing days should confess a sudden change of political heart would be accused of being influenced by motives of filthy lucre. You cannot wipe out four years of complaint and criticism against Mr. Hoover and his Lily-White program by eleventh hour change of heart. Ever the turn coat non-partizans can hardly get away with that.

Power of Negro Press

It is the function of the press to reflect to the white people the just and genuine feeling, sentiment judgment and attitude of the sentiment of the race it repersents. It should also help to direct this sentiment in the right and wise direction. In no case should it attempt to deceive the white race concerning the actual temper and state of mind of its Negro constituency.

The Negro press is the most effective organ of public opinion among us. It is more powerful and effective than pulpit or platform. It is more influential in expressing and shaping public sentiment than school or church. When the press speaks the people listen. The white politicians, of both parties, if they are wise. will take heed also.

The Northern Democracy has always been friendly to the Negro when he would be friendly to it. In many parts of the North, East and West, and notably in New York City, the Democratic party sought out the Negro long before he was ready to live in the present instead of the past. It sought him, too, not as a Negro, but as a citizen. Appealing as it always has to the masses of people, it was inevitable that it would eventually attract a large number of the more thoughtful colored folk. They went over to the Democratic party in considerable numbers in 1928. They flocked to it in 1932.

If previously the Democrats have not been as liberal in the distribution of patronage to Negroes as the Republicans, they can scarcely be censored. When the Negroes were not voting for the party why should the party favor the Negroes? In localities like Boston and New York, where Negro districts have gone Democratic, the party has not been at all niggardly in the distribution of jobs and the protection of citizenship rights. A Democratic Legislature in New York passed a civil rights bill years ago. Another Democratic Legislature in the same state passed a bill introduced by Senator James J. Walker, later Mayor Walker, which took the wind out of the sails of the Ku Klux Klan by forcing it to publish its constitution and list of members. It was a Democratic Senator, Robert Wagner, who led the fight against the nomination of Judge Parker.

Considering the support Negroes have heretofore given the Northern Democrats, they have been more than fair with their colored brethren and much more so than the silk--stocking Republicans. During the last Republican administration in New York City only 600 Negroes were employed; today, under the Democrats and for some years past, nearly 3,000 are employed, some receiving salaries of $10,000 and $12,000 a year.

In the South the Democratic party is no more Negrophobic than the Republican Lily-Whites pushed into power by successive G. O. P. administrations. In some places they will not even convene with Negro delegates. Republican Presidents since McKinley have persistently refused to appoint Negroes to public offices in the South where there might be any objection to their serving. What the Negroes in Texas think of the Southern Democrats was demonstrated when they recently cast their ballots for "Ma" Ferguson instead of the Republican candidate backed by Ku Klux Klan elements headed by Governor Sterling.

But no matter what the Southern Democracy may or may not be, the fact remains that the North will be in the saddle in Washington after March 4th, 1933. So we imagine there will be no further croaking from the Black Battalion of the G. O. P. In fact, many of these gentlemen may rush to join the Unterrified Democracy now that lean years are ahead for the Republicans. The "Spirit of Lincoln" will buy no beans during this depression!

Historical

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Party Affiliation

TAWAWA CHIMNEY CORNER .RISES AGAIN

Christian Recorder

11-17-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett made "Tawawa Chimney Corner," the name he gave his home, famous. Before him the Indians had named the famous watering place "Tawawa." From 1888, when he was elected by the white voters of Green County to represent that county in the Ohio Legislature, until 1901, the time of the death of President McKinley, "Tawawa Chimney Corner" was a most influential residence in American Negro life. Nothing great went on among Negroes, political, social or religious, but that "Tawawa Chimney Corner" was in it. Because of his sane thought and wonderful leadership, Bishop Arnett, with others associated with him, secured the cooperation of the State of Ohio, establishing the Combined Normal and Industrial Department in connection with Wilberforce University, not as a separate institution but a cooperating function. Bishop Arnett was one of the leaders in the ecumenical conference when world-wide leaders of Methodism came together. He was a leader among the young people, both in the world Sunday School and the Christian Endeavor movements. He was a most influential Negro in politics in his day, and when Governor McKinley of Ohio was inaugurated President of the United States he took his oath on a Bible presented by Bishop Arnett and his colleagues of the A. M. E. Church. And it is safe to say that President McKinley made no important decision affecting the colored race without the consultation of the fearless, energetic and capable leader, Benjamin W. Arnett. President McKinley, probably, did more than any Republican President ever did because there was close to him his dependable friend, Bishop Arnett, who would not advise him wrong.

It was only after the death of Benjamin W. Arnett and the decline of influence of "Tawawa Chimney Corner" that the Negroes began to lose out in politics. A new type of leadership came to the front vociferously shouting to eliminate the preacher from politics. As a result the Negroes for the past 25 years have gradually lost their position and power. Bishop Arnett had a constituency. His successors had no constituency. When Bishop Arnett died the Negro was perhaps at the height of his power in American politics. To-day the Negro is at his lowest in National politics.

Last August, however "Tawawa Chimney Corner" was cleaned up, remodeled and a new occupant took up his abode within its walls. The old paths covered with grass had not seen the feet of distinguished American citizens for many years. "Tawawa Chimney Corner" had just been a house, an old house, out in the midst of a delapidated forest. Its old spirit, its former glory had departed. But already it has taken on new life. It has found a new connection with the world. Out from it is going a new prophecy, for in it lives a new prophet.

"Tawawa Chimney Corner" was a stronghold of the Republican Party in the days of old when Arnett ruled. But the new prophet has called for new leadership and where the picture of McKinley hung, beside it will be the picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt; for the new prophet declares that William McKinley and Franklin Roosevelt are brothers in spirit; that they belong to the same spiritual grouping; for the Democrats now hold up (so says the new prophet) the great hope which the Republicans formerly held.

It is fortunate that so courageous and intelligent a leader as Bishop R. C. Ransom is among those who shall represent the race under the new Democracy. May it mean new hope for our people. May "Tawawa Chimney Corner" rise again into its own!

OUT OF THE PAST

Commercial Appeal

Tennessee Politics in 1844 Made Vivid in Old Letter Recently Discovered.

12-4-32

BACK IN 1844 partisan spirit in Tennessee flamed high. The Whigs, organized in 1834 in opposition to Jacksonian Democracy, had nominated for president Henry Clay. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, who had declared for the reannexation of Texas. The "Liberty Party," the political organization of the Abolitionists, polled 60,000 votes, and if they had been cast for Clay he would have won the election.

The intensity of feeling in this campaign is reflected in the letter, published below. This letter was recently discovered by Mrs. Henry M. Woodson of Memphis, among some old papers, and is printed here with her permission. It was written by a Campbellite preacher, who though illiterate, was fluent and whose writing is vivid. Let it take you in imagination to a country store, where the unlettered but fiery preacher struggles with ink and a quill pen to get upon paper some of the surging oratory he has doubtless expounded often from platform and pulpit. The letter is addressed to Mr. Lemuel Rudd, Haywood County, Tenn.

Tennessee State Lincoln County
Gills Store September 10th 1844

Dear Brother I am one time more seated at Table to address you by letter this Leavs myself and family in Good health thanks be to the Giver of all Blesings hoping this will find you and yours enjoying Like Blessings Bengiman and family is all will and doeing will he has Become a Moral Industirous Citizen and Much Respctd he has not yet made a profession of any Kind of religion, he says we have so many kinds of religion and different professions and he is certen but one can be wright acording to the Gospel that he fears he mite Take the wrong one and therefore he Regects all. I do not applaud him for this But it is a Stubborn fact that the different Sctarain Churches in thear divided condition Drive many Honest thinking men into Infidelity.

We have not Recaved any Letter from you for many years the cause we are not able to acount for I have Rote to you some Two Letters previous to this But did not Recava any answer . . . Shurly Bro. you hav not Intirely forgoton us or is the dstance of 200 mils so vast as to Brake all the Kindred Tyes of Natue we hope this not the case with you we know it is not so with our selvese when you Wright State how Modern Whiggery and Democracy is runing with you. Brother I know not what your politics ar But I have Evry Reason to beleave you ar on the Side of Democracy this I state having Some Knowledge of the purity of your Blood Your Father I know was a Revolutionary Soldier that Continued at the point of the Bayonet for Libberty against the Brittish Tyranny and oppression and who weare his opposers in that Struggle

The Federlists and the Torys and where do we now find the Federlist in Modern Whiggery and no where Else. I do not think all the Whigs would pick up arms against thear Government no the present Whigs ar composed of Two Classes—the federlist first Tryed to palm themselvs off on the people by calling themselvs National Republicans By that they caught in thear ramks some Good man thay next assumed the name Whig By this name they caught some Good men who did not dsern Betwen principles and namd these repblicians ar now flying thear ranks and will continue to do so thay are Marching out under the Banners of Libberty that thear forefathers purchased with Blood and Toil, ef our Country should again Be invaded the Federlist party will be our worst Enemys, thay will flye to the Swamps Take up thear residence with Muscheters and night hawks as thear fore fathers did in the days of Yore

While the Democratic party was contending for Libberty these federlist vulters now trying to palm themselves off for Whigs of 76, after lying all day in the swamps would com forth like the night Eagle to plunder and fatten on the spoils of the poore widdow and the weaping Ophen. Dear Brother youse all the Influence you hav on the side of Democracy in so doing you will only act as an abeadent son to your ageed fathers Instruction and honor his frosty locks who has Gon to the Shades of the Tmb. Let us thear Children hold fast to that Democracy our fathers purched with their Blood.

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JAMES KYSEAR

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Obeyed will Lead to that fair clims of Immortality and Eternal Life from Jesus Christ who Brought Life and Immortality to light through the Gospel and if Subjects of our happy Everlasting Kingdom in the

Historical

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

TAWAWA CHIMNEY CORNER RISES AGAIN

Christian Recorder

11-17-32

Bishop Benjamin W. Arnett made "Tawawa Chimney Corner," the name he gave his home, famous. Before him the Indians had named the famous watering place "Tawawa." From 1888, when he was elected by the white voters of Green County to represent that county in the Ohio Legislature, until 1901, the time of the death of President McKinley, "Tawawa Chimney Corner" was a most influential residence in American Negro life. Nothing great went on among Negroes, political, social or religious, but that "Tawawa Chimney Corner" was in it. Because of his sane thought and wonderful leadership, Bishop Arnett, with others associated with him, secured the cooperation of the State of Ohio, establishing the Combined Normal and Industrial Department in connection with Wilberforce University, not as a separate institution but a cooperating function. Bishop Arnett was one of the leaders in the ecumenical conference when world-wide leaders of Methodism came together. He was a leader among the young people, both in the world Sunday School and the Christian Endeavor movements. He was a most influential Negro in politics in his day, and when Governor McKinley of Ohio was inaugurated President of the United States he took his oath on a Bible presented by Bishop Arnett and his colleagues of the A. M. E. Church. And it is safe to say that President McKinley made no important decision affecting the colored race without the consultation of the fearless, energetic and capable leader, Benjamin W. Arnett. President McKinley, probably, did more than any Republican President ever did because there was close to him his dependable friend, Bishop Arnett, who would not advise him wrong.

It was only after the death of Benjamin W. Arnett and the decline of influence of "Tawawa Chimney Corner" that the Negroes began to lose out in politics. A new type of leadership came to the front vociferously shouting to eliminate the preacher from politics. As a result the Negroes for the past 25 years have gradually lost their position and power. Bishop Arnett had a constituency. His successors had no constituency. When Bishop Arnett died the Negro was perhaps at the height of his power in American politics. To-day the Negro is at his lowest in National politics.

Last August, however "Tawawa Chimney Corner" was cleaned up, remodeled and a new occupant took up his abode within its walls. The old paths covered with grass had not seen the feet of distinguished American citizens for many years. "Tawawa Chimney Corner" had just been a house, an old house, out in the midst of a delapidated forest. Its old spirit, its former glory had departed. But already it has taken on new life. It has found a new connection with the world. Out from it is going a new prophecy, for in it lives a new prophet.

"Tawawa Chimney Corner" was a stronghold of the Republican Party in the days of old when Arnett ruled. But the new prophet has called for new leadership and where the picture of McKinley hung, beside it will be the picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt; for the new prophet declares that William McKinley and Franklin Roosevelt are brothers in spirit; that they belong to the same spiritual grouping; for the Democrats now hold up (so says the new prophet) the great hope which the Republicans formerly held.

It is fortunate that so courageous and intelligent a leader as Bishop R. C. Ransom is among those who shall represent the race under the new Democracy. May it mean new hope for our people. May "Tawawa Chimney Corner" rise again into its own!

OUT OF THE PAST

Commercial Appeal

Tennessee Politics in 1844 Made Vivid in Old Letter Recently Discovered.

BACK IN 1844 partisan spirit in Tennessee flamed high. The Whigs, organized in 1834 in opposition to Jacksonian Democracy, had nominated for president Henry Clay. The Democrats nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, who had declared for the reannexation of Texas. The "Liberty Party," the political organization of the Abolitionists, polled 60,000 votes, and if they had been cast for Clay he would have won the election.

12-4-32

The intensity of feeling in this campaign is reflected in the letter, published below. This letter was recently discovered by Mrs. Henry M. Woodson of Memphis, among some old papers, and is printed here with her permission. It was written by a Campbellite preacher, who though illiterate, was fluent and whose writing is vivid. Let it take you in imagination to a country store, where the unlettered but fiery preacher struggles with ink and a quill pen to get upon paper some of the surging oratory he has doubtless expounded often from platform and pulpit. The letter is addressed to Mr. Lemuel Rudd, Haywood County, Tenn.

Tennessee State Lincoln County
Gills Store September 10th 1844

Dear Brother I am one time more seated at Table to address you by letter this Leavs myself and family in Good health thanks be to the Giver of all Blesings hoping this will find you and yours enjoying Like Blessings Bengiman and family is all will and doeing will he has Become a Moral Industirous Citizen and Much Respctd he has not yet made a profession of any Kind of religion, he says we have so many kinds of religion and different professions and he is certen but one can be wright acording to the Gospel that he fears he mite Take the wrong one and therefore he Regects all. I do not applaud him for this But it is a Stubborn fact that the different Sctarain Churches in thear divided condition Drive many Honest thinking men into Infidelity.

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Subjects when if Subjects time without sin vation.

JAMES KYSEAR

Political - 1932

[General, Historical.

Party Affiliation.

Stirring Events Mark Richmond Negro's Political History

Race Played Prominent Part In Early Politics

By BENJAMIN P. VANDERVALL

The political history of the Richmond Negro dates from the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, July 28, 1868. His participation in the affairs of government was more firmly fixed by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on March 30, 1870.

Planet 11-26-32

The Reconstrutcion Act

The Reconstruction Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, brought about by the refusal of Virginia and other Southern States to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment, divided the former Southern Confederacy into five military districts, and General Schofield was assigned to the district of which Virginia was a part.

Underwood Constitution

It was under the administration of General Schofield that the Underwood Constitution of Virginia was framed, and two of the Negro political leaders, Lewis Lindsey and Joseph Cox, were members of the convention and took a leading part in its deliberations. Perhaps no Negro prominent in the political life of the State, not excepting John G. Langston, enjoyed more political prestige than did Lewis Lindsey in those stormy days. He controlled the Negro vote and was practically redoubtable as a political adversary, both in party councils and at the polls.

COL. GILES B. JACKSON
Prominent Politician and Promoter

Served on Jefferson Davis Jury

Lewis Lindsey, together with Langhorn Boyd, another Richmond Negro, served on the jury which tried Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, for treason. Langhorn Boyd afterwards became tobacco inspector in the Richmond custom house under Otis T. Russell, while Lindsey held numerous Federal positions and maintained his ascendency in Republican party affairs. Sam Clarkson, William Lester and Edward Thompson are also listed among the early Negro Federal office holders.

Enters Richmond Postoffice

The first Negroes to be appointed to positions in the Richmond postoffice were Joseph Crump and William Brown, who were given positions by Miss Van Lew, then postmistress of Richmond and formerly a great abolitionist and Northern sympathizer. The Van Lew home on Church Hill, the present site of a Catholic college, was one of the stations of the underground railroad, and many slaves and Federal prisoners confined in Libby Prison at the foot of the hill from the mansion owed their liberty to the operations of this station.

Postmatser Otis Russell Appoints Many

It was not until 1889, however under the administration of Otis T Russell, the son-in-law of R. M Manly, founder of Negro education in Richmond, that Negroes entered the Richmond postoffice in large numbers. A dramatic moment is related by old-timers in connection with the first appointments of Postmaster Russell. Jake Wright and William (Billy) Fields were appointed. tI was said that prior to this action on the part of Mr. Russell a meeting of the white carriers in the office was held as a result of a rumor that Negroes would be appointed by the new postmaster as carriers. It was unanimously decided in the meeting that no white carrier would teach a Negro the business of carrying the mails, and as a result when Jake Wright showed up and a white carrier was assigned by the assistant postmaster to break him in, the order was met with an outright refusal on the part of the white carrier. Postmaster Russell, when apprised of the affair, promptly dismissed the white carrier and no further trouble was experienced in installing Negro postal employees. During Mr. Russell's administration nearly one-half of the personnel of the postoffice were Negroes.

Negroes Powerful in Jackson Ward Politics

From the beginning of the Reconstruction period until the new Virginia Constitution of 1902, Negroes were a powerful factor in the political affairs of the city and State, and a number of them went to the State Legislature and held other city and State posts. Old Jackson Ward was the chief stage of their operations. Negroes comprised three-fifths of the population of this shoestring ward, which extended from Bowe and Leigh eastward to St. Peter, thence to Jackson, thence to Fifth, thence along the ravine to Twelfth, thence to Clay, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Marshall on the north side to Fourteenth, east side of Fourteenth to Broad, north side of Broad to Eighteenth, west side of Eighteenth to Venable, thence east along Venable to Buchanan, and thence to the city limits. In 1871, the City Council was the sole legislative body of the city, the Board of Aldermen having been created in 1874. The first delegation from the ward consisted of three Negroes and two white men, viz., Freeman, Roper and Richard Forrester being the Negroes. No given name is used on the records of the city, but, being familiar with the individuals, the full names of the delegations as they served is used in this story. In 1872, Richard G. Forrester, Langhorn Boyd, Albert L. Thornton and John Oliver were the Negro members of the delegation. Thornton died in December, 1872, and N. P. Vandervall, father of the writer, was named in his stead and took office January 13, 1873. Boyd resigned in February, 1873, and a white man, Pleasant Gentry, succeeded him.

Board of Aldermen Created

The Board of Aldermen was created in 1874, and each of the six wards in the city was allotted three repreesntatives. At the election held in May, 1874, three Negro Aldermen were chosen, viz., Richard G. Forrester, Nelson P. Vandervall and John Adams. From this time on other Negroes to serve in the City Council were Jackson F. Foster, Robert W. Johnson, Captain Josiah Crump, Sandy Robinson, J. E. Farrar, James H. Hayes, Edinborough Archer, John Mitchell, Jr., Andrew J. Brown, Edward R. Carter, Isaac H. Carter, Royal White, Benjamin Jackson, Henry Lane, Thomas Jeter, Joshua R. Griffin, Henry J. Moore, Morton Deane and William B. Smith, Sr. These names are given solely from memory, for the city clerks hold up their hands in holy horror when asked to go back to the election sheets of fifty and sixty years ago to confirm the memory, and other names perhaps should be mentioned. Edward R. Carter is the only surviving member of those serving in the Council.

FRED DOUGLASS
America's Old Man Eloquent

Justices of the Peace

In addition to serving in the City Council, several Negroes served during this period as justices of the peace, among whom were John Johnson, W. H. Tinsley, Cornelius Harris, John Brown, Payne Ransom, Peter B. Shorts, Lewis Stewart, Royal Racks, Ernest G. Pride, Henry C. Hunter, Edward J. Cooke, Thomas Miller, Thomas S. Necleus, Collin T. Valentine and Robert Alexander Chritsian.

White Bar Keepers Attempt to Dominate

Although the Negroes as a rule sent their best representatives to fill these places, it was only after bitter contests with the white saloon men, a number of whom were Republicans, who tried to dominate the politics of the ward through the use of money and whiskey. The election of 1881 put an end to this domination for all time. The convention which preceded the election was held in Cain's Hall, at First and Baker Streets, and this marked my first experience in practical politics. I was one of the five representatives from the Fourth Precinct of Jackson Ward to this convention. All day was spent in nominating the ticket, and for each of the seventeen candidates a large number of workers were busy. In some cases workers had taken drinks from each of the seventeen candidates, and recesses were asked at frequent intervals in order to allow the workers an opportunity to see if any new candidates had arrived on the scene.

Exciting Days

Those were exciting days in the political annals of the Negro of Richmond, and as one writes he thinks of the old all-night bonfires on the night before election, the standing in line for a full day at the polls to cast the precious ballot, while bands of patriotic women served sandwiches and hot coffee and of the crowning disappointment of those who were shut out.

The Wise-Waddill Contest

One of the most exciting of these contests was between George D Wise and Edmund Waddill, afterward judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Of the 6,000 Negro voters in Jackson Ward, about 3,000 were not allowed to vote before the polls closed, and this became an important factor in the contest which resulted in the seating of Judge Waddill.

John M. Langsotn Goes to Congress

John M. Langston was seated the day that Judge Waddill won his seat from the Third Congressional District, but Waddill did not vote for his colleague from the Fourth District when his right to a seat was being challenged. It was during these contests that Mr. Speaker Thomas B. Reed, from Maine, made

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

his famous ruling by declaring a quorum when the Democrats present refused to vote. Charles T. O'Ferral, afterwards Governor of Virginia, came into the limelight by forcibly bolting the session and breaking past the doorkeeper. Jackson Ward took notice of Judge Waddill's vote in the Langston contest and wished for an opportunity to show its disapproval of the vote against Langston, but the opportunity never came, as Waddill did not run again and became a Federal judge. The ward was felt in all city and district conventions

when they lined up behind William Custalo in Madison Ward, O. M. Patterson in Clay Ward.

Forced Nomination of Judge Lewis

The combined Negro delegation

These Negro members of the Council acquitted themselves with merit and were respected by their white colleagues. They influenced municipal improvement and played an important part in the selection of city officials elected by the Council. Among the Negroes elected to city office during those days was Richard Carter, one of the active politicians, who served as fish commissioner. An incident in connection with the selection of city officials occurred when nominations were made to fill the vacancy in the office of city auditor in January, 1893, the Jackson Ward delegation presented the name of B. P. Vandervall in opposition to Henry C. Boudar. This record is found on page 544 of the proceedings of the joint sessions of the City Council. forced the nomination of Judge L. K. Lewis at Hanover Courthouse, and these ward delegations secured Stewart in Marshall Ward and Jas. many improvements for their constituents. The armory at St. Peter and Leigh Streets was secured by the Negro Councilmen, Ben Jackson being patron of the measure when it passed the City Council. Appropriations were also secured for street and other improvements for the ward.

Negroes Disfranchised

With the passage of the Walton law, and the Parker amendment thereto, the Constitution of 1902 was proclaimed and thousands of Negro voters were disfranchised, which brought to an end Negro activity in the political affairs of the city. Jackson Ward was broken up by the Democrats and the Negro population was so distributed as no

to be a serious threat to Democratic dominance.

They Still Fight

Even after the new Constitution, Negroes made every effort to exercise their political rights, and from time to time have succeeded in breaking down some of the barriers. Joseph R. Pollard went as a delegate to the national convention having been elected in the district convention held in Manchester before it became a part of Richmond.

Beginning of Lily Whiteism in Republican Party

With the selection of Campbell Slemp as Republican State chairman, succeeding Col. William Lamb, of Norfolk, lily whiteism became the order of the day in the Republican party. Royal E. Cabell became postmaster of Richmond, and under his administration this policy was pushed to the limit.

The Revolt

The continuance of this policy on the part of the Republican high command led to the organization of the lily black movement. Joseph R. Pollard ran for United States Senator from Virginia against Senator Carter Glass, and a year later John Mitchell, Jr., headed a full ticket in his campaign for Governor of the State.

Conclusion

To see a ward campaign with a band and torchlight processions every night for a week before election was a joy and pride to every man, woman and child in those good old days. Those great orations of candidates still linger in my ears The Mitchell-Bahne compact has been forever broken by the hand of death, but I look backward to those days and take hope for the future Can the Negro come back in politics? I believe he can. When Negroes qualify and vote as these patriots of old did, the nan even better day will dawn for them than their fathers had in prospect.

E. R. CARTER
Organizer of The Planet and only Surviving Member of Jackson Ward Delegation in City Council.

JAS. H. HAYES
One of the Organizers of The Planet and Brililant Lawyer and Orator

Independent Political Club.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RECORD

SEP 17 1932

Colored Club Scores Recent Appointments

Independent Political Club Censures Sheriff Because He Did Not Name Negroes

The Independent Political Club, a colored organization of which Harry McDuffy, Jr., is President, went on record as censuring Sheriff Fred S. Myers because in his two new appointments to the personnel of the new County Jail he did not name Negroes.

The statement sent out by the Independent Club censures Sheriff Myers "for the way that he disregarded all applications for employment to our group in making up the personnel to man the new county jail and the hall of records. With the completion of the county jail and the hall of records there has been at least $7,000 per year of political plums handed out through his office. As usual the Negro was given the runaround. I am not so sure that the old method used heretofore will work as well with the Negro of today, as it did with the Negro of yesterday."

The Club does not explain where the "$7,000 worth of plums" comes from. The Sheriff appointed a new Head Warden, to be in full charge of the County Jail at a salary of $2,100 and named a man who had extensive police and investigating experience. The other appointment was of a man at the head of the laundry and as an assistant keeper at $1,500 a year, making two jobs at $3,600. An additional janitor, to fill a vacancy which had been existing for some time and which extra help is now needed because of the opening of the new Hall of Records, may be named shortly.

Party Affiliation

N.C. Independent Voters Organized

Durham, N.C.—Leaders from al sections of the State at a conference here Friday organized the Independent Voters' League, the announced purpose of the organization being for the protection of the political rights of colored persons.

A discussion as to which of the two major political parties the league would ally itself was debated without those present taking any action. The determination of alignment will rest on the future action of the two parties.

Discuss Women Voters

The place of colored women voters in politics was also discussed. Speakers included C. C. Spaulding, insurance president; Dr. James E. Shepherd, head of the North Carolina College for Negroes; R. L. McDougald and R. McCants Andrews, attorney.

Party Affiliation.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
POST-STANDARD

AUG 3 1932

NEGROES FORM GROUP TO FIGHT 15TH WARD VICE

Progressive Voters' Body Seeks to Continue Work of Pastor

An outgrowth of the recent fight put up by Rev. Raymond F. Coles of Bethany Baptist church against alleged corruption and vice in the 15th ward is the Negro Progressive Voters league of Onondaga county, recently formed to bring about thru legislation what members of the league believe the pastor has failed to do permanently thru public sentiment.

Mr. Coles forced a speakeasy to move that had been opened across the street from his church. After he had failed to get any response from the ward politicians he appealed to Chief of Police Cadin, who immediately ordered the owners to move out. The order was obeyed. Members of the Negro league fear that the pressure brought to bear at the time will not last.

Already 50 men and women of the community have been signed to carry out the principles of the organization which has had two meetings to date. The purpose of the organization is to back the political party which will promise to free residents of the ward from the present conditions of corruption.

To Support No Party

Leaders have made it clear it will support no political party for its own sake, nor will an officer of the group be allowed to barter off the vote of its members for a sum of money.

J. Luther Sylvahn has been named temporary president. Two members of the board of governors are Frederick Douglass and James L. Gibbs More will be added.

Mr. Sylvahn said last night that since the organization was started signs of increased activity have been noted in the present political camps.

A whispering campaign against the new club has been started with the intention of discrediting its motives.

In a statement of policy recently drawn up, the club has stated that it "specifically appeals to citizens who are independent politically." It lists those whom it considers politically dependent as follows: Individuals who are recipients of political patronage, business men who receive special consideration, professional men afraid to antagonize certain politicians.

Hard Battle Ahead

Mr. Sylvahn said the league has a hard battle ahead of it; "altho many of the Negroes of the 15th ward would like to join its ranks and support its beliefs they are afraid of the displeasure of the powers that be," he said.

The fight of Mr. Coles and the organization of this club make it clear that Negroes of that community will stand no longer conditions as they have existed in the ward in the past leaders of the movement say. The Negro Progressive Voters' League of Onondaga County has added this statement to it list of policies:

"Adverse criticism, dire predictions from calamity criers, will not cause us to swerve from our chartered course nor relent one whit from the accomplishment of our high purpose."

Political - 1932

Non-Partisan Conference

Party Affiliation.

What Has Become of the League of Non-Partisans?

By KELLY MILLER

Interocean News

THE National Non-Partisan Negro League was launched less than a year ago. It was motivated by the dynamic dissatisfaction with existing political conditions. We had just passed through eleven years of Republican rule, the last three of which had been under the present administration. During all of this time the Negro had been given no adequate consideration. His political estate had grown steadily worse. His claims had been denied; his grievances ignored.

Kelly Miller.

In the meantime voteless southern Negroes had shifted to the North by hundreds of thousands with effective franchise. The two great parties had come to a balance. The Republicans controlled the Senate by grace of the Progressives with a majority of one. The Democrats had a fragile majority of three or four in the House. One northern state after another had gone Democratic by way of choice of governors, senators and representatives.

The attitude of the two parties towards us was one of parity. We had as many friends in the House and Senate on one side of the fence as on the other. Both sides realized that the Negro vote constituted the balance of power so strategically distributed among the states that neither party had any hope or expectation of national victory without our help.

But none of these things moved President Hoover, who stood steadfast and unmovable in his engineering frigidity towards our group claims. The presidential campaign was getting under way. Delegates were about to be chosen to the national conventions of both parties, which were alike very frankly sensitive to our just claims and demands.

Then, if ever, was the psychological moment. Under the magnetic leadership of Oscar DePriest, who, at that time focused the political sense of the race, the Non-Partisan conference was called to meet in Washington. They answered the call in unexpected numbers. They came from North and South, East and West, all touching and agreeing on the same thing, namely, that unweanable devotion to a single party had already been carried to the point of diminishing wisdom. Such unanimity of sentiment, such enthusiastic concord with the opinion that wise political action demanded placing race before party was never witnessed in this wise before.

Oscar DePriest was elected chairman and proclaimed race leader with a unanimous voice that echoed throughout the land. I was made chairman of the committee on resolutions. In that capacity I consulted the opinion and judgment of all shades of political belief and opinion. My draft with suitable alterations and amendments was enthusiastically adopted as the sense of the conference and broadcast to the race and nation as focusing the political mind of the Negro.

With becoming modesty, I am willing to compare this paper with any yet indited by any Negro pen for its soundness in race statesmanship. Even the never dying Negro Republicans had to accept it in principle. Only one conspicuous Negro politician had the hardihood to condemn the conference and its deliberations. In the midst of it all he is reported to have said that it is a crime for the Negro to divide his vote. The only comment that such an attitude deserves is: "May the Lord have mercy on his intellect."

But the crafty Negro politicians who are Republicans by appetite unable to face the issue in open contest, resorted to that type of strategy characterized by low African cunning. Emissaries kept the path warm between the conference and Walter Brown, President Hoover's white-Negro go-between, and advised him of all that had taken place and helped fabricate schemes for undoing it. The destruction of the poor is his poverty. The political receivers of the race utilized the sentiment of the conference to demand more crumbs of recognition—more influence, more recognition, more pelf for themselves and their complaisant friends, who assured the great white boss that, leave it to them, the race would be kept regular.

Upon the sinister silence of some of the moving spirits inside the league I do not, at this time, choose to comment at their sudden cessation of zeal. I am bepuzzled and remain regretfully silent. There has been no change in the situation since the assembly of the league. Every claim put forth, every grievance expressed, and every purpose avowed remain now just as then. The two conventions have met. The claims of the race were put in identical terms before both parties. Both rendered equivalent responses—as all zeros are equal.

A session of Congress has met and adjourned. The Democratic House, under the speakership of Mr. Garner, now candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was more favorable in sponsoring appropriations for Howard University than the Republican Senate. Messrs. Hoover and Roosevelt have been nominated on their respective tickets. The former's record on the race question we know, and the latter's we do not know so well. The one we positively dislike, judging by the unanimous voice of the race as gathered from pulpit, press and other organs of race opinion; the other is without comprehensive record to be liked or disliked.

As publicity agent of the National Negro Non-Partisan League, I now and here call upon the league membership and the millions of voters whose sentiment they focused and expressed to put their views into practical action during the present campaign.

U. N. I. A., Inc., Launches Non-Partisan Political Organization for Harlem

New York

9-24-32

The Universal Negro Non-Partisan Political League was launched last Sunday in accordance with a resolution passed in the recent convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Inc. "The Negro," says Dr. Francis, president general, "has heretofore been at the mercy of the major parties because his leaders have been seeking jobs for themslves at the expense of the masses.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
OCT 11 1932

HOLD PUBLIC RALLY

Colored Voters Non-partisan League Meets Friday Night

The Sedgwick County Colored Voters' Nonpartisan league will hold a public rally at 8:30 p. m. Friday at the colored Masonic hall, 615 North Main, according to William H. Williamson, president. An attractive speaking program is being arranged. Free refreshments will be served.

A meeting of the executive committee was held Monday to complete the selection of officers. Those named were E. B. Jackson and F. R. Lawrence, vice presidents, and Mrs. Esther Hamby, vice president in charge of women.

The subject to be discussed Friday night will be, "Why the Voters Should Support Men and Issues Instead of Party Labels." Speakers will include representatives of parties.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
PIONEER PRESS
OCT 10 1932

NEGRO NON-PARTISANS TO HAVE RALLY TONIGHT

A rally sponsored by the Negro Non-partisan league will be held at 8 P. M. today in the Roosevelt-Olson headquarters at 588 Rondo street.

Speakers will include Everett Norberg, John J. Courtney and State Senator Charles A. Hausler. The audience also will hear a radio address to be given that night by former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri at Des Moines.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
OCT 9 1932

NEW VOTERS' LEAGUE

Colored Non-partisans Organization Sponsors Meeting Friday

The newly organized Sedgwick County Colored Non-partisan Voters' league will sponsor a non-partisan political meeting at the Masonic hall, 615 North Main, Friday evening, October 14. Outstanding speakers of both races will be present and a lunch will be served.

The league was organized for the purpose of supporting "men, not measures or parties," its policy being to seek the election of office holders

English intellectuals, wrote recently: "Already the most interesting, and in some cases, the only readable part of most American periodicals is the advertisement sections." The authors pay a tribute to the newspaper as an advertising medium, including this statement: "People who jump to the conclusion that newspapers are merely hastily read are on the wrong track. Newspapers are read greedily. Readers can hardly wait to lay their hands on the latest news. To a large degree advertising in newspapers is read like news. If a spectacular bargain event is advertised at an appropriate time, the

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON
OCT 9 1932

League Is Formed of Colored Voters

The Sedgwick County Non-Partisan Colored Voters League was organized Saturday at a meeting of thirty colored voters held at 2443 Mascot Avenue. The officers are: William H. Williamson, president; C. H. Grigsby, vice preisdent; M. B. Ashby, secretary; Mrs. Lebonah Neely, treasurer. Four other vice presidents are to be elected at the meeting to be held at 615 North Main Street, second floor, October 14. A rally of voters will be held at the meeting. The purpose of the league is said to be for the support of men and measures and not political parties at the coming election in November. Candidates from the Republican, Democrat and Independent parties, endorsed by the league, will receive the support of its members, it was announced.

WICHITA, KANS
MORNING EAGLE
OCT 27 1932

RALLY IS POSTPONED

The rally of the Wichita Colored Non-Partisan Voters league, announced for tonight, has been postponed until next week, according to William H. Williamson, president. Members are engaged in a house-to-house canvass on behalf of the candidates selected from the entire general election ticket and must devote al lavailable time to this work he declared.

JAMAICA, N. Y.
LONG ISLAND PRESS
NOV 2 1932

MORRIS FORCES FORGING AHEAD

Announce Plans for Whirlwind Finish

A whirlwind finish to the campaign of the Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee working for the election of Justice William J. Morris to the Fifth District Municipal Court, is under way with the speakers' division laying down a barrage of oratory in behalf of the Democratic candidate.

The final days of the campaign wil see speakers attending as many a four and five meetings nightly unti Saturday night.

Th spaekers recently addressed a outdoor meeting at Beach 84th stree and Rockaway Beach boulevard, a mass meeting at the Mt. Carmel Bap ist Church, Arverne, and at the tes imonial dinner to John J. Allen chief clerk of the Rockaway Magis rate's Court.

With Morris on the reception com nittee for Herbert H. Lehman, Dem cratic candidate for governor, who makes two appearances in Queens onight, all Morris meetings have beer eferred.

A meeting will be held tomorrow n the committee headquarters at Beach 66th street and Rockaway Beach boulevard, Arverne, Fifth Ward Democratic Club, Far Rockaway Democratic Club, West End Demoratic Club and the nonpartisan quarers in Edgemere.

Meetings will be held on Friday ight at the Far Rockaway Colored Democratic Club.

The campaign for Morris will come o an end on Monday night, with five mass meetings in the Rockaways and Broad Channel.

Among the speakers who have conducted a vigorous battle for Judge Morris are Maurice Pompan, Martin Colbrener, J. Irwin Shapiro, Milton Cohen, Leonard Friedman, James Crisona, John Michels, Herman Barnett, Joseph Semel, Edward Klein, Samuel I. Ferguson, Herman Wittstein, Harry Pfeffer, Harris Chasanoff, Samuel Gordon, Ray Davis, David Goldstein, A. Joseph Geist and Benjamin Kohn.

PORTLAND, ORE
JOURNAL
NOV 2 1932

Negroes to Hear Candidates—Candidates seeking office in Multnomah county will have opportunity of addressing a mass meeting of Negro citizens tonight at 8:30 o'clock in Albina hall. The meeting is under auspices of the Non-Partisan league.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

Schom. N. C. Jour.

Thursday, January 21, 1932

De Priest Urges Asks Negroes to Vote As Non-Partisans

To insure to the colored people of the United States their "equal rights," was the main object of discussion at a conference of representatives of the negro race, held early this month at Washington, D. C. Oscar De Priest, negro representative in Congress from the Black Belt of Chicago, was a moving figure in the gathering. He added the political touch to the discussions.

De Priest has been speaking to colored audiences throughout the South during recent months, advising them to forsake their historic political moorings with the Republican party and to become non-partisan. The Chicago negro warns the negroes that they can expect nothing from continued adherence to the G. O. P. "If I lived in the South I would vote the Democratic ticket," De Priest said in his speech at the conference. He advised that a "platform by and for negroes be developed on which we can go before the country in 1932."

The conference groups made a study of disfranchisement of negroes. The right to vote, it was decided would be gained by the negroes "only hrough friendships made with political interests of Southern extraction."—Fellowship Forum.

Kelly Miller says He Understands DuBois's Conceit

The Dean Gives the Doctor a Roland for His Oliver.

By KELLY MILLER

The current issue of the Crisis gives an admirable account of the recent Non-Partisan Conference and expresses satisfaction with its findings, save the economic plank, which it stigmatizes with ridicule and sarcasm which the editor usually relies upon as an effective weapon. I do not in any mood wish to enter into controversy with the Crisis or its aimable, or perhaps, I had rather say, its estimable editor. My main purpose is to supply certain omitted facts which Dr. DuBois unaccountably leaves out of his statement of what actually took place between us.

I was chairman of the committee on resolutions. It was the plan of the conference to have each discussion group prepare a resume to be submitted to the committee. As soon as I could reach Dr. DuBois, who read an admirable paper on the subject, I requested him to prepare a draft touching economics. This he readily agreed to do, provided I would furnish him a stenographer. While the exercises were in progress, I sought out a stenographer and looked around for Dr. DuBois immediately after the meeting was over, but he had left the platform and the room, and returned, I presume, to New York. The next morning I received a telegram offering to dispatch the draft by wire. I did not deem a reply necessary, as the need for all possible dispatch was obvious. The draft forwarded by mail reached my hands too late for insertion in the findings. I thereupon wrote Dr. DuBois to this effect. The doctor is also in error when he says that I asked him whether he had prepared an economic plank. I requested him to prepare such a plank. The same procedure had been followed with all the other groups. So much for the recital of fact.

DR. DuBOIS CONTRASTS THE TWO PLANKS

Dr. DuBois parades in parallel columns the economic plank adopted by the conference and the one proposed by himself. He is evidently greatly pleased with his own handiwork as contrasted with the "flapdoodle" which expressed the aggregated judgment of the conference. On this score there is no ground for quarrel; for there must be no disputing about taste. Every one to his liking. I do not believe, however, that Dr. DuBois's conceit as to the unquestioned superiority of his draft will be shared in by the membership of the conference or of the country at large. After a lapse of six weeks, it was reserved for Dr. DuBois alone to raise a caustic critical voice with an amazing assumption of infallibility. The colored pres, pulpit and other organs of public opinion and expression have quite unanimously commended the committee's findings. It looks very much like a case of DuBois contra Munduni Negrum.

SUGGESTIONS FANTASTIC AND FAR-FETCHED

I will be permitted to say, in all sincerity, that I appreciate Dr. DuBois's point of view and regard it as worthy of consideration, though perhaps, not quite yet worthy of acceptance. Certain of his suggestions certainly would have been included in the resolutions, notably the one touching co-operative enterprises, had it reached me in time. As to the others, I deem them too fantastic and far-fetched to have any practical bearing upon the immediate pressure under which we so heavily labor. I do not feel that such radical, or had I better say advanced, economic doctrine expresses the colored man's sober belief, will or purpose on economic issues. The reconstruction of the economic and industrial order will doubtless go forward under the operation of inherent forces by constitutional and legal methods. But I do not believe that the alliance of the colored man with Socialists, Communists or any other form of radicalism intent upon upsetting existing law and order will either help the race or advance the cause which he espouses.

The colored man should never ally himself with those who destroy the law, but with those who would fulfill the law. I should think that the experience of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which the Crisis is the mouthpiece, in the Scottsboro embroglio, would make the editor rather wary about studying the methods of the Communists, except to avoid them.

READ THE CRISIS ARTICLE AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELF

Turn back to page fifty-nine of the recent Crisis. Study these parallel columns, weigh them, balance and compare them. Then reach your own sober conclusion as to which expresses the better way for the colored man to pursue in this day when the world is being battered, as it were, with the shock of doom. Should he sit still in the boat or should he rock it? Do not allow yourself to be carried away with the glitter of the editor's superlative conceit of unmatched skill in the use of epithet and invective, but rejecting all such extraneous considerations, study these parrellel columns and decide for yourself.

I cannot resist the temptation of reciting General Grant's retort to the alleged skepticism of Charles Sumner. When informed that the Massachusetts senator did not believe in the Bible, he replied: "I am not surprised; he didn't write it."

Non-Partisan Conference

DUBOIS CRITICIZES DEPRIEST CONFAB

Courier & Pilot Norfolk, Va

DuBois Says His Plank Rejected

2-13-32.

NEW YORK—(CNS)— Dr. William E. DuBois, editor of the Crisis in the February issue of that periodical, is sharp in his criticism of the economic plank adopted by the DePriest Non-Partisan Conference, which met in Washington early in December. The editor stated that although he had submitted a plank on the economic situation, it had not been accepted.

The plank which he proposed was as follows: "Voted that the political power of the Negro in the future should be used mainly for his economic emancipation as follows:

"A. To secure a more equitable distribution of the national income among those, white and black, who do the world's work and make the world's wealth.

"B. To replace privilege and monopoly in the ownership and direction of capital by state control and greater democratic direction of industry.

"C. To encourage, especially among our own people, such co-operative organization of consumers as will offset and balance the present power of producers and help secure between production and consumption a new plan of organized industry for the benefit directly of the working classes and indirectly of all men.

"For the intelligent carrying out of this industrial program, we earnestly recommend that American Negroes give attention and thought to all movements toward social reform: to Communists and Socialists, to laborers and capitalists, and to all those who are sincerely seeking to remedy the present depression and to break down the economic color line."

Commenting further Dr. DuBois stated: "But the economic plank should have been the most important of all, since it treated a question paramount in pressing interest and logical weight to all others. It should have been the key plank of the conference, adopted after thought, research and long discussion. And it should have expressed the real and only reason this conference had for being the relation of the ballot to work and wages.

"The plank which I proposed was my own sincere though, but I had no silly pride of authorship and I was sure it would be too strong medicine for some queasy stomachs present."

DR. DUBOIS CRITICIZES ECONOMIC PRGRAM OF DEPRIEST CONVENTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 3. — (CNS) — Dr. William E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis magazine, in the February issue of that periodical is sharp in his criticism of the economic plank adopted by the DePriest Non-Partisan Conference, which met in Washington early in December. The editor stated that although he had submitted a plank on the economic situation, it had not been accepted.

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L. S. Flagg Boomed for Legislature; DePriest's Secretary Makes Address

Congressman's Aid Urges Negro Unity in Speech to New Voters' Association— Candidate Hits "Uncle Toms"

"Stop fighting among yourselves and stick together for the betterment of yourself and your race," counseled Morris Lewis, secretary to Congressman Oscar DePriest, in speaking for the congressman at a mass meeting of the New Voters-Non-Partisan Association held at Concord Baptist Church, 166 Adelphi street, Sunday. The candidacy of Lewis S. Flagg, Jr., for state assemblyman was announced.

Mr. Lewis brought greetings from Congressman DePriest, who, he said, was called unexpectedly to Chicago to look after his "political fences," and despite rumors to the contrary, had planned to come to Brooklyn He congratulated Attorney Flagg on the fight he is making and urged those present to use their influence with their friends to support policies and politicians who are favorable to the race. "All your friends are not in the Republican party or your enemies in the Democratic party," he declared.

Attorney Flagg, who preceded Mr. Lewis on the program, in announcing his candidacy for the Seventeenth Assembly, pledged himself to foster a political program for the direct benefit of Brooklyn Negroes. "It is time for us as Negroes to push ourselves ahead and stop elevating those who use their power to crush us," he said. He scored Brooklyn's present 'me too hat in hand Uncle Tom' Negro leadership."

Counsellor Thomas L. Higgins, exalted ruler of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, joined with Miss Grace L. Lockley, chairman of the Welfare Committee of the Independent Voters' organization, in urging a more solid political front for Brooklyn Negroes. Only in this way can the Negro in Kings county ever expect to receive his share of public offices and political patronage to which he is entitled, they agreed.

Andrew M. Coleman acted as chairman of the meeting. The Rev. James B. Adams of Concord Baptist Church, made the invocation, while the Rev. C. P. Coles of Bethel A. M. E., introduced Mr. Lewis. Others appearing on the program were Miss Alma Creasy, who played a violin solo, accompanied by Miss Lillian Creasy, and a piano duet by Athenia Matthews and Millicent Forde.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE SEES SENATOR FESS

The National Negro Non-Partisan League, in carrying outs its purpose to ascertain the attitude of the two major political parties on matters of vital interest to the Negroes of the country, had a sub-committee of its executive board confer with Chairman Fees of the National Republican Committee at the headquarters in the Capitol Building in Washington on Monday morning, May 2, and Chairman Raskob of the Democratic National Committee on Tuesday, May 3.

The commitee discussed fully with the two great party leaders the possibility of including in the formal platforms of both parties certain planks assuring protection to the race in the full enjoyment of every citizenship right, and economic opportunity.

The committee was composed of Congressman Oscar DePriest, chairman of the Non-Partisan League; Bishop George W. Clement, of Louisville; Carl Murphy, editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore; P. B. Young, editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk; Dr. Kelly Miller, Bishop E. D. W. Jones and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, and Mrs. Blanche Arnwod Washington, of Tampa, Fla.

WICHITA, KANS.
EVE. EAGLE
OCT 13 1932

NON-PARTISAN MEETING

Expect 600 to Attend Negro Mass Meeting

Approximately 600 persons are expected to attend a mass meeting sponsored by members of the Sedgwick county Colored Non-Partisan Voters league Friday at 8:30 p. m., on the second floor of the Colored Masonic hall, 615 North Main, and hear the league cry of "Men and Measures—Not Parties or Politics." Two hundred members of the National Service union will be brought here from Hutchinson by E. L. Conger, secretary and treasurer of the Union. Dr. A. J. Chandler, Hutchinson, head of the Non-Partisan league in that city, will be the principal speaker. G. C. Jackson, vice president of the local league, will instruct attendents as to the proper candidates to support. W. W. Williamson, local chairman, will speak on: "Why Colored Voters Should Support Men and Measures in Local Government." Free refreshments will be served.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.
ADVANCE
OCT 15 1932

NEGRO LEAGUE WILL CONVENE

A convention of the General Council of the Mills Citizens Voters League will be held on Monday at the Odd Fellows Hall, 1590 Richmond terrace, West Brighton.

The league is a non-partisan organization of Negro citizens, whose purpose is to educate the Negro masses in the duties of citizenship, and to encourage them to cast their ballot.

Malcolm Smith, of 342 Pelton avenue, West Brighton, is chairman of the Second Division of the Metropolitan District.

The purpose of Monday's convention is to determine the political party to be supported at the November election by endorsement of the League.

Each councillor attending has been instructed by vote of the division membership he represents at the convention. Thus each division will vote as a unit.

The divisions to be represented are located in all parts of the state of New York.

Party Affiliation.

Mr. HOOVER, SPEAK UP!

Does Herbert C. Hoover, President of the United States, favor the elimation of the Negro from politics and the turning of the Republican Party in the South into a "Lily White" social organization? This question is being asked by the Negro press and members of the race who have become very much concerned over the unprecented activities of those bent on leading contesting delegations to the Republican National convention. These white insurgents publicly proclaim that authorization to hold rump conventions has come from the Administration at Washington, although G. O. P. chieftains of Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee, members of the Republican National Committee, are calling rival conventions as provided by law.

No rampant Southern Democrat of the hillbilly type has been more hostile and outspoken in his opposition to the Negro's participation in politics as the new exponent of "Lily Whiteism." In Mississippi, not only has Rowlands refused to confer with the accredited Republican leaders of that State, but he is quoted as saying at a rump meeting held at Jackson that he had succeedd in bringing about the discharge of Negroes holding Federal jobs and that every Negro bailiff had been displaced in the Federal Courts. B. B. Montgomery of Clarksdale, whose confermation for U. S. Marshal of the Northern District is being held up in the Senate by National Committeewoman Mary C. Booze, looks with disfavor on the Negro taking part in the councils of the G. O. P., says he would not sit in a convention with them, and calls white Republicans who cooperate with the Booze, Redmond, Howard faction "Nigger Lovers." This is the man whom the race would have to look for fair play in the courts.

At Macon, Ga., J. W. Arnold, who has succeeded in getting control of the State organization with the backing of Washington, recently organized the Sixth District Republican Club at the Hotel Lanier. Reasons for meeting in the hotel were obvious. Stung by the criticisms of Northern Negroes, Arnold retorts that the organization of white Republican clubs in Georgia is a demonstration of "Lily Blackism," and that he and his associates have encouraged interest on the part of Negroes whenever they had a chance to do so. In gathering at the Hotel Lanier, for instance.

Joe Tolbert is Republican National Committeeman for South Carolina, but because he takes a mixed delegation to National Conventions has incurred the displeasure and opposition of a faction headed by J. C. Hambright. Like Lamont Rowlands, John E. Jackson of Louisiana and C. Arthur Bruce of Tennessee, he can only see white.

A handful of "Lily Whites" in Tennessee have the temerity to launch a movement against Robert R. Church going to Chicago as a delegate from Shelby County. Here is a political leader who has spent time and money furthering the interest of the Republican party in and out of his State. He is a recognized power and knows the game from A to Z. J. Will Taylor, Congressman and Republican National Committeeman for Tennessee, would not be the important figure he is to-day had it not been for the invaluable assistance of "Bob" Church. Now the Bruce faction deplores Taylor's recognition of Church as "injurious to Tennessee Republicanism." Church may be injurious to the schemers of the Bruce species which wants to get control, but not to Tennessee Republicanism.

Those at Washington giving encouragement and support to the "Lily White" movement are dreaming dreams that will not come true. As Hoover carried several Southern States in 1928 when religious intolerance overshadowed every other issue, they are chasing the will-o'-the-wisp in the hope of history repeating itself this year. But with a Protestant as Democratic standard bearer there is little prospect of the Solid South disintegrating politically again, and the pernicious plot to kick the Southern Negro out of the Republican Party as a reward for many years of unswerving allegiance will have been merely an idle gesture.

Negroes of the nation are entitled to know whether President Hoover favors this noble experiment—the building up of another white man's party in the South, and if the report is true that he has heartily sanctioned the un-American and un-Republican program espoused by Rowlands, Arnold Hambright, Jackson, Bruce and others. Now is the time for the President to speak up.

BEN DAVIS LAMENTS.

Benjamin J. Davis of Atlanta is in a pensive mood. He plaintively admits that the Republican Party in Georgia is now under "Lily White" leadership. He had more confidence in James W. Arnold and J. T. Rose than Mrs. Mamie Williams, National Committeewoman. A year ago Arnold and Rose were on the outside looking in. Today they are National Committeemen and State chairman, respectively, which never would have been had the warnings of Mrs. Williams been heeded. Now that he finds himself no longer an influential factor, Mr. Davis laments:

> "To build up a decent, active Republican Party in Georgia it will take more than advertising to the world that the party is under white control. It will take white men at the head of the party with enough horse sense to know that it is votes that win elections and not the color of the skin or the flay of the feet. If Messrs. Rose and Arnold will work as hard to build up a Republican Party in Georgia out of men and women fit to vote as they did to drive the Negro from leadership in party councils they will make some progress. The Negro knows that white leadership is another name for Lily Whiteism, and although the name is changed it is the same old poison weed Democrats and 'Lily Whlites' stand on common ground when it comes to curtailing the political rights of the Negro. The 'Lily White' vote and the white Democratic primary were instituted for the same purpose—tlminating the Negro from politics."

When Ben Davis was listening to the honeyed words of Arnold and Rose months ago it is wondered why he did not remember that "the 'Lily White' vote and the white Democratic primary were instituted for the same purpose—"eliminating the Negro." He seems to have been more gullible that the Republican National Committeewoman.

It is extremely difficult for Benjamin J. Davis to take an independent stand even when rudely shoved out of the picture by so-called Republicans who now dominate the party in Georgia. In one breath he says:

> "Of course, there is no sane reason known to the Negro why he should vote the Democratic ticket, but in order to punish those who betrayed and double-crosstd him he can vote with the Democrats long enough to get even with those who rose into office and position on his back and then hitched him to a tree on the outside."

But in the next breath he warns:

> "The Negro is not going to vote with or for his enemies, it matters not whether they are black and white. He is going to vote where his interests lies. The age of swallowing the Republican Party because Lincoln freed us is over, and it is time for fair and honest administration of public office."

Brave words, coming from Ben Davis! But would they have not been more timely and effective had he expressed such noble sentiments when he and his faction were in the saddle and fighting for existence? Had he done so we doubt that he would have been double-crossed and betrayed by those who have ridden into office on his back and then hitched him to a tree on the outside. We ask, who is chiefly responsible for the ascendancy of the "Lily Whites" in Georgia today?

LILY-WHITES IN CONTROL

The boss-conducted lily-white element is in complete control of the Republican party in Georgia. This organization was handed them on a silver platter. Among the returns will solely be mentioned the balm of two delegates-at-large to the National Convention. The rank and file party organizations in the several counties and congressional districts were led to the slaughter and like the innocents were encompassed and most of them without even a whimper. Others were militant and defied the force held over them and will expire fighting.

By just what legerdemain the bosses conceived in order to declare the irregularity of the Chatham county delegation, is past understanding, other than the downright de-

sire to shunt the organization aside in favor of a boss-ridden lily-white contingent. The Chatham county organization is the best functioned one in the state. The recent convention was largely attended and participated in by only registered voters. There was no dissent whatever in any of its deliberations and the delegations to both the state and district conventions were unanimously selected. Notwithstanding these facts, a white man had the audacity to present a contesting delegation at the State Convention, and would have been recognized were it not that the claim was such an audacious one, and too, it acted as a lever to declare the old organization irregular in that it had the temerity to disregard the illegal order to recognize a call for a congressional district convention at Metter. Because of this the Chatham delegation was not recognized.

Those now in charge of party affairs in the state are novices, so far as party regularity is concerned, but rather drunken over the power they have. The state organization has nothing whatever to do with that of the Congressional districts, other than when it becomes necessary to set up an organization in a new district, and in this case the delegates from the regular county organizations act. The First Congressional district has an organization legally recognized by the last Republican National Convention and this organization is now intact. It is true, that on account of the reapportionment of the State, a few counties were added, but that does not in the least affect the organization, nor the necessity for a new one to be set up. Such has never been done before and it is illegal to do so now. The state bosses are attempting to force this new organization by the holding of an alleged District Convention at Metter this week. They will find that this attempt will not have as easy sailing as they surmize. It will be contested by the regularly called convention to be held in Savannah, participated in by delegates from the several counties of the District and not hand-picked ones either.

This means that there will be a contest from the district before the National Convention in June. In this contest, the mailed hand of the State novices must be shown. No doubt they are working in accord with a certain element of the Republican National Committee favoring lily-whiteism. This must be shown up and in such a manner as to arouse the entire country and cause our voters in every State to be on the alert and act in a proper way at the right time.

Georgia "Lily Whites" Are Balked By Mrs. Williams' Refusal To Resign As Republican Committeewoman

ATLANTA, GA.—How to oust Mrs. Mamie Williams of Savannah as Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia and put a white woman in her place before the Chicago Convention convenes is a source of worry to "Lily Whites." She was legally elected at the Kansas City Convention four years ago and insists on serving her full term. Unlike Benjamin J. Davis, who became as peaceful as a lamb after the Republican National Committee gave him a job, Mrs. Williams is defiant and refuses to be bullied or cajoled.

At the "Lily White" Republican State Convention, held March 26, James W. Arnold of Athens was re-elected National Committeeman which position he has held only a few months. No action was taken with regard to Mrs. Williams' post.

With the naming of Hoovercrats, Arnold has completely eliminated the Negro as a political factor. Eighty per cent. of the delegates were white. Two years ago when the "Lily Whites" bolted the convention called by the Regular Republican organization, Arnold was named chairman by the votes of Negroes. J. T. Rose who has succeded in electing himself chairman of the new State Committee, was at the time chosen chairman of the rump convention. Since then Rose and Arnold have formed an alliance set up a "Lily White" party and put the Negro in eclipse.

At one time Davis sang the praises of Arnold, characterizing him as a friend of the Negro who believed in giving both races a square deal. Now Arnold is being accused of giving the Negro a raw deal as a mark of gratitude.

BEN DAVIS REFORMS

(Afro-American)

Resigning as Secretary of the Georgia Republican State Central Committee a few weeks ago, Mr. Ben Davis, former National Committeeman placed the G. O. P. leadership in his state in the hands of white men.

"Georgia," he says editorially in his newspaper, the Atlanta Independent, "has, following the lead of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, fallen into the hands of lily-whites at the request of President Hoover, who was promised the South's vote if the Negro were eliminated from party control."

For years Mr. Davis has cried aloud: "The Republican party is the ship, all else is the sea." He excoriated severely his friends in New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana who had discovered that there is no difference between Democrats and Republicans on the race question.

But Mr. Davis has seen the light. Listen to him now: "We are anxious to effect an opposition party in the South so we can, like our kinsmen in the North, take our choice between the two major parties."

So we have lived to see the reform of Mr. Ben Davis. The Republican party of Lincoln and Grant he worshipped and shouted for has been dead quite 25 years. Taft dug his grave, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover helped bury it, and have heaped stones upon the grave as was formerly the custom with malefactors.—Afro-American.

SAYS NEGROES ARE WELL REPRESENTED IN REPUBLICAN PARTY

G. B. Merritt Denies There Is "Lily-Whiteism"

George B. Merritt, secretary of the Republican Club of Savannah, has written the following to the Morning News in answer to a statement given out recently by Mamie Williams, colored national Republican committeewoman from Georgia, in which she complained of "lily-whiteism" in the party. Mr. Merritt says:

"It is not my intention or desire to engage in a political controversy through the press, however in view of the unjust, unfair, and misleading statements contained in the article appearing in the Savannah Morning News of the 16th, inst., allegedly written by Mamie Williams, former national committeewoman, I deem it my duty to reply and correct the erroneous impression, relative to 'lily-whiteism.'

"I am at a loss to know just what this word means. Certainly there is no intent on the part of the Republican leaders of this county, state, or nation, to make the Republican party a composition of white male and female members or voters. I personally know that these Republican leaders feel that any group, and all groups of Republican voters are entitled to consideration and representation. In defense of J. T. Rose, chairman of the Republican state executive committee; James W. Arnold, national committeeman; Durelle Cheney of the postoffice department and M. O. Dunning, collector of customs for this port, I can truthfully say that these Republican leaders have by their past record, proven to anybody who wants to know the truth, that they are in favor of giving the negro representation among the district delegates to the Chicago convention.

"The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States by its provisions, eliminates any attempt to make the Republican party 'white throughout,' as it guarantees equal rights to all, regardless of color. Therefore, it is unfair that these few rebellious members of the local Republican party attempt to cloud the issues and muddy the water.

"With the dove of peace and the olive branch, I would rather bring about harmony, than through the erroneous use of the word 'lily-whiteism' stir up prejudice and hatred, and the very fact that there are thirty-five negroes out of one hundred and ten members of the state central committee, is evidence that there is no 'lily-whiteism' in the party at this time."

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE
MAY 18 1932

Capper Urges Negroes Support Republicans

Washington, May 18 (AP)—Negro voters were urged last night by Senator Capper of Kansas to support the party "which in fact defends him in his right to equality under the law."

Addressing the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Kansas Republican said there can be but one issue for the Negro voters "where they are still disfranchiesd, as they are in some States of this nation, where they are lynched and discriminated against in their lawful rights."

NEWARK, N. J.
CALL
MAY 15 1932

Flays Salmon Attitude Toward Colored Group

County Chairman Salmon was attacked in speeches last night by Dr George E. Bell of Montclair, colored, a candidate for Assemblyman on the Essex Republican Union ticket. He said:

"Salmon is listening to the dictation of Joseph Heimberg, Third ward chairman, in all matters pertaining to the colored Republicans. He has virtually made Heimberg the political 'boss' of the colored Republicans of this county as far as Salmon's recognition goes. "But the colored people of Essex county will not submit to such dictation on the part of either Salmon or Heimberg. Heimberg was even discredited by his own group when he was turned down for reappointment as sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly. The colored people want their own leaders selected from among their own group and will not submit to the dictation of Salmon or Heimberg."

Party Affiliation.

The Republican Platform And the Negro Citizens

amsterdam News
N.Y. City N.Y.

By KELLY MILLER

THE Republican National convention has met and adjourned. The platform was probably the longest on record. It touched on many topics of foreign and domestic concern, and left scarcely any question untouched. Even the Negro was given a cold and colorless reference. Just how effectively the race leaders pressed their suit upon the attention of the party management has not yet been made clear. There were some thirty-five or so colored delegates and alternates. But it does not seem that they presented any definite proposition, seasonably, to be enclouched in the national platform. Two of them seconded the nomination of the candidate in glowing phraseology and glaring rhetoric.

Kelly Miller.

The National Negro Non-Partisan League had made much preliminary ado about its intention to present to the national conventions of both of the major parties certain definite and positive demands of the race. Such propositions were drawn up and presented in advance to Senator Fess, the then chairman of the National Republican Committee, and to Jouet Shouse, executive secretary of the National Democratic Committee. They both received the delegation courteously and gave assurance that opportunity would be given to have the matter brought to the attention of their respective committees.

It was then thought and hoped that the matter would be followed up by the personal appearance of representatives of the league before the resolution committees of both parties. I regret the necessity of expressing the fear that this was not competently done. The thirty-five representatives of the regular organization who were present in a delegated capacity, as usual, slept upon their rights and failed to make appearance before the sub-committee during the period of the hearing, but delegated Eugene P. Booze of Mississippi to appear belatedly before the full committee after the hearing period had expired. Even the ever alert N. A. A. C. P. was caught napping. This wide-awake organization bestirred itself in time for the Democratic convention; with what success we shall shortly know.

The tepid reference to the Negro in the Republican platform has no more meaning than its double entendre declaration on prohibition. We are assured that the Republican party always has and always will stand for the equal rights and privileges of the Negro. I suppose that the committee which indited and approved this pronouncement must have indulged in a hearty laugh at the ease with which they supposed the unsophisticated Negro could be duped. We asked for bread and they gave us a stone; we asked for the thing, and they gave us a theory. If, as the platform declares, the Grand Old Party has always stood for these things, they have done so feebly. We want them now to do so firmly.

Does the Republican party of 1932 intend to tell us that it proposes in the future to stand for the equal rights and privileges of the Negro in the same way that it has done under Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover? If so, we know exactly what they mean. But we want this stand translated from the passive into the active voice.

The chief questions in which the Negro is interested center around the enforcement of the Fifteenth amendment and the fair application of the Civil Service law. Does the Grand Old Party expect us to believe that it stands for the enforcement of this amendment? If so, what has it done during the past decade, even at times when it has had full control of the presidency and both branches of Congress? If the platform had declared for the fair enforcement of the Civil Service law without racial discrimination, it would have gone a long way toward giving us reasonable satisfaction. But we were told to judge the future by the past.

Has any one of the past four Republican administrations turned its little finger towards removing racial discrimination in the Civil Service or in the treatment of colored employees in the government service? If Mr. Hoover is re-elected, will his second administration be an improvement over the first in this respect? These are some of the specific things we should like to know. But the platform throws no light on the question, but rather, in the language of Milton, "darkness visible."

It would have been far better had the platform made no reference to us at all, leaving us to hope, if but faintly, that as American citizens we are entitled to share and share alike in the broad provisions of the platform. The left-handed, insincere reference is an affront to our intelligence. The race is rapidly becoming intellectually of age. It would not be beguiled continually by empty words and flattering phrases.

G. O. P. Plans Campaign Unit With No Head

Afro American
Baltimore Md
7/9/32

By MELVIN J. CHISUM

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The new unit which will have charge of the colored end of the national Republican campaign will be headless.

Word to this effect was passed down the line this week, and created a mild sensation among the faithful who had hopes of taking over the office which Dr. John R. Hawkins and Dr. Emmett J. Scott operated in 1928.

Here is the story:

"There will be a headless Negro unit, which will be put through the motions of running the Negro end of the campaign. The white chairman of the Hoover campaign, Everett Saunders, or some one designated by him, will sit in over the colored brethren and see that they perform as perfect flunkies. They want the Negro vote in 1932, but they are determined that the Negro shall vote for them and nothing more."

Assuming the above as correct, politicians here declare that the President is merely running true to form and has long had the lily-white view that Negroes should take orders but give none.

The practice of having a colored campaign committee goes back to 1900 when Cyrus F. Adams and Judson W. Lyons were the leaders.

In 1904 and in 1908, Henry Lincoln Johnson and Cyrus Adams were chiefs. When the split came in 1912, Johnson and Charles W. Anderson headed the Regulars and James Hayes and Perry Howard headed the Progressives, who supported Theodore Roosevelt.

For 1916, Anderson and Howard combined, and in 1920 and 1924 Charles J. Cottrell and W. C. Matthews were the campaign leaders.

In 1928, the line-up was John R. Hawkins and Albon Holsey.

Taft

Beginning with Taft, there has been a steady destruction of leaders by the white Republican party managers. There was something of a slowing up of this slaughter of rights under Coolidge when Senator William M. Butler was chairman of the Republican National Committee.

But when Hoover came to the throne, the lily-white element in the party took on new life and the Hoover high command has given renewed encouragement to the lily-whites and even to the Ku Klux Klan.

Taft, it was, who ousted a black man in order to name a white Register of the Treasury.

And it was during the Taft administration that the insidious photographic system was installed in the United States Civil Service Commission which has for its purpose immediate identification of those who happen to be colored when they pass the Civil Service examinations.

After the famous Georgia 'possum dinners which were served Taft in Atlanta, that gentleman proclaimed to the world, "I will appoint no Negro to any office to which the white people of the South object," and he appointed no Negroes to office at all, except the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia. But many were removed from various posts.

Harding

Harding was misled into a lily-white program by John Adams, Clarence Miller, Joe Keeling and Company.

When Coolidge came in, the Negro was given a respectful ear and sympathetic attention, but now we have lily-white Hoover.

Under Wilson, the Negro fared far better than he has under Hoover. There was no concerted effort on the part of brown America to help in the election of Mr. Wilson, except that in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and New England, the late lamented Bishop Walters organized the colored vote, and in November, 1912, Negroes voted the Democratic ticket as they had not done before. Those who went over to the Democratic party remained there to vote for John W. Davis and Al Smith, and in 1932 they will be joined by thousands.

"Revolt"

The use of the word "revolt" with reference to the attitude of the colored voters towards the G.O.P. in recent years, was heard in 1924 and 1928, but never so frequently before as in 1932.

Beginning with Walter White, of New York, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., who termed the Republican plank on the Negro "floopdoodle," there is an almost unanimous chorus of disappointment in condemnation.

Even John Marquess, Philadelphia Elk leader, who seconded Hoover's nomination, termed the Negro plank a "jargon of empty words." "What we want," Mr. Marquess added, "is results, not a lot of promises."

When Hooven-chosen leaders like Mr. Marquess speak thus of the G.O.P., it is no wonder that Bishop W. J. Walls of the A.M.E. Zion Church, told his annual conference in Boston that Hoover is "a soft-pedaler who doesn't keep his promises."

From California

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Eagle termed the Negro plank "a sop, which the leaders who crash the convention always insist upon."

The Raleigh (N.C.) Tribune says that Hoover has repeatedly shown his dislike for Negroes and his desire to whitewash the Republican party. The Tribune terms the President the "titular head of an insincere group of politicians."

From Richmond

The Richmond (Va.) Planet joins the anti-Hoover chorus, saying editorially:

"The deceit of the Republicans in their lily-white policy in the South and the treatment accorded Negroes by the Hoover lieutenants recently in Chicago have convinced all except the 'Though-he-slay-me' job-seekers that the time is ripe for a change.

"In Northern and Eastern states, Negroes in large numbers support and work actively in the interest of Democratic candidates and in return are accorded worth while recognition by Democratic leaders. Even in the South, Negro recruits to the ranks of Democracy are no longer considered undesirable, and with the breakdown of the jim-crow primary laws, they will be found voting consistently for the Democrats and against the lily-white Republicans."

From Indiana

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Recorder, noting the presence of Negro delegates in the Democratic state convention, and the election of colored persons to the Democratic National Convention, says these movements constitute a master political stroke sure to bring results in the November elections, especially in its own state and in other close and doubtful Northern states.

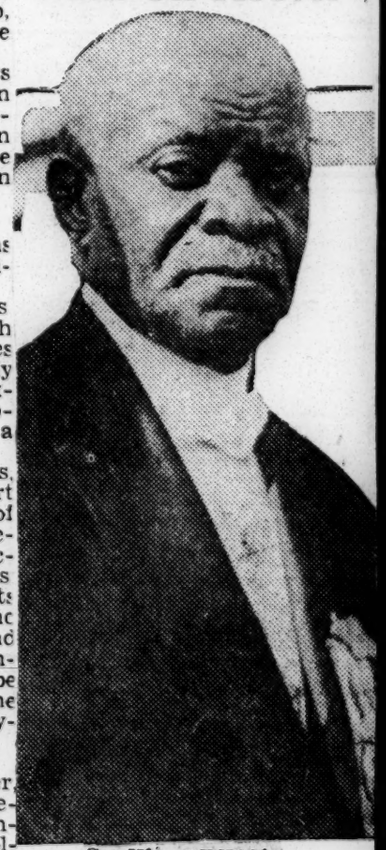
Two for Herb

To date, there have been lifted in defense of the White House occupant only two voices, both of which are feeble and apologetic.

One is the Des Moines (Iowa) Bystander, which says that the G.O.P Negro plank is half a loaf, but is better than no bread.

The other is the Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette, which, admitting Republican misconduct, urges its readers to stay in the ranks and find some other way of punishing the recreant leaders.

10 Reasons Pulled Him Off Hoover



S. W. GREEN,

Pythian grand chancellor, and New Orleans political leader, lifelong Republican, who gave ten reasons on July 3, why he would not vote

Young Negro G. O. P. Make Campaign Gift

East Tennessee News
7/7/32

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A group of young colored Republicans representing ten States made the first campaign contribution since the selection of Hoover and Curtis as party nominees last Monday when the group made formal presentation of a check for $85 to Everrett Sanders, newly chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee. John P. Davis, of Cambridge, Mass., a speaker at the Young Republican conference, held here a year ago, was spokesman for the delegation.

The group which made the contribution to the Republican coffers was composed entirely of young men and women from various States, who have shown an interest in Republican politics. Present at the presentation were Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee; Mr. Robert H. Lucas, executive director, and Mr. Harry Hayden, secretary of the Young Republican Conference.

The spokesman of the group pledged to Mr. Sanders the support of young Negro Republicans in working for the party candidates. He stated in part: "As young Republican voters, we are committed to the proposition that we ought to support our party with our contributions as well as our time and energy; it is only in this way that we believe the Negro as a particular group may achive permanent self-respect in the field of politics."

Mr. Sanders, in accepting the contribution, expressed his gratification at the timeliness with which young Negro voters had offered their aid to the Republicans and assured them of his kindly interest in their behalf. A group picture with Mr. Sanders and other Republican leaders was taken following the presentation.

In the group were: Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, of New York, vice chairman of the First Voters group of the Colored Division, in the 1928 campaign; Lucas Howard, son of the National Committeeman from Mississippi; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., son of the former National Committeeman from Georgia; Hyman Y. Chase, president of the National Negro College League Republican Club; Alice Bell, of the District of Columbia; G. E. Mills, W. C. Curtis, Wallace Wormley, Dutton Ferguson and others. The States represented by contributors to the donation were: Illinois, New York, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Virginia, District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Jersey, Indiana and South Carolina.

Following the presentation, it was announced by the delegation that immediate organization of young Negro Republican units would be had in every large city where there was a sizeable Negro population.

YOUNG NEGRO REPUBLICANS MAKE FIRST CAMPAIGN GIFT TO G. O. P.

Pittsburgh Gleaner
7/8/32

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G. O. P. Plank on Negro 'Flapdoodle,' Says Walter White in Comment

Gary Indiana

NTW YORK — "Flapdoodle" was the comment of Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the Negro plank adopted in Chicago by the Republican National Convenion.

"The professio nf 70 years of friendship for the Negro," said Mr White, "becomes ironic in view of the party's recent record of lily-whteism, the endorsement of the Hawaii lynchers, the failure to appoint Negroes to important office, the attempt to ram Judge Parker down the throats of the people, and the segregation of Gold Star mothers on the pilgrimage to European battle fields.

"It is sad that the platform of a major political party should be a mere catch-penny device to get votes from the unthinking. But no one familiar with the Republican Party's recent record with regard to the Negro can take this plank seriously."

IVORY AND GOLD

Afro-American
7/9/32

By MELVIN CHISUM

EDITOR'S NOTE: The opinions expressed by Melvin Chisum in this column are not necessarily in conformity with the views of the AFRO-AMERICAN, its management and ownership, and the AFRO-AMERICAN assumes no responsibility for Mr. Chisum's views. He is a much traveled and well known editorial writer. This column is printed in this newspaper because the AFRO-AMERICAN believes its readers will appreciate the opportunity of following Mr. Chisum's comments on widely diversified subjects.

Washington, D. C.

The intelligent and thoughtful will study the Hoover board of strategy with interest. Only the foolish accept offhand the statement, "Hoover wants the colored vote." This writer states positively that the Hoover board of strategy is going to try to win in 1932 by as completely as possible ignoring Negro leadership.

Baltimore Md.

Thoughtful Negro men and women everywhere should get ready for this final effort to utterly destroy every semblance of Negro political power. We should get ready and resist the curse of lily-whiteism. More anon, brethren.

This writer attended the 1932 G.O.P. Chicago convention and saw the Hoovercrats in action.

* * *

Freeman F. Gosden and Charles J. Correll, better known as "Amos 'n' Andy," were guests of Lawrence Richey, secretary to the President, at Mr. Richey's fishing camp in Maryland last week, which suggests, that maybe the President has ordered that synthetic Negro campaigners be employed this forthcoming campaign.

Any way, there is something funny up the creek, in this particular.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

JUL 7 1932

Organize Negro Bolt Here From Republican Party

A bolt by Negro voters in November from traditional adherence to the Republican party which, leaders say, will be attempted on a nation-wide scale was organized last night at a meeting of 400 members of the race in the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb Ave.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten, minister of the church, friend of Calvin Coolidge and a lifelong Republican in national politics, declared President Hoover a "traitor to his promises, a man who hasn't any interest in poor men, white or black, whose sympathies lie with the privileged."

"The Republican party is no longer the party of Lincoln and of Theodore Roosevelt," the minister shouted. "In point of service to the Negro the Democratic party holds today the place held 65 years ago by the Republican party."

He warned his audience to beware of "Negro peanut politicians who will take handouts fro mthe Republicans" to campaign for the party of Lincoln in the Fall.

The minister, who is vice president of the National Baptist Convention and president of the National Afro-Protective Lea... has the attention of more than 5,000,0000 Negroes, said he will take to the road soon in an active campaign to organize opposition to Hoover and support for Governor Roosevelt.

A permanent organization was formed with Dr. Harten as president. Other officers included:

Miss Jeanette A. Knight, secretary.
Dr. Paul L. Jones, treasurer.

Speakers included:

The Rev. Charles Dandrige of Charleston, S. C.
Dr. Jones.
Dr. J. Sidney Riley.
Dr. H. I. Hamlett.
Dr. St. Clair Critchlow.

Republican.

Political—1932

Party Affiliation.

NYACK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

NOV 2 1932

BERG REPEATS CHALLENGE TO DEBATE HORN

At Republican Rally Assembly Nominee Says His Opponent Ducks the Issue.

Dr. Samuel Berg, Republican candidate for Assembly, worked his audience of 300 colored folk in the Nyack Liberty street school last night almost into a revival spirit with a forceful denunciation of Assemblyman Fred Horn's campaign tactics. "Who's the 'weak sister'?" Dr. Berg demanded, referring to yesterday's article in The Journal-News. "Every time I challenge Horn, he ducks! Who's the weak sister?"

Dr. Berg renewed his attack upon Horn's record at Albany, upon the tunnel scheme, and upon Horn's alleged refusal to debate the campaign issues. "I have challenged him to debate on three occasions regarding his record, the tunnel, or any other question. He may choose the time, the place, the subject, and the audience. I will pay all expenses and he can take the gate receipts—and still he refuses," said Dr. Berg.

"He calls me a 'weak sister'," continued Berg. "I will not call names. I refuse to roll in the gutter with him. But I challenge him to debate at any time, even on the eve of Election day. Again I ask you, who is the 'weak sister'? If you call Horn a 'strong sister', I want to be the 'weak sister'."

According to Dr. Berg, all Assemblyman Horn has done in three years at Albany is to "write a bill and put it in a box," and repeat the process 49 more times at a cost of $300 per bill. The only Horn bill which passed the Legislature was vetoed by the Democratic Governor, he said.

Dr. Berg appealed to the needy in his audience and evoked enthusiasm when he said that when a State job is given in Rockland County, the local unemployed should be given the labor, instead of those less deserving. He also said that he stood for economy, but would sponsor a county parkway system and publicity bureau only if it could be brought about without additional burden on the taxpayer.

County Chairman Harvey DeBaun opened the meeting, which he turned over to Chester Johnson, who in turn introduced Edward Fraser as chairman of the meeting. Fraser presented Charles E. Mitchell, Minister to Liberia, who talked on the national issues. Referring to the white Democrats in the South, he prophesied eclipse for the colored race if Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt is elected. "The South controlled Wilson and the South will control Roosevelt," he said.

Besides defending President Hoover's record at Washington, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the administration had given the Negro considerable aid and standing through employment in government work. Colored employes at the Capitol have drawn over $60,000,000 a year in salaries, he said, with 5,505 Negroes in the Treasury department alone and over 100 in the State and Justice departments. Both Mr. Mitchell and Miss Agnes Taylor, of the National Committee, directed their offensive at John Nance Garner, candidate for Vice President.

Laurens M. Hamilton, candidate for the State Senate, was given a rousing reception of the evening. He temporized many of the arguments made by previous speakers complimenting Mr. Mitchell's talk as being devoid of personal attacks and attempts to arouse fear or prejudice.

Mr. Hamilton told his audience not to vote with the sense of being in debt to the Republican party for their emancipation, and not to elect Republicans because they have hopes of getting easy political jobs. 'I do not recognize the distinction of the colored vote in the country,' he stated. "It is not so much a question of giving jobs to the colored as it is to guarantee that colored people will not be refused jobs because they are colored."

Mayor William E. Mott spoke during the evening, greeting the candidates and visitors.

SENTINEL
Bay Shore, N. Y.
NOV 3 1932

Social News

A meeting of South Shore Temple 568, I. B. P. O. E. of W., will be held tonight at the Elk's Club. Members are urged to get as many new members as possible while the dispensation is in effect.

There will be a special meeting of the club which was formerly known as the Suffolk County Colored Republican Club this Thursday evening, at the home of Harry Van Hoeren, 140 Fifth Ave., Bay Shore. All are invited to attend.

The rally which was held Thursday by the Colored Republican Club at the Elk's Club, was extremely well attended by friends from all over the Island. The speakers of the evening were Mr. Whitney, member of the Republican National Association, Charles Day, Thomas Brown of Bay Shore, Peyton Vann of Sayville, and George Simms of Babylon. The last meeting before Election Day will be held on Monday night either at the Elk's Hall or the Legion Hall. After meeting, buses will be there to carry all present to ,Huntington where Bert Bunn and his Crackerjacks will furnish delightful music for a free dance.

The free show for children at the Bay Shore Theatre on Monday night proved to be a great success and two of the prizes were won by local colored children. Little Alice Jackson and her brother, Floyd, children of Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, won two theatre tickets, the first prize for having on the funniest costumes. Little Wilson Cuffie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Effert Cuffie, won a ukelele as first prize for the apple eating contest.

The Inter-Comunity Choral Club met Monday night at the Legion Hall and under the expert instruction of their leader, Professor Caldwell, were able to learn an entirely new selection entitled 'Holy Night," a very complicated but pretty Christmas Carol.

The Ex-Soldiers Club, or the Foreign War Veterans' Club, met Wednesday night at the home of John Manners, 27 Harrison Ave. The main business on hand was the election of officers.

The Panther and Pantherette A. C. met at the Civic Hall on Tuesday night with a good proportion of the membership being present. After a good business meeting, members of both the boys and the girls basketball teams had a good practice. Jack Harris, son of Mrs. Florence Harris, formerly of Florida, became a member. He promises to be a great asset to the team. The Club will hold its regular weekly dance on Saturday night, Nov. 5, and invites everyone to come out and have a good time.

I have been asked to announce the following which should have been printed last week: Several of the friends gave Alfrieda Brown a birthday party on Oct. 19, at the home of Mrs. Julia Mill, 8 Fairfield St. Many beautiful gifts were presented to Miss Brown, who was very grateful for everything. A delightful repast was served later in the eevning, and the guests were entertained with card playing and dancing. Those present were Mrs. Laytha Brown, Mrs. Grace Cuffie, Mr. and Mrs. William Mills, Mrs. Beulah Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cornelius, the Misses Ethel Marshall, Leona Williams, Emma Wood, Hazel and Laytha Brown, Mrs. Edna Thomas, the Messrs. Stephen Murray, Charles Day JJr., Lennard Lock, Jack Harris, George Marshall, Edward Brown, Jr., George Fullerton, Lloyd Green, St. Clair Robinson, Floyd Smith and Simon Sylvester.

REPUBLICAN
Goshen - N. Y.
NOV 1 1932

Colored G. O. P. Meeting Tonight

Tonight, at seven o'clock, in the court house, a colored Republican rally will be held at which Congressman Hamilton Fish and other candidates will speak. Colored voters of all neighboring communities have been invited to attend.

STANDARD
Red Bank - N. J.
NOV 4 1932

Urges Negro Vote For G. O. P. Ticket

Charles E. Mitchell, United States Minister to Liberia, urged more than 1,500 Negro Republicans at the River Street School Friday night to "prove their loyalty to the only political party that ever recognized their rights as American citizens by going to the polls election day and voting the straight Republican ticket.

The speaker declared that the Republican party already has done far more for the Negro race than "the Democrats could or would in the next 100 years if the American people were foolish enough to put them in power."

The speaker cited numerous instances of legislative and appointive recognition of the Negro by the Republican party and concluded with the assertion that "I vote the Republican ticket because I am proud of my American citizenship and believe in the integrity of the Republican party."

Oliver Randolph of Orange, an assistant United States District Attorney and the second Negro elected to membership in the New Jersey Legislature, charged that he and many other members of his race were discriminated against in their official capacities by Democrats. He told his listeners that if the Democrats are returned to power the Negro must be content to be "even more forgotten than Roosevelt's mythical Forgotten Man." Mrs. Mary Church Terrill of Washington, Negro woman Republican leader, stressed the importance of women assuming an active interest in the success of the entire Republican ticket.

Mayor Van R. Halsey of Rumson county committee chairman, in behalf of United States Senator W. Warren Barbour, expressed the latter's regret in being unable to attend but voiced the hope that he might be present at another rally planned by the local Negro Republicans prior to election.

SAN DIEGO, CAL
UNION
OCT 29 1932

"The negro people owe every advancement they have won to the Republican party, which has always been the party of freedom, and the negro race always has been on that side," Fred M. Roberts, Los Angeles assemblyman, told more than 500 negroes Thursday night at the Young Men's Negro Republican league rally in Logan auditorium.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS
OCT 29 1932

Minister to Liberia Urges Negro Votes for G.O.P.

Special to NEWARK NEWS.

RED BANK—Charles E. Mitchell United States Minister to Liberia urged more than 1,500 Negro Republicans at the River Street School last night to "prove their loyalty to the only political party that ever recognized their rights as American citizens by going to the polls Election Day voting the straight Republican ticket." The speaker declared that the Republican party already has done far more for the Negro race than "the Democrats could or would in the next 100 years if the American people were foolish enough to put them in power."

The speaker cited numerous instances of legislative and appointive recognition of the Negro by the Republican party and concluded with the assertion that "I vote the Republican ticket because I am proud of my American citizenship and believe in the integrity of the Republican party."

$7,408 IS ADDED TO REPUBLICAN "PAY" SHEET

Afro American

Total of Last Three Weeks Is Now over $25,000.

11-12-32

Baltimore, Md.

$500 FOR CHICAGO NEWSPAPER NEWS

L. K. Williams's Total Now $419.86.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Additional report of the Republican National Committee on disbursements from October 27 to November 2, brings the total amount paid to Francis Rivers to $3,680.36.

Finley Wilson was paid an additional amount of $1,056.30, making his total $1,680.86.

Afro American

Roscoe Simmons received a total of $2,345.95; Hamilton Travis, $735; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, $360.56; and Benjamin J. Davis, $932.69.

Total list of disbursements from October 27 to November 2, include The Chicago Defender, N. K. McGill (news service) $500, and the Rev. L. K. Williams, great Baptist leader's (field work) total is now $419.86. 11-12-32

Other Republican disbursements reported to the Senatorial Committee here, include:

Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, $300, salary Francis E. Rivers, $100, news service Francis E. Rivers, $25, travel; Francis E. Rivers, $200, travel; Francis E. Rivers, $50, field wk.; John P. Davis, $25, field wk.; A. Clayton Powell, Jr., field wk.; Eugene McIntosh, $25, field wk.; William E. Davis, $35, field wk.; Sarah Pelham Speaks, $40, field wk.;

Mark E. Rivers, $50, field wk.; Wilda Townsend, $100, field wk.; J. H. Branham, $99.46, field wk.; Ernest Lyon, $50.48 field wk.; J. A. Campbell, $150, field wk. (?); Prudential Bank, $75, rent; John R. Hawkins, $20.76, office ex.; J. Dalmus Steele, $50, travel; L. K. Williams, $300.06, field wk.; J. R. Taylor, 42, field wk. (?);

C. L. Green, $34.35, field wk. (?); Roscoe Simmons, $636.55, field wk.; J. Finley Wilson, $806.30, field wk.; Homer McKee, $72.33, news service (?); Perry Howard, $125, salary; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, $150, salary; J. Finley Wilson, $250, salary; W. A. Forester, $108.33, salary; J. M. Barker, $200, salary; Rev. L. V. Harmon, $150, salary; Homer McKee, $49.50, news service (?);

Rev. Theodore Patterson, $75, travel; Henry J. Allen, $295, travel; Robert A. Pelham, $75, salary; Benjamin J. Davis, $150, field wk.; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, $30, field wk.; Francis E. Rivers, $25, field wk.; John P. Davis, $20, field wk.; Edward H. Lawson, $25, field wk.; Louis A. Howard, $50, field wk. (?); Francis E. Rivers, $25, field wk.; Paul Bray, $25, field wk.;

Sarah P. Speaks, $30, field wk.; Michigan Brown, $250, field wk.; John P. Davis, $100, field wk.; Hamilton J. Travis, $110, field wk.; Cleveland G. Allen, $10, field wk.;

Charles E. Mitchell, $167.31, travel; J. A. Campbell, $100, field wk. (?); Robert Wright, acct. R. Richmond, $20, office ex. (?); Sam G. Bell, $13.85, field wk. (?); B. F. Butler, $87.50, salary (?); Robe Knight, $50, salary (?);

Joseph E. Kelly, $90, salary (?); Joh P. Davis, $112.50, salary; Mary Churc Terrell, $135, salary; Stanton O. DePries $50, salary; Homer McKee, $81.14, new service (?); Samuel G. Bell, $180, salar (?);

(Chicago Defender) N. K. McGill, $50 news service; Homer McKee, $92.6 news service (?); (Rev.) J. C. Austin $50, travel;

Total disbursement of campaign up to date, $1,956,691.88.

SAN MATEO, CALIF.
TIMES

OCT 25 1932

S. M. Negroes to Hear Kinsley G. O. P. Talk

Guy Kinsley, investment banker of San Mateo Park, will talk on the "Republican Platform" at the African Methodist church Thursday night at 8 o'clock. He will touch specifically on the candidacy of Tallant Tubbs for United States senator.

Harry W. Cox, 126 South Humboldt street, has arranged the meeting, which has been enthusiastically heralded by members of the church and their friends.

MARTINS FERRY, O.
TIMES

NOV 2 1932

COLORED PEOPLE ADVISED TO SUPPORT PARTY WHICH BACK FREEDOM FOR SLAVES

Dr. J. D. Bushell, colored Canton minister, last evening addressed a capacity house at the Republican headquarters in behalf of the Republican party and the candidates offered by the G.O.P. next Tuesday. Dr. Bushnell is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and fought under the leadership of the late President Theodore Roosevelt.

The speaker touched upon the life of Lincoln and declared that it was the Republican party which freed the slaves. He urged the people of his race to support the Republican ticket.

Walter E. Jackson, colored Ferry orator, also addressed the meeting. The meeting was arranged by the Dunbar Republican club, formed by local colored voters. Women of the club gave musical selections and served a luncheon.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
TRIBUNE

OCT 28 1932

COLORED FOLK OWE ADVANCE TO G.O.P.'

"The colored people owe every advancement they have won to the Republican party," Fred M. Roberts, veteran Los Angeles assemblyman, told more than 500 negroes at a rally last night in the Logan school auditorium.

"The Republican party always has been the party of freedom, and the colored race has always been on their side. One of the first men killed on Boston common was a negro. During the Civil war our race fought side by side with the Union army, which was the Republican army."

Roberts, who is known as the "dean of the assembly" because of his 14 years of service there, stressed the importance of re-electing President Hoover and of placing Republican senators and congressmen in Washington so that President Hoover could accomplish the reconstruction measures that he plans.

The meeting was sponsored by the Young Men's Colored Republican league and the Young Women's Republican club. Thomas Cummings opened the meeting and John E. Roundtree, attorney, officiated as master of ceremonies. Besides Roberts, honor guests were John R. Quinn, Los Angeles supervisor; Louis C. Maire, county central committee chairman; Maj. George Bowers, candidate for assembly; Mrs. Celia Dunham, president of the county federation of Republican Women, and Dr. Ralph S. Roberts, organization chairman.

WENATCHEE, WASH.
WORLD

OCT 25 1932

Yakima Colored Voters Hear Local Speaker

Thomas Hogg, who addressed the African Methodist Episcopal church in Yakima Sunday, says that county's 400 colored voters can be depended on to go down the line for the republican state and national ticket. In Spokane on November 6, he will address the colored voters in that district. Wenatchee, Yakima and Spokane all have strong organizations of colored voters, Hogg reports.

NYACK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

NOV 1 1932

Ex-Minister to Liberia To Speak in Nyack School

Charles E. Mitchell, former Minister to Liberia, will be the main speaker at the Rockland County Colored Republican Clubs rally in the Liberty street school, Nyack, this evening. Mr. Mitchell is secured through the Republican National Committee as being intimately acquainted with the problems and aspirations of Negro politics.

The two Nyack clubs are directly in charge of the rally. Chester Johnson and William Harper, presidents of the local groups, also announced that Agnes Taylor of the National Committee, will also address the crowd. Laurens M. Hamilton, candidate for the State Senate, and Dr. Samuel Berg, Assembly candidate, are expected to speak.

NEWS-SEARCHLIGHT
BREMERTON, WASH.

OCT 25 1932

Colored Voters Hear G.O.P. Talk

An enthusiastic gathering turned out last night at the African M. E. church for a negro Republican party rally. Talks were given by W. B. Jessup, A. E. Mills, Nels Peterson, Dr. Harlow and Stan Reeve.

Earl Harkins, president of the Young Men's Republican club, was chairman.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

DEC 8 1932

Negroes of Third Ward Form Club

Others Throughout City to Organize G. O. P. Groups.

Third ward negro voters met at 702 Western ave., and formed a Third ward unit of a city-wide negro Republican organization.

A similar meeting was held Monday night in the Second ward, and other meetings were being planned

Charles H. Wills, attorney and [illegible] St. Joseph County Republican Central committee, is directing the city-wide movement among the negro voters of his party.

The following were selected as an executive committee: James A. Higgins, Mrs. Flora Thompson, Searsie Gillispie, Mrs. Mable Robinson, Robert Harris, John Williams, Alex Tillie and James Warren, of the Second ward; A. L. Mosley, John Love, Mrs. Josie Carter, Mrs. Corrine Mathews and Mrs. Ruby Blackman of the Third ward. Members from the Fourth and Seventh wards will be added later.

Republican

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

Sumter, S. C., Samaritan Herald
Thursday, November 3, 1932

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

In the present campaign, the Republican Party is clearly on record as opposed to equal rights for Negroes. The lily-whitism of Herbert Hoover, the Republican administration's open policy of using the color bar against citizens of our group in every governmental activity, is unmistakably evidence that this party has no intentions of according equal rights to the Negro. Even Negro leaders who still cling to the Republican Party admit this. Not only do they admit it, but frankly declare they see no hope that the Republican Party will ever place the Negro on the same status with whites in the party councils.

It is also clearly the party of special privileges to the industrial exploiters who are responsible for this depression in which babies are starving in the wombs of hungry mothers; in which the country is filled with bread lines and the shadow of desperation is haunting the working masses. It is the party which caters to that group of heartless moguls of industry which is allowing grain to rot in elevators, produce to be burned as fuel, and the hording of millions of tons of food, while 15,000,000 human beings are slowly starving on a ration which comprises less than 75 cents worth of soup and bread each week. Nero, looking on while Rome burned, presents no more heartless picture, than the spectacle of Hoover protecting the few rich and greedy capitalists, while millions starve. 'No self-respecting Negro could go to the polls and vote an acceptance of this half-portion of American citizenship with a clear conscience.

If the party of Abraham Lincoln has failed for three quarters of a century to give the Negro a square deal in American life, certainly we cannot expect that a party born in the womb of chattel slavery and rocked in the cradle of racial prejudice can be raised to a place where it will grant complete citiz h full economic, political and social equality, to the Negro.

TO THE AMERICAN NEGRO VOTER:

Not since the Civil War have colored voters faced such a serious and urgent duty of making their votes count in a national election as at the present time.

Just how to vote the best way in order to get the best results for 14,000,000 colored citizens, some of them disfranchised; most of them jim-crowed into an economic corner of the already exploited working class; and all of them discriminated against on account of their race in some way in every state in the nation, should be the first consideration of every colored citizen this year.

It goes without saying that the most immediate goal of every colored voter should be full American citizenship, including the full opportunity to participate equally with other citizens, in the industrial, political, and social life of the nation.

The Negro will continue to suffer from industrial exploitation, from lynching, jim-crowism, and the other consequences of racial segregation, as long as he accepts without a definite struggle, a segregated status in American life. There must arise a leadership which will make no compromise with any white man, woman or group, who or which proposes to us that we accept any economic, political, cultural or social status which he, she, or it would not himself accept.

The fact is this country was born in a revolutionary struggle, and the establishment of the American nation followed a revolutionary war. No people or nation which does not have the will or courage to make some kind of telling struggle for its place in the sun will get a place there. There must be an uncompromising movement towards a status of complete equality.

But above all, the time has come when there must arise a Negro group which must strike out boldly for a place in the sun. It must be a group which will frankly and above board take the position that, while they are willing to use every legal weapon at their command, they will pursue this place, even if the road to it leads through the same revolutionary period which self-respecting races of men have used since the beginning of civilization.

Negroes Jolt Republicans In Woodbury

Tribune
N-10-32

Tired of Mayor Ernest Riggs' Promises, They Claim

Philadelphia
Oct 9

Woodbury, N. J., Nov.—Negroes in this town are reported to have split their ticket last Tuesday, voting for Hoover and Garner for President and Vice President and voting a Democratic municipality ticket. They are tired of the treatment afforded them by Mayor Ernest Riggs, Rephblican, who has been the chief executive of the town for the past 17 years.

There are more than 1,100 Negroes in Woodbury, North Woodbury and South Woodbury and the town has a little more than 5,000 inhabitants. The Negroes insist that they want a Negro policeman and a Negro mail carrier in Woodbury.

Mayor Riggs has been asked to appoint a Negro policeman on numerous occasions but always says that as soon as the Negro population warrants it he will do so. It is said that the Negro settlement of the town is given little or no police protection because the white police officers do not patrol that section of the town. Riggs is said to have intimated that if he ever appoints a Negro policeman he will be expected to arrest Negroes only.

It is bcause of the attitude of Riggs that Negroes cast a protest vote Tuesday and they feel that win or lose they will be making forward steps by not voting for a man who has not their welfare at heart.

Up to 5 years ago in Woodbury not more than one Negro finished high school a term. Recently the average has gone up. There are separate schools in Woodbury and the Negro teachers do not receive as high a salary as the white teachers although all are required to have state certificates.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
OCT 28 1932

NEGROES TO RALLY FOR REPUBLICANS

Notables Will Speak Tonight Another Meeting at White Horse

Several notable men and women of the State and nation will be heard in campaign addresses at a meeting of the allied colored Republican Clubs of Mercer County at the Masonic Home, 44 Pennington Avenue, tonight at 8:15 o'clock, marking the first big rally of the campaign of the colored organization in this locality.

Principal speakers will include Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, of Camden, vice chairman of the State Republican Advisory Committee, and a delegate to the National Republican convention; Charles E. Mitchell, Minister to Liberia; Willard W. Allen, of Baltimore, grand commander of the Scottish Rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction and president of the Southern Insurance Company; and Thomas Hope, of Camden, a member of the State Advisory Committee. Mrs. Townsend will relate her experiences in connection with a visit at the White House to see President Hoover a few weeks ago.

The meeting will be presided over by Allen B. Washington, and a committee composed of Edward B. Williams, William Hall, of Princeton; Attorney Robert Queen, Albert Wicher, of Pennington; P. H. G. Logan, James Eaton, of Lawrenceville; Vincent Harvey and Windham Green, of this city. There will be a program of entertainment and refreshments.

Tonight also marks a rally of the White Horse Republicans at the fire house on Locust Avenue where Prosecutor Clifford Baldwin, of Camden County, will be the chief speaker. An entertainment program will include solos by Mrs. Harry J. Ries, and coedy numbers by Laddie McCabe Scottish impersonator. Refreshments will be served.

Tomorrow the candidates will attend a meeting of the Christopher Columbus Society at their rooms Hudson and Mott Streets. The main address will be given by County Chairman Mitchell.

NEWS
Montgomery - W. Va.
OCT 13 1932

Colored Club Meets Each Friday

The Colored Republican Golden Eagle Club, which was organized shortly after the primary at Cannelton, are holding their weekly meetings each Friday night. The meetings are very enthusiastic and well attended each week. Warren O. Beale, is president; John Nicholson, vice president; Wm. Turney, secretary; George Hunter, treasurer; Bud Crawford, sergeant at arms.

The West Va. Excelsior Band has been furnishing music for the meetings each week. Prof. Bernard Brown, is director of the band and Mr. B. B. Brown, of London, business manager.

The organization is desirous of having these meetings grow in attendance and interest each week.

PALO ALTO, CAL.
TIMES
OCT 31 1932

COLORED GROUP CALLS MEETING TO BACK HOOVER

A meeting of local colored supporters of President Hoover in his campaign for re-election will be held tonight at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Frank Wright, 510 Park boulevard.

Santa Monica, Calif
OUTLOOK
OCT 29 1932

Republican Speakers on Program at Negro Rally

The Republican Presidential organization of the Bay district conducted a mass meeting for Negro voters last night in the republican headquarters at Santa Monica boulevard and Ocean avenue, under the chairmanship of Arthur L. Reese.

Speakers on the program included Charles W. Dempster, assemblyman from the 61st district; S. H. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the republican county committee of the 61st district; Alfred Newton, spokesman for Tallant Tubbs; Leland M. Ford, chairman of the republican committee of the 60th district; Clyde Woodworth, republican candidate for congress from this district. Hugh MacBeth, attorney, who spoke in favor of amendment No. 3, and Willis O. Tyler, whose subject was "A Defense of the Republican Party."

YAKIMA, WASH
DAILY REPUBLIC
OCT 27 1932

HOOVER DRIVE BEING SPEEDED UP IN VALLEY

A. R. Greco of Spokane Here to Aid With Activities of Young Voters League

CONGRESSMAN KEPT BUSY

Scheduled to Make Three Speeches This Evening After Day of Conferences

Drive for support of President Hoover stepped up another notch today with the arrival in Yakima of A. R. Greco of Spokane, in charge of the eastern Washington division of the Young Voters league. The league, which organized in Yakima this week, is after 20,000 young voters in Washington by election day, says Greco, who is on a whirlwind tour of all cities east of the mountains. He finds the Yakima group one of the livest of the lot. Emphasis is being put on the youth movement in the party during the last days of the campaign, he says.

Halloween Rally Due

Greco this morning carried to county Republican officials plans for the nationwide rally of young voters on Halloween when every group in the state will parade, dance and listen to President Hoover's address especially directed to the young voters of the country. He urged county committeemen to aid the young voters in financing the rally.

While extra emphasis is being put on the mobilization of young people this week, the influx of speakers for many local gatherings continues, says J. S. Freece, county secretary. Guy O. Shumate of Seattle arrived today for a series of addresses in the valley. He conferred today with local Republican leaders, tomorrow he will speak at Prosser and other lower valley engagements and Saturday he will address members of the Yakima bar association. Saturday night he will speak at Selah before a Republican audience in the I. O. O. F. hall. Featured with him will be Herbert Bouson, campaign speaker who arrived with him today.

Summers Talks Tonight

Three addresses will be given tonight by Congressman John W. Summers. He will address the Presbyterian Men's club at 6:30 p. m., the Yakima County Colored Citizens' Republican club at 8 p. m. and Parker Heights Republicans at 9 p. m. Nat U. Brown will appear with him before the Colored Republicans' meeting.

Freece was also making arrangements today for a speaker to attend a bi-partisan gathering at Ahtanum where Mrs. Ina P. Williams will represent the Democrats.

Greco was frankly optimistic this morning over the enthusiasm displayed by first voters throughout the state. He declared there are thousands of first voters in the country who are swinging to the Republican standard during the last days of the campaign and that both parties are working tooth and nail to acquire their support.

CHARLSTON, W. VA
MAIL
OCT 30 1932

Negro Who Seconded President Will Talk

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, of Chicago, who seconded the nomination of President Hoover at the Chicago convention, will be the principal speaker at a Republican rally at the armory Monday night. Simmons, a Negro will appear under the auspices of the young colored voters division of the Kanawha county Republican headquarters. He will be introduced by W. S. Hallanan. A. A. Lilly, former attorney general, will also speak

Washington, C. H.
REPUBLICAN
OCT 28 1932

NOTED COLORED ORATOR TO BE HERE FRIDAY

Attorney H. G. Gaines, Member of Illinois Legislature to Address Big Colored Rally.

With the approach of the closing week of the present campaign political activities are now reaching their peak.

Evidence of definite Republican gains in Ohio during the past two weeks has stimulated all county organizations to special effort and Fayette county is no exception.

Under the auspices of the Fayette County Republican Executive Committee several meetings were planned here this week. Following the Young Republican Club meeting Monday night, a meeting of Republican precinct chair-women was held at two p. m. Wednesday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. This meeting, which was for organization workers, was addressed by Mrs. Arnett Smith, a prominent Cleveland club woman who is chairman of the literature and dramatic committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs. This meeting was devoted to Republican organization work and information given to the ladies present regarding the Republican ticket and Republican activities.

What is expected to be a meeting of exceptional interest is a big colored people's rally to be held on Friday evening, October 28th, at Memorial Hall at eight o'clock when Attorney Harris B. Gaines, of Chicago, a colored orator of note and a member of the Illinois State Legislature is to be a special speaker.

A quartet and pianist from Jeffersonville are to furnish special music and arrangements are being made to have delegations present from all parts of Fayette county and probably from other sections of the Seventh Congressional District. This meeting is open to the public.

Bee
Ripley - O.
OCT 27 1932

COLORED FOLKS HOLD BIG RALLY

Columbus Orator Makes Hi With Local Citizens

L. W. Johnson, of Columbus former Methodist minister, addressed a large group of colored citizens a the First Baptist church in Ripley Tuesday night. The church wa crowded to the doors.

Mr. Johnson proved a fluent speaker and admonished his hearers to vote the straight Republican ticket. He called attention to the many things done for the Negro race by the Republican party. Mack Sauer, candidate for Congress, spoke briefly preceding Mr. Johnson.

Orin Milligan acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced county candidates. The Boy Scout band and the Legion Drum Corps provided music. The rally was arranged by the Aggressive Republican Club.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
OCT 28 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS SPONSORING POW-WOW

A political meeting of unusual interest in the North End will be the G. O. P. "pow-wow," sponsored by the Colored Republican club, which will be held at 7:30 p. m. today at Grant chapel of the A. M. E. church, Sixteenth and Mosley. Speakers will be M. S. Jones, Clyde Hudson, Capt. Sam Jones, B. F. Johnson and Cliff Matson, chairman of the county central committee.

Dr. C. R. Price will preside and will be assisted by Prince Edwards The Landon quarter will sing

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE
OCT 26 1932

COLORED G. O. P. CLUB HOLDS RALLY TONIGHT

Colored Republicans of Wichita will stage a rally at 8:30 p. m. The meeting is sponsored by the Landon-for-Governor club and among the speakers will be Alf M. Landon nominee for governor; Ben S Paulen, nominee for United States senator, and Frank Ryan, candidate for secretary of state. A number of Republican candidates for county offices also will be introduced.

A special discussion of how to mark ballots correctly will be held and refreshments will be served.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
EXPONENT
OCT 29 1932

USING FRANK FOR G. O. P. CAMPAIGN

Numerous letters bearing the congressional frank of Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Illinois, and containing a reprint from the Congressional Record, entitled, "The Appeal for Votes" have been received throughout West Virginia in the past few days. The franked message to voters is a reprint of the speech of Roscoe Conklin Simmons seconding the nomination of Herbert Hoover at the Chicago convention June 15, 1930.

The letters bear a Charleston post mark of Oct. 27.

"Part of Cong. Record—Free" is what the outside of the envelope says. But it is not explained that this widespread use of the franking privilege is costing the taxpayers of this country millions of dollars.

Party Affiliation.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR
JUN 1 1932

REPRESENTATIVE HITS BONUS PLAN IN CORONA TALK

DePriest Sees Measure as 'Dangerous to Nation's Financial Condition.'

Representative Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the only Negro in Congress, attacked the soldier's bonus bill as "dangerous to the financial condition of the nation" in an address before 750 persons in P. S. 92, Corona.

Congressman DePriest declared that the money which would be used in paying the bonus could, in view of the depression, be used to much greater advantage for other relief purposes.

The Congressman, who came from Washington, D. C., on the invitation of the Progressive Civic Association of Corona, was heckled by a few members of the audience on the bonus bill toward the end of the meeting.

He explained that he had first favored the bill, but had changed his vote when he saw that the Treasury would be severely pressed by such a withdrawal as the bonus bill would authorize.

He praised President Hoover as doing the best that could possibly be done for the country in view of current conditions.

Mr. DePriest and Miss Lillian Garing, Republican woman leader, described the Massie-Fortescue and Scottsboro cases as "outrages."

They assailed the freeing of the naval officer and the convictions in the Scottsboro case as being based on racial prejudice rather than on abstract justice.

Mrs. Mary Lawton of Brooklyn introduced the Congressman. Hugh B. Shipley presided.

Elton Wilson and Dr. Albert S. Reed headed the committee which arranged the meeting.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y
STANDARD STAR
JUN 1 1932

YONKERS MAN TO HEAD NEGRO G.O.P

Dr. C. P. McLendon Is Vice-President of County Group

WHITE PLAINS, June 1.—Paul H. Bray, of Yonkers, has been re-elected president of the Westchester County Negro Republican League for another year, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon by officials.

Mrs. F. B. Monroe, of Mount Vernon, was elected first vice president; and Dr. C. P. McClendon, of New Rochelle, and John Hutchinson, of Peekskill were elected as second and third vice president, respectively.

Christopher Pryor Sr., of Elmsford was reelected secretary; Alexander Daniels, of Yonkers, was elected treasurer; George Mathews of Tarrytown, is sergeant-at-arms, and Christopher Emanuel, of White Plains, is chaplain.

The feature of the meeting at which the elections were held was an address by the Rev. L. W. Hughes, pastor of a Greenburgh church, and Fairview district school board trustee.

N. Y. EVENING POST
JUN 3 1932

SANDERS SLATED AS G.O.P. CHAIRMAN

Coolidge's Ex-Secretary Said to Be Hoover's Choice—Dry, but Not Extremist

BORAH HOLDS WETS AT BAY

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

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WASHINGTON, June 3.—Everett Sanders of Indiana is now said to be the choice of President Hoover and his friends for chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Sanders, who was formerly a Congressman from Indiana, was President Coolidge's private secretary during the last four years that Mr. Coolidge was in the White House. So the appointment of Mr. Sanders would be agreeable to the Coolidge Republicans.

Mr. Sanders is now practicing law in Washington. He has recently, it is said, made his peace with Senator Jim Watson of Indiana, who once tried to prevent Mr. Sanders's renomination to Congress. And that is taken as a sign that Sanders is to become active in politics again.

The Republicans have had a lot of difficulty in finding a national chairman. Postmaster General Walter F. Brown has refused the place. He never did want it, though there was a good deal of pressure on him to take it. Opposition to him among the Negro Republicans because of his part in reorganizing the Republican Party in the South also stands in the way of his election to the chairmanship. Charles D. Hilles of New York is also reported to have declined an offer of the chairmanship. And so, it is said, has ex-Senator William M. Butler of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sanders is a dry, but not an extreme one. He could probably stand on a damp platform. And all the present indications are that there will be a low percentage of humidity in the Republican liquor plank. The humidity will hardly reach the precipitation point.

This observation is based on the fact of the prominence of Senator Borah in recent White House consultations on prohibition. Mr. Borah is a dry of the dries, both personally and politically, and there are plenty of signs that the Administration desires to have Mr. Borah's support in the campaign or at the very least desires assurance that Mr. Borah won't tell the dries to vote against Mr. Hoover.

What is going to happen is that the ex-Secretary James R. Garfield, who is to be chairman of the resolutions committee in the Republican convention will take out to Chicago the prohibition plank that has been incubated in recent conferences. This plank that Mr. Garfield will carry in his inside pocket will have the approval of President Hoover. The idea of leaving the prohibition plank to the convention has gone into the discard. Such ideas always do. When a president is to be renominated there always turns up in the resolutions committee some one with a draft of the important planks that has the "O. K." of that President. That will happen this time.

In conferences over the prohibition plank the wets in the Republican Party had their innings some time ago. At that time it looked very rosy for them. But the really serious business of deciding on a plank began when Senator Borah was invited to the White House and asked how far he would go in the direction of supporting a plank that made concessions to the wets. Mr. Borah would go about as far as a balky horse that hasn't had a fire built under its tummy. And there the thing sticks with the chnces that the plank Mr. Garfield will carry to Chicago will be more pleasing to Mr. Borah than it will be to ex-Senator James W. Wadsworth. As it is, in the votes in Congress on beer the drys have the advantage. Members who know that in a few months they are going to be wet vote against beer. They are not sure of gaining the wet vote if they shift and they are sure they will lose the dry vote. So it is with the Republican Party. It does not feel confident that it can win the wet vote. So the smile of Mr. Borah is more important to it than all the wets of the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It is likely to make only such concessions to the wets as Mr. Borah will approve.

In a convention which is going to renominate a President the disposition is strong to let that President write his own platform. This disposition is counted on to keep the wets from making much of a row in Chicago upon a platform on which Mr. Borah can stand without wetting his feet.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH
JUN 3 1932

DEPRIEST HERE AS SPEAKER

Colored Congressmen Will Deliver Address In Auditorium Tonight

Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from Illinois, will speak tonight at the city auditorium under the auspices of the Independent Voters League and the Metropolitan A. M. E. Z. Church. A former alderman, De Priest was elected from the First District of Illinois in 1928 and was re-elected in 1930.

He was the first Negro Congressman since 1901 when George H. White, of North Carolina, retired after serving four years. DePriest's congressional record reveals him a hard-working representative, a close tsudent of government, and a ready debater. His recent resolution to pension ex-slaves has been widely commented upon, as was his advocacy of the measure on the floor of the House.

Congressman DePriest has recently been nominated in the Republican primaries by a four-to-one vote. The Independent Voters League is bringing the congressman here as part of that organization's program of presenting noted speakers to the voters of Norfolk. The program has been arranged for the evening.

A small admission will be charged at the door. Patrons tickets for the affair are now on sale by members of the league to insure the expense of the meeting.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH
JUN 4 1932

DEPRIEST HITS AT PROHIBITION

Negro Congressman In Speech Here Also Discusses Massie Trial

Representative Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican Congressman from Illinois, speaking at City Hall auditorium last night, attacked the Eighteenth Amendment and criticized the attitude of Americans in putting the "standard of approval" United States navy; his mother-in-law and two sailors for slaying a Mawaiian for assaulting Mrs. Massie in Honolulu.

DePriest was enthusiastically received by his audience, 95 per cent of whom were of his race, and he was frequently applauded.

The Negro Congressman, whose wife was the first person of her race to be received by Mrs. Hoover at the White House or entertained there since Theodore Rooseveit had Booker T. Washington to lunch, opened his address with his criticism of the American attitude toward the Massie case.

He described conditions due to prohibition as "horrible," declaring the people were "foolish" to have adopted the Eighteenth Amendment and that a billion dollars a year revenue was getting away from the government on its account. He said he voted for light wines and beer.

DePriest was introduced by P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide.

Long Island City, N. Y.
DAILY STAR
MAY 27 1932

Congressman Oscar De Priest will speak at a meeting sponsored by the Progressive Civic Association at P. S. 92, Thirty-fourth avenue and 100th street, tomorrow night.

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN SENTINEL

MAY 2 7 1932

Negro G. O. P. Meets Monday At County Seat

Delegations From Ossining And Crotonville To Attend Meeting

Michael Gourdine of Crotonville reports that Ossining and his home section will send a large delegation to the County Seat next Monday to take part in the deliberations attending the annual convention of the Westchester County Negro Republican League, scheduled to be held in the Westchester G. O. P. headquarters in Main Street, commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Paul H. Bray of Yonkers, president of the league, calls attention of Ossining and vicinity colored Republicans that this meeting is not confined to members of his organization wholly, but that any person of his race who is affiliated with the Republican party will be welcomed.

Last year there was an attendance of approximately 500 at the convention, and it is hoped that next Monday this number will be greatly augmented. Mr. Bray has called for the cooperation of churches, lodges and newspapers to bring this about.

Reports of progress made in the reorganization program, which has been under way since last Fall, will be made, and it is stated that a number of new and constructive plans for the advancement of the interests of the colored race will be discussed preceding the election of officers for the ensuing term. The future economic welfare of the Negro race group among the Republican party in Westchester County will be the paramount feature of the session, Mr. Gourdine says.

YONKERS, N. Y.
HERALD

JUN 1 1932

Paul H. Bray of Yonkers was re-elected president of the Westchester County Negro Republican League at the annual convention Monday at White Plains.

Others officers elected are Mrs. Florence V. Monroe of Mount Vernon, first vice-president; Dr. C. P. McClenden of New Rochcelle, second vice-president; John Hutchinson of Peekskill, third vice-president; Christopher Pryor of Elmsford, secretary; George H. Wilson of Yonkers, financial secretary; Alexander Daniels of Yonkers, treasurer; George D. Mathews of Tarrytown, sergeant-at-arms, and Christopher Emanuel of White Plains, chaplain.

The convention approved the recommendations of the president for the appointment of a legal aid committee, the creation of an educational department to arrange monthly meetings for the instruction of Negro voters in the duties of citizenship; the creation of an employment department to register unemployed members and certify them for jobs, and the creation of a mortgage finance department to take over the mortgages on homes of members threatened with the loss of their holdings.

The Rev. F. W. Hughes, school trustee of Manhattan Park; Dr. McClenden, Mr. Mathews, H. M. Gourdine of Croton, Edward Williams of Tarrytown, and Mrs. Monroe addressed the convention.

Yonkers delegates included John Lee, Monroe Foe, Sterling Lambert, Smiley L. Banks, Charles Just, Fred D. Taylor, Modista Bravo, Sr., Evelina F. Bookman, Roland Francis and Theodore Ross.

RENAMED BY LEAGUE

PAUL BRAY

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
NEWS

JUN 1 1932

Negro G. O. P. League Elects

George Matthews Named Sergeant At Arms

Paul H. Bray, of Yonkers, has been reelected president of the Westchester County Negro Republican League for another year, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon by officials.

Mrs. F. B. Monroe, of Mount Vernon, was elected first vice president; and Dr. C. P. McClendon, of New Rochelle, and John Hutchinson of Peekskill were elected as second and third vice presidents, respectively.

Christopher Pryor Sr., of Elmsford was reelected secretary; Alexander Daniels, of Yonkers, was elected treasurer; George Matthews of Tarrytown, is sergeant- at-arms, and Christopher Emanuel, of White Plains, is chaplain.

The feature of the meeting at which the elections were held was an address by the Rev. L. W. Hughes, pastor of a Greenburgh church, and Fairview district school board trustee.

LILY WHITES WIN SEATS AT CHICAGO

Mamie Williams, Negro Committeewoman, Loses at G. O. P. Convention.

CHICAGO, June 10.—(AP)—The administration-recognized, white-directed republican delegation from Georgia was seated today by the republican national committee which threw out the contest brought by the faction backed by Mamie Williams, of Savannah, Georgia negro national committeewoman.

The victorious delegation is headed by James W. Arnold, republican national committeeman of Athens, and Josiah T. Rose, of Atlanta, chairman of the state central committee. They were assisted in fighting the Mamie Williams faction by Ben J. Davis, negro, of Atlanta. Arnold, Rose, Davis and Dr. W. H. Harris, negro physician of Athens, are delegates-at-large from Georgia.

The republican national committee also seated the Jahncke-Jackson delegation from Louisiana, the Howard-Redmond group from Mississippi, and the Tolbert-Frederick faction from South Carolina.

The usual procedure is for the contesting delegations to carry their disputes into the convention itself and there probably will be another hearing before the credentials committee.

In the one Tennessee district, the first district, in which a contest remained, the committee voted to seat both of the contestants and allow each a half vote.

Already a contest in the ninth district of Tennessee and the third district of Virginia had been withdrawn.

The Mamie Williams faction of Georgia, represented by J. G. Lemon, negro, of Savannah, had alleged racial discrimination in their contests against the regular delegation. Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the national committee, warned Lemon that arguments must be confined to the regularity of the selection of delegates.

Lemon's Charges Denied.

Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent, said there was no racial discrimination such as was charged by Lemon, and he in turn charged that the contesting delegation represented nobody but their own personal feelings. Davis said the negroes in Georgia were satisfied with the treatment they had received from the regular party in control.

Lemon charged that the whites had forced the negroes from control of the party in the state. He claimed the faction headed by Arnold had been formed through irregular methods and was attempting to force the negroes out "because of their race."

The Savannah negro charged Arnold, Rose and "a man named Chaney" had gone over the state setting up the present recognized faction of "office holders, democrats and wayfarers."

He claimed the spoils of office had gone to white men in the past and negroes had been consulted only in the final selection of the office holders. He said Postmaster-General Brown desired to set up a white controlled organization in the state and "these overnight republicans" were now in power.

Davis said the question of race did not enter the contest and the controlling faction based its claim of regularity on an unbroken record from 1870.

Arnold said 42 members of the 71 on the state committee had been brought over from the old state organization. He offered a letter written in January of this year by Mamie Williams, addressing Rose as chairman of the state committee.

structive," and declared Al Smith was 50 times as big as the platform he stood on." Baker is now pretty popular among Smith men.

There is a man in San Francisco now studying on the speech which is to place Herbert Hoover in nomination for another term of the presidency—a speech to be worthy of the 15 or 20 minutes pandemonium of applause and demonstration which is a regular feature of national conventions. His name is Joseph L. Scott, and he is the man who seconded the nomination of Vice President Curtis four years ago. It was announced from California that Mr. Hoover planned to return to his home in Palo Alto to receive official notice of the nomination and make his acceptance speech. The necessary number of pledged delegates to insure Mr. Hoover's nomination—578—was reached, and passed, when Texas instructed her 49 to vote for him. He later received more.

One valuable service has been done for President Hoover just in time for the campaign. During his administration no less than five books dealing with his industrial career have made their appearance, and in them he has been much abused. As an engineer in China and Africa he was charged with having fostered human slavery, associated with crooks, participated in shady stock deals and various other things. A new book by Herbert Corey, well known journalist, defends him, shows all his actions in a favorable light and paints his detractors as

THE POLITICAL ARENA

WRITING of the Republican party "liars," "lizards" and "mudlarks." platform began in Washington Corey submits documents to refute the The chairman of the resolu- documents of the detractors. tions committee proved to be James R. The last primaries continued to Garfield, son of the late President, swell the votes of those who had the who was active in the Bull Moose fac- most votes already. Governor Roose- tion of 1912. Mr. Garfield held long velt added Colorado's 12 votes to his conferences at the White House and a list, and then got Utah's eight with the the Capitol, where leaders submitted added proposal of Governor Dern as to him planks they already had writ- a running mate. There still remained ten out. He gave no information as 122 more Democratic delegates to be to what would be done about the chosen—to be selected by state con- most difficult plank—concerning pro- ventions just before the Chicago meet- hibition—but he talked with Senator ing. One of the last states to pledge Borah, ardent prohibitionist, while Republican delegates to Hoover was Senator Bingham assured him he Maryland, and the strangest part about would be on hand to fight for a ref- it was the defeat by that wet state of erendum proposal. an attempt to declare for a wet plank.

A lot of Democrats think Newton D. Illinois Republicans, on the other Baker, Wilson's secretary of war, the hand, under the lead of former Gov- best candidate the Democrats could ernor Small, declared for a wet plank have, but every time Baker speaks he but left the delegates uninstructed as says something unexpected—and often to candidate. Of President Hoover's embarrassing. His latest suggestion 1,065 pledged and claimed delegates was that the convention adopt "a plat- 231 are claimed by Dr. Joseph France form short enough to be memorized of Maryland, who continued to believe by a man whose memory is not very he was in the race. good." He criticized the 1928 platform as "neither bold, candid nor con-

Party Affiliation

NEGRO VOTERS GET SMALL ATTENTION IN G. O. P. PLATFORM

Courier 6-25-32

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Republicans Practically Ignore Negroes In "Year of Their Discontent"—Convention Plank On Negro Is Mere "Sop."

By ROGER DIDIER
(Special to The Pitsburgh Courier)

CHICAGO, June 23—After laboring prodigiously and clumsily for three days last week, the leaders of the Republican party brought its national convention to a close Thursday afternoon with the nomination of Herbert Hoover for President and Charles Curtis for Vice President. They had done what they considered their best, in the midst of cynicism ,discontent and protest, to provide the party with pilots and policies that would insure victory for the organization in the November election.

These conventions, you know, through the leaders from the several states, seek to define what the party, if returned to power, will do to cure the ills from which the people of the nation suffer.

The party puts itself on the spot. It seeks to attract or retain the support of the farmer, the banker, the laborer, the miner, the women, all groups and classes of the people by telling them in specific terms the exact manner in which the party if placed in power will treat their special ills.

"All that I am, all that I hope to be ,I owe to the Republican party," Roscoe Simmons told the assembled delegates.

The Republican party is the party of the Negro, each beholden to the other. It was upon the issues of union and liberty that the party first succored. It was only through the enfranchisement, after the war of the rebellion, of the Negro by the Republican party that the rebellious and recalcitrant states were brought back into the Union. The votes of enfranchised former slaves brought the nation together again.

Today, the heirs of those slaves constitute a tenth of the nation's citizenry. What are the ills from which they suffer? Lynching and mob persecution. Wholesale disfranchisement in the southern states. Discrimination and cheating in the expenditure of public funds for education in the jim crow states. Discrimination in the federal civil service. Discrimination in the army ,in the navy. Contemptuous treatment of Gold Star mothers. Denial of the opportunity to work on such federal projects as Boulder Dam, and sundry others.

What did the party pledge about lynching? Nothing. What did the party pledge about disfranchisement? Nothing. What did the party pledge about education? Nothing. What did the party pledge about fairness in the civil service? Nothing. What did the party pledge about discrimination in any or all forms? Nothing. What did the party pledge about work? Nothing. What answer did the G. O. P. give the petition of the De Priest Non-Partisan League? Nothing.

Specifics for these ills were requested and demanded by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ,by the National Bar Association, by the Elks and kindred fraternal organizations, by newspapers and individuals. The answer to the demands and requests was exactly nothing specific. The entire platform can be searched for one word on lynching, disfranchisement. It will yield nothing.

One short paragraph of flexible words and sentences disposes of the Negro so far as the Republican party is concerned.

To write the above is not to write against the party. It is merely plain record of what happened here in Chicago.

As we approach the Fall elections ,the Negro seems to be between the devil and the Democratic party.

The Republican party vouchsafed nothing; the Democrats will promise nothing more.

Although the party refrained to enter into active contact with his problems, the Negro was very much at the convention. The first spark struck was upon the race issue. Shortly after Mr. Hoover had entered the White House, he had issued a sort of pronunciamento exposing his views on the construction of the party in the south. He had said much about the abuse of patronage, but nothing about disfranchisement. He had engaged to correct the patronage abuses by removing the federal jobs out of the hands of the evil dispensers. But he had engaged to do nothing about the more than six million eligible Negroes in the south who are deprived of their vote. From that time on the issue had grown until it reached the pre-convention sessions of the Republican national committee.

In the open session of the national committee where contesting delegations of so-called black-and-tans and so-called lily whites disputed their claims, it became plainly known that the administration leaders favored the expulsion of black-and-tan leaders from seats of power and influence. The heirs apparent of Walter Cohen's power in Louisiana were supplanted by the lily whites. In Georgia, after a fierce, impassioned struggle, the lily whites were enthroned. The national committee in both open and executive session declined to disturb relations in South Carolina and Mississippi.

Then the credentials committee of the convention denied seats to the black-and-tan delegation from South Carolina, 34 to 14. Only Mississippi was left to represent the former sway exercised by the Negro in the party by a vote of 39 to 5. The administration forces fought the black-and-tan Mississippi delegation furiously. Postmaster Brown, Walter Newton, the President's secretary, and other big shots from Washington leveled their guns at the group led by Perry Howard without avail.

It was strongly intimated that Howard had entered into an agreement with the powers that be in Washington to accept half votes for his delegation in order that the lily white delegation might enter the convention. But he could not deliver his delegation.

It was apparent at various times that the members of the Mississippi delegation were not in agreement with Howard's program. Although the delegation voted for Hoover, they did not at any time join any demonstration for him. When the first demonstration occurred, Jefferson Coage leaped up to swing the banner of Delaware into the parade and Jernagin of Washington bore the district emblem, but the Mississippians remained stolid, mute and seated. Howard was astonished when he learned they had not joined the parade.

Unofficial opinion at the convention was not all with the black-and-tans. The lily whites, not only brought along their colored delegates, but plenty of argument to support their claims to support.

Two strong charges are made against the black and tans. One is that the black leaders ,like some of the white leaders, have sold federal jobs in the south and should be put out of power just like the whites who have abused their powers have been. The other is that the black-and-tan leaders have not been financially strong enough to build up the party in the south and that the Negro has slipped further and further back under their leadership.

There is a strong disposition to despair of building up a two party system in the south with Negroes as the party leaders.

Congressman Oscar De Priest is one for those who feels that there are possible virtues in the so-called lily white organization in some states. One of the most important objectives for the Negro politically Mr. De Priest believes to be their enfranchisement in the south. White men, he states ,are needed who will educate the southern Negro to citizenship and fight to see that he registers and votes. The white leader who is honest is better able to do that than the black leader.

Mr. De Priest would also require the white leaders in the south who cannot use their influence in their states to place Negroes in some position in the federal service in those states because of public sentiment, to show their sincerity and good will by lending their influence to Negroes in northern and western states who are deserving.

The congressman has been invited by the lily whites in South Carolina to come to that state and aid them in a citizenship campaign for registration and voting before the November elections.

"LILY WHITEISM REPUDIATED."

The program initiated by President Hoover and directed by Postmaster General Brown to build a personal political organization in the South with the express view of eliminating the Negro as a dominant factor has been overwhelmingly repudiated by the Republican National Committee, which revolted against administration dictation and seated delegations to the Chicago convention headed by Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, and Joseph W. Tolbert of South Carolina. Committeeman Tolbert is white, but the administration's chief grievance against him is that he is too friendly with Negroes who are in the majority on the Republican State Committee.

To have turned down Howard and Tolbert in favor of the hand-picked delegations brought to Chicago by Lamont Rowlands and J. C. Hambright, President Hoover's dispensers of patronage in Mississippi and South Carolina, respectively the National Committee would have lockeyed itself into the inconsistent position of opposing party regularity. As G. O. P. leaders explained, while the president has the right to choose his own advisers, the committee is firmly determined to adhere to the principle that only delegations elected in conventions or caucuses called by the duly accredited member of the National Committee from a state may be seated in national conventions.

In Mississippi, Rowlands, encouraged by President Hoover and Postmaster Gen

REPUDIATE HOOVER IN 2 CONTESTS

Administration Forces Seek Elimination Of Negro Leaders

BEN DAVIS LENDS HAND

Perry Howard Group Seated Over Protest Of Hoover

LATE BULLETIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—By a vote of 32 to 5 the Republican Convention credentials committee voted at 12:05 Wednesday morning to sustain the national committee in seating the Mississippi delegation headed by Perry Howard, veteran national committeeman. Heated debate preceded the vote.

The Hoover administration had unsuccessfully sought to displace the Howard faction with a lily-white faction before the national committee, but withdrew its active opposition after that.

Howard's vindication was all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that corruption charges against him had been printed and distributed on the convention floor. Howard was indicted and tried at the instigation of the Hoover administration on charges of corruption, but was completely absolved of guilt by an all-white and probably all-Democratic jury in Mississippi.

Contests before the committee were disposed of by the action Wednesday. One of the results was the apparent passing of Joseph Tolbert, white, of the black and tan group, leader of South Carolina, from party dominance in that state. Howard, however, remains a power.

The Georgia delegation selected Mrs. Bertha M. Fields in place of Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman.

Tolbert was rejected by the credentials committee, which was Hoover's wish. J. C. Hambright's lily-white faction, and 8 colored members were seated.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—In the limited time allotted for the flow of southern oratory and argument, Ben Davis, former Republican national committeeman for Georgia, but now a delegate-at-large and an agent of the alleged lily-white faction in the state of which James W. Arnold is the national committeeman, got all the better of the black and-tan irreconciliables before the Republican national committee in the Congress Hotel here Friday afternoon.

The speakers for the two factions were: Dr. J. G. Lemon, who represented the protestant faction organized by Mrs. George S. Williams, the militant national committeewoman; and James W. Arnold and Davis, both of whom bombarded the committee with arguments in favor of the Arnold group.

Keep Up Appearances

The Arnold group was made up largely of white persons with a sprinkling of Negroes thrown in for the sake of appearance. The Williams faction was composed mostly of Negroes with a scattering of whites who had been willing to go along.

The Negroes on the Williams' delegation were: T. N. Hendricks, Joseph H. Watson, Mrs. Williams, J. G. Lemon, E. J. Williams, L. B. Toomer, Sol. C. Clemmons, J. C. DubBignon, J. L. Grant, A. M. Wilkins, J. P. Parks, A. T. Atwater, T. C. Williams, John Green, Dr. R. H. Cobb and Sam Purvis. Both Cobb and Purvis filed letters of withdrawal.

The issue between the two factions, as presented by Dr. Lemon was one of race and party regularity. The Arnold faction met the issue of regularity, but insisted that race was not involved.

Lemon Attacks Davis

Dr. Lemon charged that on February 27 of this year at the meeting of the state central committee, 24 members were "rubbed out" without a hearing and 35 new members appointed.

"At that time," thundered Lemon with a flourish of his arms, "Ben Davis, who sits with the lily-whites declared that action irregular."

"When the reapportionment act was passed," the black-and-tan leader continued, "a new district organization was set up and the personnel in many districts selected by the people, displaced under the authority of the state committee. We believe that the right to select the representatives of the district is a sovereign right of the people and that where the elected personnel was not disturbed by redistricting, it should not have been ignored."

Lemon's argument as to the power of the people lacked force, it was noted, because he was arguing in behalf of Negroes, who are not regarded as A No. 1 people in Georgia and, further, because it was apparent that his plea that the wishes of the people be respected was indirectly a plea that those in power be kept in power.

Message To K. K. K. Leader

He also attacked Arnold for sending a telegram on March 19, reading: "You, Anderson, a K. K. K. leader, and Bowman do your stuff today. We'll back you to the limit."

On the scarecrow issue of Negro control, Lemon concluded: "We are not seeking Negro control. Control has always been in the hands of white people. All federal offices, all spoils go to the white man. All the Negroes have had has been the right to endorse, to express preference, to sit in, to listen."

It was further brought out that while Arnold was getting his machine set up, all the wheels were not well oiled. J. T. Rose, white, secretary of Arnold's state central committee, recognized one set of committee members and Ben Davis, deposed committeeman, recognized another. In spite of internal ruling against all contested cases, on the grounds that Postmaster Walter Brown wanted the new organization and with the threat that if Negroes continued to complain, those in Georgia, would find themselves forced out of influence as they had been in Florida, North Carolina and Alabama.

Calls Speech Tommy-rot

In his speech, Arnold contended that his faction was regular, that in January of this year Mrs. Williams had acknowledged as much in writing, and that Mrs. Williams and Lemon attended the February 27 meeting without registering any protest. He described Lemon's speech as "tommy-rot." He implied that the process and method of organization complained against had been made with the advice and suggestion of Republican leaders outside Georgia.

But it was the argument of Davis that shattered the hopes of the black-and-tans. He explained the rubbing out of the 24 members of the state central committee.

"Why, we just decided that we would ask all the members of the committee to resign," he stated, "and then invite into the new organization whom we wished."

He pointed out that 41 members of the new committee had been members of the old committee and that the idea of contest was an afterthought with the Williams' faction.

"They held no convention," he ridiculed; "they had a mass meeting, and only sixty-five persons were present and only 11 of the 159 counties in Georgia were represented. They do not represent anything but their feelings."

Brown Lily-White

When Mrs. Williams arose to represent her faction, she was informed that the time had expired for the Georgia contest, although she would be permitted to express herself when the committee went into executive session.

It was in this session that more light was shed upon the outside influences which have been at work to change the structure and nature of the republican party in the South. Repeated vague references had been made to the wishes of Postmaster General Brown in respect to the Republicans in the South.

Ten days ago, Mrs. Williams reported that Brown told her: "There will be no Negroes in positions of influence in the Republican Party after this convention."

Efforts to contact Brown in the east to check upon this statement were futile, although it was known that as the federal patronage dispenser, he had in several states withheld the patronage from the elected committeemen and given it to others to distribute. In Mississippi, although Perry Howard was the committeeman, Lamont Rowlands, rich white lumberman, was given the patronage, and in South Carolina, J. C. Hambright, white, was made the patronage boss to the exclusion of Joseph Tolbert, white Republican committeeman.

Repudiate Lily-Whites

Nevertheless, the hand-picked representatives of the Postmaster General were repudiated by the national committee and Tolbert and Howard both retained their seats.

Brown was called before the committee in executive session to be questioned on his attitude in respect to the party in the South and to defend himself against the attack upon him by Mrs. Williams. He implied that the reform of the party in the South was undertaken at the instance of President Hoover. He told the committee that the repudiation of Tolbert and Perry Howard was expressly desired by the President.

But it was disclosed that the members of the national committee are by no means a unit in support of the President's policy. Many of the northern and western Republican leaders still remember that the white South sought to secede from the nation and that it was only with the votes of Negroes that the Republican Party was set up in the South and the recalcitrant states brought back into the Union. There was also apparent in the executive committee session a tendency not to yield to dictation from the President. National Committeeman Hilles of New York, a member of the old guard Republicans, moved the seating of the Howard-Redmond-Booze faction.

Different Cases

As a consequence, Mr. Hoover's express wishes in respect to Mr. Tolbert and Mr. Howard were repudiated and the elected national committeeman retained their seats.

In Louisiana and Georgia where the lily-whites were seated, the cases were not similar. In Georgia, Davis had surrendered his position to the lily-whites and in Louisiana, the regular national committeeman headed the lily-white group.

Church Wins

CHICAGO, Ill.—(CNS)—Contesting delegates from Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Virginia presented their claims to the Republican National Committee on Friday, June 10, for seats in the Republican convention. The first four delegations named each have two complete sets of delegates clamoring for recognition. In the Mississippi controversy eleven delegates at large were involved and in the South Carolina case ten seats, including delegates at large.

The action of the committee in favoring the Howard faction in Mississippi and the Tolbert faction in South Carolina, was in the nature of a rebuff to the administration block in the committee, for both Postmaster General Walter N. Brown and Raymond Benjamin, looked upon as representatives of Mr. Hoover, had urged the seating of rival delegations. Their arguments were presented to the committee and the vote was taken behind closed doors. It was not a record vote, but it was stated that the majority in favor of seating the two leaders opposed by administration agents in the South, and their delegations, was ample.

Thus it remains to be seen just what the rank and file in the convention proper will do with this question, as involved in the contests, if the defeated contestants take their cases to the floor of the convention.

There is considerable speculation as to what effect these decisions may have in close contests at the polls next November in states of the North and East where there is a considerable Negro vote, perhaps holding the balance of power.

Party Affiliation

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUN

JUN 1 7 1932

Negro Delegate Acclaimed for Hoover Tribute

Convention, Moved by His Oratory, Extends Time for Roscoe C. Simmons

Feels He Has Message

Tells of Impression Gained at the Tomb of Lincoln

By a Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, June 16.—Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Negro orator and delegate from the Michigan Boulevard and Loop district of Chicago, in seconding the nomination of President Hoover in behalf of the Illinois delegation told the convention that recently in standing before the tomb of Abraham Lincoln he felt that he had received a message for the President.

His fervor and oratory evoked such approval from the convention that a popular demand from the floor induced Chairman Bertrand H. Snell to extend the time allotted to him. The text of his address follows in part:

"In this city, the Republican party entered upon its matchless career. Here it anointed deathless Lincoln and accepted the infamous challenge of disunion.

"We are met here again. We have come to reanoint the present chief of our cause and to accept the challenge of despair.

"The father of our faith was said by Ingersoll, renowned in the story of gifted speech, to be as patient as destiny. Time will again write upon the brightest page of fame. She will dip her pen in the dews of truth, and beneath the story of Lincoln's patience, which gave us a new nation, she will write of the endurance of Herbert Hoover, which offers us the new spirit of inward conquest.

"Not long ago I stood before the tomb of Lincoln. I sought a word from him for times of trouble and for the struggle that often almost overcomes me. As I stood there I was heavy no longer. I saw Lincoln everywhere, in all the brightness of his immortal state. It was evening and the beauty of the twilight fell upon the grandest sarcophagus among the tombs of the great.

"He seemed to speak. He seemed to say: 'I died that you might be fleet of foot. Go and speak to those who still gather in my name. Say that I dwell about the stout and burdened heart that bears the nation on it. And if you see him, speak to Hoover for me and say that his road is the one I traveled. Say that it is the path cleared by time for those who can walk alone toward these immortal fields where you sought and found me."

OSSINING, N. Y.
CITIZEN ~~SENTINEL~~

MAY 3 1 1932

over the weekend.

The six Ossining men elected delegates to the convention of the Westchester County Negro Republican League, yesterday went over to White Plains to the sessions, all filling their duties as delegates. They were Lawrence Thigpen, H. W. Houston, Thomas Nabors, James Cheatham, Ernest Fogg and Harold DeLong.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE
JUN 1 5 1932

Lily Whites Lose to Negroes.

The understood policy of President Hoover to have a Republican organization in every State of Dixieland under Lily White control is hit hard by the surrender of the membership committee to Joseph Tolbert of South Carolina and Perry Howard of Mississippi. The reasonable prospect is that the Lily White delegation from each of the two States will be bowled out by the convention.

Yet, curiously enough, there would have been just as many Negroes sitting as delegates if the decision had gone the other way, only they would have been Negroes selected in Washington. Howard and Tolbert call the Lily Whites "carpetbaggers." But each side puts a majority of white men on its list, and each offers the same number of colored men in South Carolina and in Mississippi. The issue is whether control is to be in the leadership of one faction or in the leadership of another.

It appears that Robert R. Church of Memphis a Negro and a clever politician, backed the Hoover forces against the wall with the threat that a race issue would be raised in every State where the Negroes' votes are cast and counted if the alleged Hoover fiat were obeyed. Snell of New York saw the point and took up the cudgels for the Afro-Americans. Indeed, the threat was not meaningless. In New Jersey, in New York in Ohio and Indiana and Illinois, the Negroes are numerous enough to swing the State on a close election. Even Mr. Hoover must see the advantage of delaying the work of Caucasianizing Republicanism south of Mason and Dixon's Line.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 1 4 1932

'Lily Whites' to Take Case To Credentials Group

Southern Patronage Dispensers Will Continue Fight

CHICAGO, June 13 (AP).—The so-called "Lily White" delegations from Mississippi and South Carolina will carry their fight for seats in the Republican Convention to the credentials committee, despite word from a high Administration quarter today that Postmaster General Walter F. Brown would not back them up before that convention group.

J. C. Hambright, of Rock Hill, S. C. and Lamont Rowlands, of Picayune Miss., arranged today to make a strenuous effort to unseat the factions headed by Joseph W. Tolbert in South Carolina, and Perry Howard, Negro National Committeeman from Mississippi.

The National Committee at hearings last Friday decided to seat the Tolbert and Howard factions after the Postmaster General had argued for Hambright and Rowlands, but the credentials committee must pass on the decisions.

One Administration authority said today it had been decided not to press their cases before the credentials group, but another spokesman said that although Mr. Brown would not further oppose Howard's delegation he would carry on the fight against Tolbert.

Howard and Tolbert were deposed by President Hoover as patronage dispensers in the South three years ago and since then all party matters have been cleared through Rowlands and Hambright.

NEW YORK TIME

JUN 1 5 1932

HOOVER GROUP WINS CREDENTIALS FIGHT

Committee, 34 to 15, Rejects Tolbert and Seats Hambright's South Carolina Delegation.

NATIONAL BODY REVERSED

Defeat of Patronage Boss by New Regime Spurs Clean-Up of Party in the South.

MISSISSIPPI GROUP STAYS

Howard, Negro Leader, Is Sustained by Majority, Indicating Reliance on His Party Service.

By W. A. WARN.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The Hoover Administration group won a sweeping victory tonight when the convention's Committee on Credentials by a vote of 34 to 15 reversed the Republican National Committee and, in making up the permanent roll of the convention, voted to throw out the group of delegates brought here from South Carolina by Joseph W. Tolbert, veteran Republican leader of that State.

The decision, which came late this evening after a three-hour hearing, was in favor of seating a contesting delegation headed by J. C. Hambright, who as the agent of the Hoover Administration had been charged with the task of building up a new Republican organization in South Carolina. He was aided by the Federal patronage which was taken away from Tolbert, who had been the dispenser of Federal offices in his own State practically since the reconstruction period after the Civil War.

The fight on the "regular" organization from South Carolina is regarded as part of the Hoover program of redeeming the Republican party in the Southern States and clearing the party in the nation of the charges that have been brought against its Southern wing, involving graft, corruption and the sale of Federal jobs.

Late tonight Tolbert and a circle of his friends on the national committee were considering an appeal to the convention itself on the decision to unseat him.

Mississippi Regulars Upheld.

The credentials committee voted to uphold the national committee in the contest against Perry W. Howard, the Negro leader of Mississippi, brought by the Lamont Rowlands delegation which had the backing of the administration forces.

When the roll was called, most of the States which supported the administration in reversal of the contest against Mr. Tolbert voted to sustain the finding for Mr. Howard. The latter has served in several national campaigns in organizing the Negroes in States outside of the South and it was surmised that a decision against him would have risked Negro support in the North.

The vote in favor of seating the Howard-Desmond delegation was 32 to 6, the negative votes coming from Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas and Vermont. Fifteen members failed to vote.

National committee decisions on Louisiana and Georgia contests were upheld.

Mr. Hambright became a Federal officeholder in 1930 after a commission appointed at the behest of the President had begun a general cleaning-up process in the party in Southern States where things did not square with Mr. Hoover's idea of what party leadership and management should be.

Mr. Hambright becomes the new leader of South Carolina unless, contrary to expectation, the veteran leader, under the credentials committee ruling in the discard, should decide to take his case to the floor of the convention on an appeal from the committee action and be upheld. With the committee decision reflecting the strength of the Hoover forces in the convention, however, that was not regarded as probable, and at a late hour this evening there had been no talk of a minority report, which would afford Mr. Tolbert his only means of getting the matter before the convention tomorrow.

The fifteen votes against seating the Hambright delegation were cast by James Logie of Arizona, James F. Walsh of Connecticut, B. I. Litowich of Kansas, Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, Vernon S. Prentice of New Jersey, George R. Fearon of New York, Milton Klepper of Oregon, Mrs. Marion Margery Scranton of Pennsylvania, Walter L. Sudlum of Rhode Island, S. J. Leapheart of South Carolina, C. H. King of Tennessee, G. E. Greenwood of Utah, Waldron Shield of Vermont, W. S. Hallanan of West Virginia and Tom Weadick of Wyoming.

Tolbert Upheld by Old Guard.

The representatives of Delaware, Illinois, Maine and Puerto Rico were not recorded on the final roll-call.

In a general way, the leadership in States which were voted in the negative on the motion to seat the Hambright delegation are men who have been reckoned part of the Old Guard in the national organization of the party.

Much of the arguments which preceded the final action of the committee was repetition of what had been said at the lengthy hearing before the national committee last week. On behalf of the Hambright delegation it was charged that the election of the Tolbert delegates had been irregular in many respects. George W. Beckett, who appeared as attorney for Hambright, said that in 1928 there had been no Republican party in South Carolina, the vote for Hoover being only slightly in excess of 3,000.

"By that time the stench from the carcass became so foul as to spur President Hoover into action in favor of cleaning up the organization," Mr. Beckett said. He added that the

new organization has 5,000 Republican voters enrolled and all of these would vote for Hoover this year. Mr. Beckett said that for forty years there had not been a Republican candidate for State or local office in South Carolina under the leadership of Tolbert.

Hambright Group Accused.

When the grizzled old leader under attack got his turn he said that for forty years he had been trying to bring white men into the Republican party without throwing out the Negroes.

"I invited Beckett to come in," he said. "If I could have landed him in a Federal job he would be with us now and the same is true with regard to Hambright."

Nathaniel J. Frederick, a Negro editor of Columbia, said the Hambright delegates came "with their hands dripping with fraud and asked the blessing of the convention. They are lily-whites and the organization is made up of white Federal jobholders."

"Hoover carried Florida, North Carolina and Virginia on both sides of South Carolina, and Hoover got only 3,000 votes in the latter State,' said Committeeman Louis Strauss of Virginia.

"Well," said Frederick, "South Carolina is a very conservative State."

Charles A. Jones, from North Carolina, made the motion to seat Hambright and his delegates. Robert A. Taft, a son of the late President and Chief Justice of the United States, argued warmly for the throwing out of Tolbert.

"It has been charged that the Tolbert faction has been engaged in the sale of Federal offices. The Republican National Committee is asking the party to recognize graft and corruption in the South, which inevitably will reflect discredit on Republicans in other parts of the country," Mr. Taft said when the committee was reaching its decision in executive session.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, MISS.

JUN 17 1932

RETROGRESSION

Recognition of the Perry Howard, or negro Republican faction in Mississippi by the party's executive and credentials committees is a severe blow to the group of white men who have been trying to raise the party standards in this state.

The action of the two committees seems to indicate that the Republicans are making a definite gesture for the negro vote next November. Howard, who was stripped of his patronage power in Mississippi after the postoffice job expose several years ago based his plea on the racial question.

However, "lily-white" factions from other southern states were seated as delegates by the credential committee. This arouses wonder as to what possessed the republican leaders to side with the Perry Howard group, which was described by Mississippi white Republicans as being "an organization that produces putrid scent in the nostrils of decency."

The Republican party as organized in this state by Lamont Rowlands, Ernest McCall Hawkins, and other citizens of honorable repute at least was meriting the respect of all Mississippians who believed these men and women were sincere in their efforts to pitch their party's standards on a high plane.

President Hoover had permitted Mr. Rowlands to control Republican patronage in Mississippi for the past four years. Both Hoover and Postmaster General Brown, G. O. P. patronage chieftain, were reported as still favoring the Rowlands group but the two committees quickly undid the work which the "Lily-whites" have accomplished since 1928.

The most kindly interpretation which can be placed on the re-committment of power to Perry Howard is to say the Republican party in Mississippi has lost all prestige it had gained under white domination and surrendered the respect of people who admire political integrity regardless of party.

NORFOLK, VA.
LEDGER-DISPATCH

JUN 1 8 1932

The South's G. O. P. at Chicago

President Hoover's declaration in 1929 that the Republican party in the South must be reformed, and that he proposed to see to it that a process of fumigation was entered upon without delay, appears not to have impressed the Republican National Committee during its hearing of the usual number of contests between the Lily Whites and the Black-and-Tans, or between the Federal office holders and the "outs."

The committee presided over by Senator Fess has played both ends against the middle and decided in favor of the administration delegations in two instances and decided against the recommendations of Postmaser-General Brown, the political man of the Hoover forces, in two others.

In Mississippi Percy Howard, the Negro leader whom Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt tried to send to the penitentiary for trafficking in Federal patronage, came back into power, and his delegation was recognized at Chicago. Howard is smart and did not appear afraid of the administration. He charged that the postmasters and other Federal officials in his state were with his opponents this time because he had been ousted as national committeeman, but that if he were in power they would be eating out of his hands. The committee must have been impressed, for it decided in favor of the Negro leader and against Postmaster-General Brown.

In Louisiana Assistant Secretary of the Navy Jahncke won out by lining up with the Black-and-Tan element favorable to his leadership, and he brought Negroes to Chicago to prove he was not in favor of kicking them out of the party.

In Georgia the Lily Whites appear to have had the best of the argument. Their delegation was seated, while "Sockless Joe" Talbot was restored to power in South Carolina. Talbot had also been kicked out by the administration and his crowd had been shoved away from the pie-counter in most instances, but the national committee was for him.

From all indications, Port Collector Joseph L. Crupper will win out for national committeeman from Virginia over Henry W. Anderson when the delegation caucuses to select a successor to C. Bascom Slemp, who is retiring voluntarily. Since Crupper is winning largely through the influence of Slemp, it may be assumed the former committeeman could have retained his seat had he so desired, and in Crupper his voice and leadership will be felt as usual.

It is interesting to note that during the hearings on contests at Chicago no effort was made to show that the Republican party had been strengthened by Mr. Hoover or the administration. On the other hand, it was openly charged in attacks on the policy of Postmaster-General Brown that the President's victory in the South in 1928 was due wholly to the religious issue raised against Al Smith. All of which leads to the conclusion that Mr. Hoover must be disillusioned by this time of any belief that the breaking of the Solid South in 1928 was due to his popularity or to that of the Republican party, and that his proclamation demanding purification of the party in the South was a mere gesture.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 2 9 1932

THE NEGRO POINT OF VIEW.

Republican Platform Plank Leaves Much to Be Desired.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Republican convention closed with a disappointing platform to both the wets and the drys. There were many others who were sadly disillusioned by their party's actions. It was very evident that the party leaders had been playing a game of bluff.

With equal vagueness and blankness they issued another flow of words concerning the American Negroes, and the plank dedicated to them read like the preamble to a constitution, thus:

"The Negro—For seventy years the Republican party has been the friend of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro citizen to enjoy the benefits of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican party, and our party stands pledged to maintain equal rights and opportunities for Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from our tradition, nor to alter the spirit or letter of that pledge."

It is really time for the G. O. P. to realize that such a statement is rather antiquated and should be relegated to the past, where it properly belongs. The various politicians have been addressing Negro audiences with similar words for years, and they are so meaningless that they fall on deaf ears.

Yes, for seventy years the Republican party has been the "friend" of the American Negro, in tradition and spirit, not to forget the friendly speeches. But the Negro is advancing and does not like to be looked upon as a child that must be befriended. The Constitution gives him certain rights due to him because he is an American citizen. He wants no more than those constitutional rights that properly belong to him.

The Republican party is inconsistent enough to believe that with a "lily-white" unit within its ranks it can really be a friend to the Negro. Perhaps it is merely to show the Negro that they take a stand for righteousness. Heaven help any Negro that puts his vote forward to the banner of the party that tries to offer him a sugar-coated pill. The thinking Negro can easily see through the Republican plank and knows why it was inserted. He reasons that if the Republican party, having been in power for such a long time, was a "friend" to the Negro, why are the Negroes turning away from its ranks?

While the sugar-coated pill may serve well for the man that is suffering from an imaginary illness, it will be found quite void of healing powers in the case of the individual that is actually ill.

What the Negro wants is not so much the traditional vindication, which in the final analysis proves to be nothing, but an actual vindication of those rights as guaranteed by the Constitution.

ROBERT G. JONES.
New York, June 22, 1932.

Party Affiliation.

ST. JOSEPH, MO
GAZETTE

MAR 24 1932

REPUBLICANS SOFT PEDAL 1931 LYNCHING

Negro Refuses to Admire Gov. Caulfield

A voice was raised at the Republican County convention at the courthouse Wednesday afternoon against Governor Henry S. Caulfield because of the lynching of a Negro at Maryville, but it did not prevent the convention from expressing pride and admiration of the governor and his administration.

The Rev. C. P. Morrow, Negro, in the Sixth ward delegation, moved that the convention strike out the words "proud" and "admire" from a resolution indorsing Caulfield which had been reported by the resolutions committee.

There was no second to the motion and when the vote was taken on the Caulfield indorsement Morrow was the only one to raise his hand against it.

Burning of Gunn.

There were fifteen Negro delegates in the convention.

"There is a clause in that resolution that my conscience will not permit me to accept," said Morrow when the resolution was presented. "Governor Caulfield has not been fair and he is not to be admired because of that awful, tragic thing that happened at Maryville.

"I called Governor Caulfield and warned him of the dreadful condition at Maryville forty-eight hours before it happened, and in the face of my warning and the warning of others I feel I would be doing an injustice to my conscience and my comrades if I did not object to this resolution.

"I move to amend the resolution by striking out the words proud and admire."

The Maryville affair was the burning to death of Raymond Gunn, Maryville Negro, on a schoolhouse in January, 1931, after he was accused of attacking and brutally murdering a white school teacher.

Negroes in Huddle.

After the convention adjourned Dr. J. R. A. Crossland called the Negro delegates into a conference in one corner of the room. Doctor Crossland and others of the Negroes began talking to Morrow. Morrow was heard to make some remarks about letting the convention know how he felt and in a moment they dispersed.

Along with the Caulfield indorsement was one expressing unqualified approval of President Hoover and another taking "especial pleasure in commending the magnificent record of our representative in congress, the Honorable David Hopkins."

Col. John D. McNeely, federal referee in bankruptcy and long an ardent party worker, was unanimously chosen Buchanan County's delegate to the national convention, an honor which has always gone every four years to an outstanding Republican.

Support to McNeely.

Aside from the Caulfield incident no dissenting voice was raised in the convention. There were shouts and applause when McNeely's name was mentioned for national delegate and again when it was approved. The Caulfield, Hoover and Hopkins indorsements were greeted with applause.

Alexander Hamilton forses threw their support to McNeely at the last minute. Fred Windsor, one of the Hamilton group, nominated McNeely for delegate.

The convention indorsed Dr. B. B. Clements of Macon for re-election as national committeeman from Missouri.

The list of delegates to the district convention at Savannah next Monday and to the state convention in St. Louis April 12 was approved without objection as presented by George C. Toel, chairman of the committee on delegates.

Admire Common Sense.

John P. Randolph was chairman of the resolutions committee and Dr. J. M. Bell of the committee on order of business. McNeeley served as chairman of the convention and Mrs. Price Hopkins was secretary.

The Caulfield indorsement declared "we are proud of the administration of Governor Henry S. Caulfield.

"From the beginning of his term of office he has fearlessly pressed his program of putting state government on a sound and efficient business basis, and for the reduction of taxes. He has exhibited courageous and constructive leadership during a time of stress, and in the face of the political opposition of a hostile legislature. We admire his honesty of purpose and his good common sense. His official acts have met with state-wide approval to an extraordinary degree and we express the earnest hope that when he retires from the governor's office at the expiration of his term he will not retire from public service."

"Matchless Leadership."

The indorsement of President Hoover follows:

"We, the Republicans of Buchanan County, Missouri, in convention assembled, unqualifiedly indorse the administration of Herbert Hoover. Under his matchless leadership we are steadily moving forward to a solution of the economic problems confronting us, and we pledge ourselves to work unceasingly for his re-election in order that he may complete the great task of financial reconstruction.

"Never before has a president been called upon to direct the nation's commerce, industry and banking, to create jobs for millions, to provide funds for the care of the unemployed, to lead in the mitigation of the effects of the depression, and to mobilize public opinion and the economic forces of the nation for its recovery. In all the history of our nation this is the first time the administration of any party ever made a sensible, systematic, heroic effort to stay the progress of an economic depression.

"No president since Lincoln has faced problems as grave as those that have confronted President Hoover. Instead of showing incapacity for leadership in the crisis, President Hoover has been the steadying influence in an economic decline of world-wide proportions."

The indorsement of Representative Hopkins follows:

"We take especial pleasure in commending the magnificent record of our representative in congress, the Honorabl David Hopkins, who has done so much to reflect credit upon our community. He has never failed to take a sound position on all questions of public policy and by his vote he has loyally aided and sustained the president in his constructive and progressive program. If he again becomes a candidate for election to the congress of the United States we pledge to him our hearty and enthusiastic support, and we unhesitatingly recommend him to the voters of Missouri as worthy of their support and fully equipped to serve this great state in the national law-making body."

Following are the delegates to the state convention:

Mrs. John Wyeth, John Schuder, C. U. Philley, B. G. Voorhees, Alva F. Lindsay, Leo V. Anderson, A. B. Neudorff, G. L. Zwick, Walter Meierhoffer, George C. Toel, Alex Hamilton, H. E. McPherson, C. E. Wright, Frederick Wenger, James P. Andriano, William Seaman, E. A. Michel, John D. McNeely, Del Baker, Murray Kalis, E. M. Mathews, James Campbell, V. A. Marion, Mrs. George Kellogg, Grant Althouse, John P. Randolph, Miles Elliott, W. H. Kueker, J. R. A. Crossland, Rev. E. L. Hollis, Rev. B. R. Munroe, J. W. Moore, Fred Henderson, Jess R. Barnes.

Following are the delegates to the district convention at Savannah:

C. U. Philley, W. N. Robertson, Rev. L. V. Harmon, Mrs. B. G. Voorhees, Mrs. J. B. Abercrombie, Mrs. G. L. Zwick, Mrs. G. H. Ruwwe, John P. Randolph, Henry Mack, Casper Carlson, John D. McNeely, Elliott Marshall Jr., Walter Meierhoffer, Alva Lindsay, John A. Duncan Jr., E. M. Mathews, George E. McIninch, W. D. Webb, W. R. Nelson, Lewis Stubbs, Mrs. A. E. Rush, Mrs. T. R. Wall Jr., John W. Patt, Mrs. Byron Byers, Mrs. Laura Behrendt, Mrs. Frieda Herman, J. B. Hardin, Dr. Felix Anderson, James N. Dever, Dr. J. R. Bunch, Lee Webster, Fred Brimson, C. S. Wheatly, Rev. C. P. Morrow.

RANKIN LIKELY CHICAGO DELEGATE.

Reports received in St. Joseph Wednesday night indicated that Durham Rankin of Tarkio will be one of the two delegates from the Fourth congressional district to the Republican national convention in Chicago. The other will be John D. McNeely of St. Joseph by reason of the indorsement given him by the Republican county convention Wednesday.

Because of the preponderance of population Buchanan County is allowed one of the two district delegates and the other five counties are given the other. It is customary for the five to pass the honor around. Four years ago W. F. Phares of Maryville, Nodaway County, went. This time the honor is said to be due Atchison County and sentiment is said to favor Rankin who is a member of the executive committee of the Republican state committee.

COLORED REPUBLICANS REBEL AT 'LILY WHITES'

Constitution

Committeewoman Issues Statement Attacking Rose-Arnold Faction

Atlanta, Ga

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 17.—(AP)—J. G. Lemon, Savannah negro republican leader, tonight said 10 or more members of the 1930 state central committee had demanded that the former officers of the group take charge of party affairs, contending the present republican party in the state was organized illegally. Lemon said the republicans affiliated with him planned to ignore the party as set up at a recent state convention in Atlanta and call county, district and state conventions. 4-18-32

He said all action taken by the party now in control and other factions would thus be wiped off and a new start made

The Lemon faction contends that 30 members of the old central committee were replaced irregularly. He said the present movement was backed by a numbr of republicans over the state and that Mamie Williams, Savannah negro, who is national committeewoman, was in sympathy with the movement, although she has not signed the petition to the old committee.

The national committeewoman issued a statement here in which she charged "the tidal wave . . . which has been sweeping through the ranks of the republican party in Georgia . . . did not abate until it had washed that body almost clear of the negro."

She said J. T. Rose, internal revenue collector of Atlanta; J. W. Arnold, of Athens, national committeeman, and Durelle Cheney, "a representative of the postmaster-general," had gone throughout the state organizing groups of "the small increment white republicans . . . and such democrats and federal officeholders as they could muster."

Democrats were used to gain majorities, she said, and the meetings were held without the knowledge of the negro republicans. "In some instances democratic nominees were used and have since been repudiated by the local democratic committees," she said.

She charged the negro leaders of the party brought Rose and Arnold "into prominence, but once conscious of their power they have thrown their erstwhile friends and supporters out of the party." She said when 24 memmers of the old central committee were dropped they protested and were told the action had been sanctioned by the national republican committee.

The committeewoman said the negro republicans in Georgia, "including the few who have been apparently aiding and abetting Messrs. Rose and Arnold," are not satisfied with the present organization but are "militant and determined."

Lily-Whites Continue Open Warfare on Church's Faction

4-16-32

Chicago Defender

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 15.—The breach between the lily-white Republican organization here and the regular organization of Shelby county, headed by Robert R. Church, nationally known Republican leader, was widened last week when the lily-white group elected C. Arthur Bruce, former candidate for governor, as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican organization in Shelby county.

Bruce's election will, of course, be contested by the regular organization on the ground that the delegates who elected him were not regularly selected at the recent Rpublican meeting held here March 16. Bruce was reported to have gone to Washington last week seeking aid and recognition from national Republican leaders.

The Bruce faction have made repeated denials of the charge that they sought to exclude Race people from participation in their organization. J. C. James (white), secretary of the Bruce organization, stated last Thursday that every opportunity would be afforded Race Republicans in the county.

Makes Statement

"We certainly are not trying to exclude the Negro from the Republican party and we are not in sympathy with the old lily-white movement, which was started here several years ago with the avowed idea of driving the Negro out of the party," Mr. James stated.

"In fact we want to give the Negro Republican the voice in the party he is entitled to. He certainly isn't getting any voice in party affairs under Bob Church. It's well known from whom Bob takes his orders, and far from being the Negroes' leader he just exploits them for his own benefit and that of a small clique of white Republicans."

Bruce Is Doubted

Another leader of the Bruce faction declared: "We have many of the most upstanding and influential Negroes in the country in our faction and we mean to have more of them. When the convention comes along we'll prove we have as many Negroes on our side as Church has on his.

"We're not out to unhorse Church because he's a Negro but because of his associations." Many regard Mr. Bruce's utterances as clever smoke screens to hide the real issues.

Meanwhile Mr. Church and his associates continued their policy of silent and careful organization of the Republican organization looking forward to the national Republican convention in Chicago in June. The Church organization has the backing of Congressman J. Will Taylor, Republican national committeeman for Tennessee.

Cabinet Member Aids "Lily White" In Louisiana

4-23-32

New York

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The greatest upheaval and dissension ever witnessed in the Republican Party of the State has been brought about by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke and John E. Jackson, with the result that for the first time in history three delegations from Louisianna will fight for recognition at the National Republican Convention is the charge made by the Regular Old Line Republican Organization, known as the "Black and Tans," and for years dominated by the late Walter L. Cohen.

John E. Jackson, "Lily White," has set himself up as self-appointed chairman of an illegal State Central Committee, which does not represent the majoriy of Republicans of Louisiana, and there was no election January 19, 1932, as provided by law, the regular organization maintains, because Jackson was afraid to hold one, fearing that the "Black and Tans" would again assume control.

The two factions are unable to agree over the appointment of a Collector of Revenue at New Orleans. Jahncke and Jackson favor L. A. Merrigan, while the regular organization is supporting Michael J. Cousins, who served as an assistant to the Collector of Internal Revenue under the Harding and Coolidge administrations. Merrigan's name has been sent to the Senate for confirmation, but has been held up as the results of protests against his selection.

Joseph B. Mayes is chairman of the Regular Old Line Republican Organization.

JOURNAL
KANSAS CITY, MO.

APR 1 0 1932

G. O. P. Delegation From Here Divided Only on 18th Amendment

By K. P. MIDDLETON.

Kansas City's 211 delegates to the Republican state convention will depart for St. Louis Monday divided on only one issue—prohibition.

If a plank is submitted at the convention Tuesday calling for modification of the prohibition law, it is probable that a part of the delegation from this district will vote for it, although a majority of the party leaders here favor leaving the liquor question out of the state resolutions.

The entire delegation is in harmony and is pledged to vote as a unit on other proposals that come before the convention. But the unit rule will not apply on the liquor question. The delegates are free to vote as they please.

Eye "Big Nine" Posts.

Aside from this, the Kansas City Republicans' chief interest in the convention is to elect delegates and alternates-at-large to the "Big Nine," who have been indorsed by Jackson county.

They will concentrate on the election of William E. Byers, county chairman, as one of the "Big Nine" to go to the national convention in Chicago. Mrs. Rose M. Ludlow, president of the Twentieth Century Republican club, and L. Amasa Knox, Negro, former member of the state legislature, were indorsed for alternate delegates-at-large and will have the backing also of the Kansas City delegation at the state convention.

No ballyhoo will attend the departure of Republican delegates from Kansas City. They will leave by train and motor car Monday and Monday night. The majority are expected to leave on the regular trains Monday night.

Contrast in Plans.

In contrast with the army of more than 4,000 Democrats that went from Kansas City to St. Louis two weeks ago in five special trains, the 211 Republican delegates and a few score other party leaders and followers will make the convention trip.

Headquarters of the Kansas City delegation will be on the second floor of the Jefferson hotel in St. Louis. The convention will be held in the Gold room in the Jefferson.

Mr. Byers planned to leave for St. Louis Sunday night. Wilton A. Smith, chairman of the Kansas City delegation, will leave Monday night. Other party leaders, including Albert Newman, Leo Koehler, Frank English, Edwin V. Simons, Charles M. Blackmar, Forest W. Hanna, Homer B. Mann, Raymond G. Barnett and others planned to go by motor car and train Monday.

LOUISIANA HAS NOW 3 G.O.P. DELEGATIONS

Afro

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Resolutions repudiating the leadership of Ernest Lee Jahncke and John E. Jackson, white, and assailing their alleged mismanagement in seeking to establish a "Lily White" Republican party in Louisiana were passed at the state convention of the Regular Old Line Republican organization Wednesday, at Longshoremen's Hall, 2059 Jackson Avenue.

A slate of 12 delegates to vote as a unit, "uninstructed and unpledged to any presidential candidate," was elected by the convention to represent Louisiana Republicans at the national convention of the party in Chicago, June 14. The old line delegaion is the third one selected here which will seek recognition from the national body. The other two are pledged to Hoover.

The delegates chosen are: Robert J. Ester, J. B. Spencer, Mrs. G. D. Davis, Lorenzo Evans, Dr. A. W. Brazier, William E. Jones, M. J. Cousins, Miss B. Finnin, Theodore P. Mohr, William P. Ford, J. W. Koch and C. J. Theriot.

Michael J. Cousins, state chairman of the finance committee, sadi:

"There is no Republican party in the State of Louisiana today to the everlasting disgrace of our administration leaders. It has lost its identity as the result of their failure to put forward a state ticket for the primary last January.

Lily Whites Lose First Round In Mississippi

Age

4-30-32

New York N.Y.

Jackson, Miss.—The regular Republicans of Mississippi are in high glee over the statement made by George B. de Keim, secretary of the Republican National Committee, to Eugene P. Booze that no official call had been sent to Lamont Rowlands, leader of the Lily White faction, for the holding of a convention to select delegates to Chicago. Rowlands is charged with circulating the report that he had received an official call.

According to Secretary de Keim, in pursuance to the action of the Republican National Committee, held last December, he sent official calls to National Committeemen and National Committeewomen. Perry Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze of Mississippi were accordingly notified. No official communications were forwarded to any other person in the state.

The regular Republican organization, which is dominated by the Booze, Redmond, Howard faction, will meet in Jackson, April 30, and name delegates to the Chicago convention.

Mrs. MARY C. BOOZE

Dr. S. D. REDMOND

Party Affiliation.

OPPOSE CONFIRMATION OF MISSISSIPPIAN CHARGED WITH SLURRING NEGRO WOMANHOOD

"Lilly Whites" in Georgia Oust Benjamin J. Davis as Secretary of Republican State Committee in Tempestuous Meeting

Washington, D. C.—The charge that the Hoover administration has completely surrendered to "Lily Whiteism" is substantiated by two recent political happenings— the President's insistence that B. B. Montgomery of Clarkesdale be confirmed as U. S. Marshall for the Northern District of Mississippi, despite the protests of Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman, and other Negroes— and the forced resignation of Benjamin J. Davis as secretary of the Georgia Republican State Committee.

Montgomery a pronounced "Lily White," is accused of publicly stating he did not believe there were any decent, respectable Negro women. He is avowedly opposed to the race taking active participation in politics. His name was first sent to the Senate February 20, 1931, without the knowledge or consent of either National Committeeman Perry Howard or Mrs. Booze.

When the appointment was referred to a sub-committee composed of Senators Stephens of Mississippi, Hastings of Deleware and Herbert of Rhode Island, Mrs. Booze requested that she be given the opportunity to file formal charges against Montgomery's unfitness for public office. Before proof was submitted a filibuster against confirmation was led by Senator Thomas of Oaklahoma, which lasted to the adjournment of Congress.

Ignoring his reputation for bigotry and his disrespect for Negro womanhood, President Hoover has again sent Montgomery's name to the Senate, much to the surprise of Srs. Booze and self respecting Negroes of the State.

Reign of Ben Davis Ends

A few weeks ago when telegraphic advices from Atlanta stated that Benjamin J. Davis had resigned as secretary of the Georgia Republican State Committee he immediately issued a statement that no such action had been taken, that he contemplated no such step and that he intended to remain in office. However, on February 27, at a stormy session of the committee in Atlanta in which "Lily Whites" and "Black and Tans" participated, Davis tendered his resignation.

Control of the meeting by "Lily Whites" under the leadership of J. W. Arnold, new National Committeeman was without question. They reduced the membership of the Republican State Committee and voted down a proposal to allow delegated conventions for counties that so desire instead of mass meetings, the proponents losing 55 to 25.

Recognition of "Hoovercrats" who opposed Alfred E. Smith in 1928 was shown when the committee voted to give each Georgia county which voted for Hoover an extra delegate to the next State Convention. The new roster compiled by Arnold will make the membership of the committee two whites to one colored, there being twenty-four Negroes out of seventy-two. All officers except Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman, are white. Her term does not expire until June.

When Davis resigned he submitted a bill of $11,350 for secretarial salary during 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. Now stripped of party influence in his home State, he will be used by the Republican Party as a contact man and stump speaker for the National administration in the North.

The program to put "Lily Whites" in power in the South is said to have the sanction and whole-hearted support of the White House.

Mrs. Booze Files Objection

Following are the objections raised by Mrs. Booze to the confirmation of Montgomery as a U. S. Marshal in Mississippi:

"He is a member of and is supported by a group of 'Lily-White' Republicans who publicly state that they are opposed to the exercise of the franchise by Negroes in the Republican Party in Mississippi.

"Mr. Montgomery has publicly made the statement: That he did not believe there were any chaste Negro women, and that he would not participate in a Republican Committee meeting or Convention in Mississippi with a Negro woman.'

"Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Lily-white organization and sponsored by Mr. Lamont Rowlands of Pcayune, Mississippi, the President's political representative in the State, that holds meetings where Negroes are not permitted to enter of attend.

"The appointment and confirmation of B. B. Montgomery as United States Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi will intimidate and thereby prevent the Negroes from participating in the regular election of delegates in the precinct and beat meetings to the county conventions, who in turn will elect delegates to the District and state conventions where delegates will be elected to the 1932 Republican National Convention."

Objections to Montgomery's confirmation are being sent to Senator George W. Norris, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

MRS. BOOZE IS OPPOSED TO MONTGOMERY

JACKSON, Miss.—In a statement made public here Tuesday, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National committeewoman of Mississippi, bitterly protested the confirmation of B. B. Montgomery, ,a white man, who was nominated February 20, by President Herbert Hoover to be United States Marshall for the Northern District of Mississippi.

The reasons for the protest were listed as: Mr. Montgomery is a member of and supported by a group of lily-whites who publicly state that he did not believe there were any chaste women in the Negro race and would not participate in a Republican committee meeting in Mississippi with a Negro woman; and that his appointment as United States Marshall will intimidate and thereby prevent Negroes from participating in the regular election of delegates for the National Convention.

Mrs. Booze has consulted with various United States Senators, urging them to vote against the confirmation of Mr. Montgomery and has solicited the aid of Negro Republicans throughout the country. She has emphasized the country. She has emphasized the necessity of defeating Mr. Montgomery and is urging Republican leaders and prominent colored people all over the country to join her in the fight against him.

In the meantime, the Regular Republican Organization headed by Perry W. Howard, national committeeman, is making plans for the meeting which will be held April 30, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, despite some difficulties with S. D. Redmond, State chairman.

Mr. Howard's faction was successful at the last convention and is gaining preference of recognition over the group headed by Lamont Rowland, who heads the lily-white organization of which Mr. Montgomery is a member. A bitter fight is expected at the fourthcoming convention but Mr. Howard feels that the regular organization will again be recognized even if it requires a contest at the convention of Chicago.

MRS. BOOZE IS AGAINST NAMING OF MONTGOMERY

"He Has No Respect For Colored Women" Says The Committeewoman

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ARNOLD DEFENDS 'LILY-WHITEISM'

Republican National Committeeman, However, Denies That Negroes Have Been Ousted

ATLANTA, March 12 (AP)—James W. Arnold, Georgia Republican national committeeman, today answered charges of "lily-whiteism" made this week in Savannah, in a statement saying the only purpose served by him and J. T. Rose, state chairman, was building up the party and carrying out the will of a majority of its members.

J. G. Lemon, Chatham county Republican chairman, in a meeting of the county committee Wednesday night interpreted the organization of white Republican clubs in each congressional district, as an "effort to throw the Negro out of Republican affairs." Others expressed similar views.

Arnold called opposition to the organization of white Republican clubs, a demonstration of "lily-blackism" and said it was "just as prevalent and detrimental as lily-whiteism."

Many Negroes active in the party, he said, "want to be the 'big Negro' and care nothing whatever for the average Negro. They insist that they be placed in positions of leadership or given prominence just because they are Negroes. That position can not be justified any more than that of a white man who takes the position the Negro should have no voice in the councils of the party."

Few Intolerant Whites

"In fact," he continued, "there are few intolerant whites but many Negroes who are not interested in anything except being retained in local leadership.

"For many years Negroes have had absolute charge of the party in Georgia. Since becoming national committeeman I have endeavored to stimulate interest among white Republicans of the state in party matters, as well as to encourage the Negroes.

"The response has been a decidedly greater interest from white men than from Negroes, although I and my associates have encouraged interest on the part of Negroes whenever we had a chance to do so."

He ascribed the opposition of Lemon and others at Savannah to represent because the First district convention was not called for Savanah and "because the leaders of the party would not guarantee that certain persons would be retained as leaders in the First district."

Promise Right to Choose

"Our position," he said, "is that the rank and file of voters in the First district or any other should have the right to choose its leaders and we expect to give these voters in every county and district that exclusive right, with no suggestion on our part as to who later leaders shall be. We will not be parties to any system perpetuating any individual or set in leadership."

He said many of the best known Negro leaders in Savannah and the First district were co-operating with that purpose.

Arnold said he had made a thorough investigation and found nothing that would prevent Negroes in any county in Georgia from qualifying as voters and gaining their full share of party power on that basis.

"The party does not intend to temporize with the spirit of either Lily-whitism or Lily-blackism," he said. "The clubs are not a means for excluding the Negro but a means to interest the whites."

man, suggested calling the association "The Hoover Club" so that Negroes could be excluded. Later, however, it was felt that this would be an apology for Republicanism, and that the group would call themselves the "Sixth District Republican Club" and exclude Negroes, nevertheless. The club was endorsed by National Committeeman Arnold.

What Ben Davis Says

Independent
Atlanta, Ga

National Committeeman James W. Arnold says that the Negroes have been in absolute charge of the Republican Party in the State for years, but Mr. Arnold's lack of information about the history of his party in the state is due to the short time he has been a republican. The Negro has never been in control of the party in the state, though white men, like Mr. Arnold, have fallen into the habit of making this unwarranted statement. The Negroes have never had but one office of the state organization—the secretaryship—and have had the National Committeeship three times in 60 years; the head has always been white. Mr. Arnold has been in the party for six years and has been pushed from the bottom to the top by the Negroes in that time. 3-18-32

If the Negroes of Atlanta want to help themselves in a small way, they have the opportunity to do it.

GEORGIA G. O. P. LEADER ENDORSES LILY-WHITE CLUB

Reformer

Macon, Ga.—(CNS)—Openly and avowedly lily-white, a group of white Republican met here recently and formed the Sixth District Republican Club. The meeting was held at Hotel Lanier, where Negroes are not permitted, and was attended by National Republican Committeeman J. W. Arnold. Plans for taking charge of the 16 county conventions in the district so as to exclude Negroes were made.

Birmingham
3-19-32

Indication that the organization would be lily-white was given, when a name was sought for the new club. Frank Moxley, elected district chair-

ROBERT R. CHURCH BREAKS SILENCE; RAPS WHITE FOES

Memphis Leader Talks After Routing Lily-Whites.

Afro-American

HOLDS WHIP HAND IN G.O.P.

3/26/32

Will Dominate State Committee, Conceded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Breaking his long observed custom of silence in public meetings, Robert R. Church powerful Republican leader and patronage dispenser of Memphis and Shelby County, ripped into his lily-white foes after he had routed them in the county Republican convention which met in the court house, here, Wednesday.

Church and followers had just swamped a "rump" convention held in the same hall, which was led by C. Arthur Bruce, rich white lumberman and former candidate for governor of Tennessee and John E. McCall, Jr., young attorney and son of the late U.S. district judge, John E. McCall, Sr., when he answered the call of his adherents for a speech.

"Looked Good"

They say Church was "looking good" when he walked slowly up to the chairman's stand and turned on his white foes, some of whom had been his adherents in former campaigns. One by one he "read their titles clear." C. Arthur Bruce white candidate for governor last fall was peeved, he said, because he (Church) had not been able to deliver Shelby County vote for him. John E. McCall had wanted to be district attorney and C. H. Poole who had lined up against him, failed at being appointed postmaster.

These and others he named had gone lily-white, he said, only after they had failed to get political plums from him.

Elected Delegate

Church and C. H. King, white, were elected delegates to the National Republican Convention. Alternate was George W. Lee, well known business man and American Legion official.

The Bruce-McCall faction, regarded as the head of the movement to oust Church and set up a lily-white organization in Shelby County, repaired to another section of the room and went through the form of electing a rival delegation. Practically every leader, however, including the friends of Bruce and McCall concede that the lily-white faction will be thrown out of the state convention by the committee which is dominated by Church.

When the convention went into session at 2:00 p.m., more than 500 Republicans stormed the assembly room and the meeting started off with the old time Tennessee brand of politics, in which each faction proceeds to nominate a slate.

This time, the overwhelming preponderance of Church adherents completely blew out the steam of the lily-whites. Even an attempt to win over some of the Church support by appealing to another "respectable" group of colored voters to put the kayo on the Memphis leader, failed and when the Church chairman offered to test strength by having all Church delegates go to one side of the hall and all Bruce men to the other, the Bruce supporters aborted the movement by calling on their men to run over to the Church side.

While Church has been an astute politician in National, state and county politics, his strength is based on his devoted following in Memphis where he can deliver to Republicans or Democrats alike, a single block of more votes than perhaps any other man in the city.

He is powerful in the county, and even his opponents declare that he "carries the Federal building organization in his vest pocket."

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 26 1932

LILY WHITES' MEET TODAY.

South Carolina Republican Faction Predicts Recognition at Chicago.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 25 (AP).—The "Lily White" Republican faction of South Carolina holds its State convention in Columbia tomorrow.

Charles H. Small, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, is to be the keynote speaker.

Other speakers include Jake F. Newell of Charlotte, N. C., Senatorial candidate, and Charles A. Jonas of Lincolnton, N. C., who recently was refused confirmation by the Senate as United States District Attorney in North Carolina.

Endorsement of the Hoover Administration is a foregone conclusion, since county and district conventions have given him their unanimous backing. The six district delegates to the national convention were instructed to vote for Mr. Hoover's renomination.

The factional meeting here is under the leadership of J. C. Hambright of Rock Hill, who organized it three years ago. Negroes have been excluded from its membership.

The other faction, headed by Joseph W. Tolbert, of Ninety-six, committeeman, has never drawn racial lines.

Each group this year has asserted it would be recognized at the national convention. The Tolbert wing has named four delegates at large, but not its district delegates.

Party Affiliation.

National Committeeman Arnold Makes An Unfortunate Statement

The daily press carried Sunday an interview headed: "Arnold Defends Lily-whitism." The statement was extremely unfortunate both in the light of the efforts of the Republican Party nationally, to disabuse the Negro's mind of the growing impression that the party does not desire his vote, and in the present condition of the Negro voters mind in the State. The Negro vote throughout the country are charging that it is the policy of the administration at Washington to lily-white the South and the Negro in the North resents it.

The belief is growing that the administration is cooperating with the southern movement to eliminate the Negro from the Republican Party. It was this belief that made the Northern Negro politicians fight Mr. Arnold's confirmation as National Committeeman for Georgia. They came very near defeating his confirmation. Independent

At the meeting of the National Committee, December 15th, 1931, the Executive Committee of the National Committee to which was referred the filling of all vacancies then existing in the full committee filled every vacancy except Georgia and made no report on our situation at all which left Mr. Arnold unconfirmed. This deal was engineered by Congressman De-Priest, Bob Church, Roscoe Simmons and John Risher. The fight was led by National Committeewoman, Mrs. George S. Williams and Vice-Chiarman, W. R. Tucker, and Mr. Arnold was only saved by such influences as Mr. Rose and B. J. Davis could bring to bear under the leadership of Postmaster General Brown; and there hangs the tale. Atlanta, Ga

Mr. Arnold should not condescend from the high position of National Committeeman to engage in disputes with County Chairmen, and make statements confirming the charges of the Northern Negro that he was tainted with lily-whitism.

Arnold called opposition to the organization of white Republican clubs, a demonstration of "lily-blackism" and said it was "just as prevalent and detrimental as lily-whiteism."

Many Negroes active in the party, he said, 'want to be the big Negro' and care nothing whatever for the average Negro. They insist that they be placed in positions of leadership or given prominence just because they are Negroes. That position can not be justified any more than that of a white man who takes the position the Negro should have no voice in the councils of the party." 3-18-32

"In fact," he continued, "there are few intolerant whites but many Negroes who are not interested in anything except being retained in local leadership.

"For many years Negroes have had absolute charge of the party in Georgia. Since becoming National Committeeman I have endeavored to stimulate interest among white Republicans of the state in party matters, as well as to encourage the Negroes.

"The response has been a decidedly greater interest from white men than from Negroes, although I and my associates have encouraged interest on the part of Negroes whenever we had a chance to do so."

He ascribed the opposition of Lemon and others at Savannah to represent because the First District Convention was not called for Savannah and "because the leaders of the party would not guarantee that certain persons would be retained as leaders in the First District."

The above statement credited to Mr. Arnold is not supported by the facts. When he states that he has made an investigation and found out that Negroes can qualify to vote in any county of the state, he has deceived himself and his examinations or investigations were not thorough. There are counties in Georgia where Negroes are not even permitted to live in much less vote and there is a goodly number of counties in the state where Negroes dare not offer to qualify to vote in common with other citizens. When he says there are many Negroes in the party in the state who wants to be big Negroes and care nothing for the average Negro, he again misses the mark and shoots at random. Whether the Negro is big or little he has the same right that Mr. Arnold has to insist upon filling a place of importance in his party.

Mr. Arnold says, the Negro demands position just because he is a Negro; granting his statement to be true only for the sake of argument, hasn't the Negro the same right to demind positions and opportunities on the ground of his color that white men have who demand everything in sight on the colod of their skin? Mr. Arnold demands that the National Committeeman and woman both be white persons; he demands that every officer of the State Central Committee be white; he demands that the white people have 53 members of the state organization out of 77 members; he demands that a white man call the ten congressional district meetings to order in the ten districts and to that end he has appointed himself and Mr. Rose to call these meetings to order without consulting the people who live in these districts. In this he ignores every Negro chairman in the district.

Mr. Arnold has gone about the state organizing white clubs in which Negroes are not admitted as members, and has advised the white people to go into the counties and districts and take charge of the meetings. He fathered the plan against Mr. Rose's wishes to give the white counties 46 extra delegates in order to secure a working majority over the black delegates. He wants all white county and district chairmen, but complains that a few big Negroes who care nothing about the little Negroes want high places in the party. If this is not lily-whitism, give us a sample of the SIMON PURE ARTICLE. Mr. Arnold's statement as published in the daily press sounds more like lily-whiteism than republicanism. Mr. Arnold ought not so soon forget that he rode to p[olitical prominence on the backs of Negroes. Ninety per cent of the Negroes in the state have subscribed to the Arnold program when they knew it was against their immediate interest. They have given him all white officers and 53 members of the state committee out of 77; they have made him National Committeeman, and is now sole collector and disburser of the party funds in the state, something no former National Committeeman ever did.

What more would Mr. Arnold have the Negroes of Georgia do for him? They have given up the party and taken back seats that he might have a free hand in putting over his program, and out of appreciation of their sacrifices for the good of the party he might be charitable enough not to persuade their enemies in unfriendly white papers as big and little niggers, charging them with insincerity and selfishness

WHITES CONTROL G. O. P. IN COUNTY

Continuance of the recently established white control of the republican party in Georgia was assured Saturday in reports from various county conventions, according to J. W. Arnold, of Athens, national committeeman. Fulton county's convention, casting out negro leaders, elected white men to all posts on the county executive committee and named whites as a majority of the delegation to the fifth district convention.

In Savannah, black and tans made a strong bid against white leadership, 90 per cent of the Chatham convention being negroes, according to dispatches which said that the message of friendship from Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue and state chairman, was brushed aside.

Arnold estimated that at least 95 per cent of the counties picked white county leaders. Among the counties which elected white officers were Elbert, Clarke, Walton, Washington, Jefferson, Troup, Seminole, Pulaski, Jackson, Morgan, DeKalb and Fulton, Arnold said.

Ben J. Davis, negro, former national committeeman and former state secretary, assisted in putting through the program at the Fulton convention in Judge Jesse M. Wood's

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Continuance of the recently established white control of the republican party in Georgia was assured Saturday in reports from various county conventions, according to J. W. Arnold, of Athens, national committeeman. Fulton county's convention, casting out negro leaders, elected white men to all posts on the county executive committee and named whites as a majority of the delegation to the fifth district convention.

In Savannah, black and tans made a strong bid against white leadership, 90 per cent of the Chatham convention being negroes, according to dispatches which said that the message of friendship from Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue and state chairman, was brushed aside.

Arnold estimated that at least 95 per cent of the counties picked white county leaders. Among the counties which elected white officers were Elbert, Clarke, Walton, Washington, Jefferson, Troup, Seminole, Pulaski, Jackson, Morgan, DeKalb and Fulton, Arnold said.

Ben J. Davis, negro, former national committeeman and former state secretary, assisted in putting through the program at the Fulton convention in Judge Jesse M. Wood's

courtroom. Davis resigned as state secretary recently to become a representative of the national party in the field.

The Chatham convention recognized as "regular" the call issued by the old district chairman for the district convention at Savannah on April 8. In contradiction, the Fulton followed the lead of the state central committee in declaring that the old district organizations were abolished when Georgia was redistricted and the number of congressmen reduced from 12 to 10. The state committee said that new party machinery must be set up in the districts, the delegation of 16 to the Chicago convention June 14 to be based on the new districting of the state.

DeKalb county re-elected its white officers, the county convention of 50 persons including only four negroes. All of the DeKalb delegates to the district meeting are white.

Georgia republicans began to realize their hopes of white leadership with the selection of Arnold as chairman to succeed Davis, who failed to obtain the national committeemanship at the last national convention and with the election of Rose as state chairman after a bitter fight which at one time plunged a convention in the Fulton courthouse into a wrangle which led to two rival organizations, each claiming control.

H. A. Allen, prominent attorney, heads the Fulton county executive committee as chairman. W. H. Parrish, of old Milton county, and Paul S. Barrett, of old Campbell county, were elected vice chairmen, and Joseph H. Read was elected secretary. Authority to name the other 50 members of the county executive committee was conferred on the officers by the convention.

Jackson McHenry was Fulton chairman for the last four years, with T. W. Holmes, negro, as vice chairman, and W. J. Shaw, negro, as secretary. Ben J. Davis, negro, former secretary of the state central committee, said that to his recollection over a period of 25 years, chairmen of the party in Fulton county up to the retirement of McHenry Saturday have been negroes, with the exception of Dr. Joseph Jacobs, who served in 1922-24.

Delegates to the state and district conventions are the same, and were announced to include the following white men: Ed L. Humphreys, R. A. Waters, T. B. Harper, C. W. Hager, E. K. Large and Henry C. Davis. White alternates are M. C. Bishop, V. C. Rainwater, A. J. Slatten, Earl F. Scott, B. F. Whitney and Ed M. Claughton.

Negro delegates to the state and district conventions were announced as B. J. Davis, A. T. Walden, T. W. Holmes, Herbert Swanson and W. J. Sewell, and their alternates are R. L. Craddock, L. J. Harrison, Jackson McHenry, L. M. Hill and L. D. Milton.

Josiah T. Rose, collector of internal revenue and chairman of the state central committee, served as chairman of the Fulton county convention, succeeding McHenry, who told newspapermen that he voted for Grant in 1868 and has voted the republican ticket ever since that time. He is said to be the oldest republican in the state.

Indications that the republicans may enter independent tickets for local and state offices were seen in questions and statements. R. L. Craddock, negro, asked Chairman Rose if the party plans to place a ticket in the field in Fulton county.

"Even the democrats believe that Georgia will be better off with two militant parties," Rose said. "I suppose that I might say that we contemplate local tickets—but then, like everyone else, I contemplate death."

T. W. Holmes, negro attorney, declared that "ostracism has kept good men under cover in large numbers in the south in the past, and I am glad that this is no longer true." Holmes said that the south "needs two parties," that the "negroes have held aloft the banner of the republicans as best they could, and we look for the brighter dawn of a better day with white leadership."

McHenry said that "we are giving the white folks the leadership, now, so that they may build up the party. We want to see what they will do. I want to see us elect a congressman—the first republican congressman from this district since 1875."

Although the meeting started off with a bit of pep, as if fireworks were about to burst, the spirit of rivalry cooled down as the meeting progressed and the republicans adjourned the county convention in harmony. Promise of a fight over the chairmanship died abruptly just as a vote was being taken when Dr. L. M. Hill, negro, withdrew his name in favor of Collector Rose, who was named temporary chairman for the meeting.

For the space of a few minutes, the air was electric with an interchange between Ben J. Davis, negro editor who recently resigned as state secretary of the party, and E. L. Collier, negro attorney, who sought "information" which, retiring Chairman McHenry told him, he did not have. W. J. Shaw, negro, served as secretary of the meeting.

Members of the nominating committee, which suggested names for officers and delegates, were E. K. Large, C. Victor, Joseph H. Read, Ed Claughton, all white, and the following negroes: A. T. Walden, B. J. Davis and Jackson McHenry.

Wilson Williams, new secretary of the state central committee, informed the convention that wires from all sections of the state told of harmonious meetings in the various counties.

Resolutions indorsing President Hoover's administration and recommending his nomination for re-election were adopted by the Fulton and DeKalb convention and by conventions in numerous other counties.

DeKalb republicans re-elected the following white officers who have served for the last four years: E. C. Talbot, of Avondale, chairman; C. F. Harrison, of Clarkston, vice chairman, and T. E. Watson, of Lithonia, secretary. DeKalb's delegates to the state convention are Talbot, Harrison, W. R. Watson, of Lithonia, and George H. Mew, of Atlanta, and their alternates are E. H. Kelly, of Atlanta; Donald Donaldson, of Decatur, and H. Roberts, DeKalb republicans elected Joe Griffin, of Stone Mountain; M. A. Stephenson, of Decatur; T. W. Jones, of Chamblee, and Talbot as delegates to the district convention, with the following alternates: T. J. Barfield, of Atlanta; M. A. St. John, of Lithonia, and I. M. Starr, of Lithonia.

There will be 261 delegates to the state convention, which will elect four delegates at large from Georgia to the national convention. The district delegates will be elected by district conventions. Each district will have one delegate, except the seventh and ninth, which will have two each on the basis of their vote for Hoover in 1928.

Regulars and "Lily Whites" of Mississippi and South Carolina In Bitter Struggle for Control

Both Factions to Select Delegates to G. O. P. Convention at Chicago; Pres. Hoover Assailed for Unfriendly Attitude to Race

Washington, D. C.—Through the aid of the Hoover Administration the "Lily Whites" have succeeded in getting control in Georgia, but the regular Republican organizations in Mississippi and South Carolina do not intend to give one inch to the enemy. The fight is on for the selection of delegates to the Chicago convention in June.

At a session of the Mississippi Republican Central Committee held in Jackson, a call was issued for a meeting of all Republican county committees on March 12, for a state-wide primary for the election of delegates to county conventions on March 26, and the holding of county conventions April 9. April 30 was the date set for district and State Conventions when delegates-at-large, district delegates and alternates will be chosen for the National Convention.

Several weeks ago the Rowlands faction called a State convention for May 2, to pick delegates to go to Chicago.

Would appeal to the Courts

The Booze, Redmond, Howard faction has issued a statement that if the regular Republican delegation from Mississippi is steamrollered and unseated an appeal will be made to the country.

Eugene P. Booze of Mound Bayou drew rounds of applause at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee in Jackson when he asserted he was the original Hoover man in Mississippi and in aiding Hoover at Kansas City in 1928 had been promised that the regulars would be recognized.

"I have associated with white people all my life," Booze declared, "the lowest and poorest, highest and richest, but Herbert Hoover is the only white man who ever made me a promise and then didn't keep it."

The committee adopted resolutions reaffirming "faith in the time-honored principles of the Republican Party and endorsed the Hoover administration "except as it pertains to the President's attitude toward the regular Republican organization in Mississippi, as to which we are assured he has been misled."

Dr. Dixon Issues Statement

The Hoover administration has done its level best to turn over the regular Republican organization in South Carolina to the "Lily Whites," but without success, charges Dr. D. J. Dixon of Darnwell, secretary of the State Committee, who gave out the following exclusive statement for The New York Age:

"I was greatly pleased to read in The New York Age the editorial, 'Lily Whitism Convert,' referring especially to Mississippi and Georgia, and I want to add to it South Carolina. As secretary of the regular G. O. P. in South Carolina, I shall picture the situation as it exists in my state.

"Mr. Hoover was not the choice of the South Carolina delegation four years ago, a fact generally known among Hoover followers. The man of our choice received our full support until he withdrew; then as second choice the delegation voted for Mr. Hoover because there was no other alternative. We simply exercised our rights as citizens, therefore Mr. Hoover has not disappointed us.

"After his election he disregarded the party in the matte rof patronage in the State, placing the power of selection in the hands of men outside the party who were not even outstanding Democrats. Even that was alright if he wanted to, use a big man's job to punish the regular organization because the delegation did not favor him. As he was the party nominee we voted for him at election, but we were not putting forwerd that as a plea for his patronage, for that is his business.

Want Convention of Whites Only

"But what we want Negroes and the thinking people of the world to know is the high-handed methods the administration is using in an effort to wrench from us the State organization and place it in the hands of 'carpetbaggers' as a gift, if they can do it. We have invited them to come in as men and dele-

'LILY WHITE' LEADER IS SHOUTED DOWN AT MEMPHIS PARLEY

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—(AP) C. Arthur Bruce, Memphis, lumberman and republican candidate for governor in 1930, was shouted down today when he sought to participate in organization maneuvers at the Shelby county republican convention.

Applauded by the "lily white" group, Bruce tried to nominate George H. Poole for chairman of the meeting, but the followers of R. R. (Bob) Church, negro, drowned out the sound of his voice.

Confusion followed as the "lily whites" continued to conduct their convention and the "black and tan" faction followed its own schedule. Working simultaneously in the same assembly room, the noise created by the conflicting meetings was deafening. There were no fights.

The "lily white" meeting adjourned and those supporting Bruce, including John E. McCall, former commander of the Tennessee department of the American Legion, left the room. A majority of the audience remained, and the Church convention continued.

Both groups chose delegates to the state convention at Nashville and each organized a new county executive committee.

Party Affiliation.

"LILY WHITEISM" CONVERT.

President Herbert Hoover wants a "Lily White" delegation to represent Mississippi at the Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago and has openly expressed his preference. But the Booze, Redmond, Howard faction is in full control of the State Committee. Furthermore, the Negro politicians have no idea of relinquishing their leadership and plan to give battle.

Down in the state where the colored population outnumbers the whites, a bitter fight is impending between the two groups of Republicans, with inevitable court actions and the engendering of much ill feeling. There is likelihood of "Lily Whiteism" becoming such a burning issue as to spread northward projecting itself as a major subject for discussion among Negroes.

The "Lily White" faction is headed by Lamont Rowlands, wealthy lumberman, who aspires to be Republican National Committeeman. But Rowlands is pictured a political interloper by the white folks, having come from the North and settled in Mississippi several years ago. He is therefore regarded with as much deep-rooted hostility by local Democrats as by colored Republicans. As the situation now stands, the "Lily Whites" have the backing of Hoover, and the Booze, Redmond, Howard faction has the support of Mississippi Democrats. The prediction is made that more Negroes will be permitted to register and vote this year than ever before.

With the Booze, Redmond, Howard faction completely dominating the regular G. O. P. machine, which has smoothly functioned for years, it will require a Wickersham Law Observance Committee to explain how a rival organization can be set up and legally recognized, even when approved by the President of the United States. It is charged that Mr. Hoover has expressed to colored leaders his wish that they take a back seat and allow Rowlands to become the party boss, but no such move has been made or is intended.

From the beginning of his administration Mr. Hoover has taken the side of "Lily Whites." No other Republican president has taken so active an interest against Negro domination of the Republican Party in the South. Taft, Harding and Coolidge named few Negroes to important appointive positions in that section of the country but they recognized the validity of the Negro National Committeemen's status and respected his position and prerogatives.

Shortly after Mr. Hoover took office Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, then powerful in the Department of Justice, did her level best to implicate Perry Howard, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, and Benjamin J. Davis, former Republican National Committeeman from Georgia, on the charge of bartering Federal jobs. Davis was not brought into court, making it known at Washington that he did not aspire to be National Committeeman again. Howard refused to resign, his cases were tried and fellow white citizens of his state sitting on the jury rendered verdicts absolving him from any wrong-doing.

At the time it was significantly commented upon that the administration had only seen fit to institute legal proceedings in the two states where the Negro dominated the Republican Party, but no adverse action was taken in other Southern states, where the Brookhart Committee had found damaging evidence of unlawful practices, notably Texas.

Herbert Hoover's strange conduct toward Eugene P. Booze and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman from Mississippi, is one of deep mystery. Months before the Kansas City Convention, Mr. Hoover, while on a visit to Mississippi making a survey of the flooded area, talked with the couple and secured their pledge to support him for the nomination.

Booze became an enthusiastic Hoover man, was instrumental in getting a solid delegation for his friend at Kansas City, as Perry Howard originally backed another candidate. After gladly and willingly accepting the votes of the Booze, Redmond, Howard faction when nominated for the Presidency, Mr. Hoover became a convert to "Lily Whiteism" upon entering the White House, and has consistenly expressed his gratitude to Mississippi Negroes by seeking their elimination and complete eclipse.

Who are the President's advisers at Washington with respect to dealing with the Negro?

Mississippi "Lilies" Disregard Perry Howard

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)— The "lily-white" Republican state convention will be held here May 3 for selection of Hoover-pledge delegates to the national convention. Delegates to the convention will be named in precinct election set for April 28, the executive committee, headed by Lamont Rowlands, prominent South Mississippi lumberman, decided here.

In addition to unanimously endorsing Iowlands for national committeeman from Mississippi, and Mrs. Pearl Gambel of Greenwood, for national committeewoman,

Under the old order, Perry Howard was recognized state committeeman, and Mrs. Mary Booze, of Mound Bayou committeewoman. At the last Republican national convention, the group headed by Howard and including several white delegates was seated over the Rowlands crowd.

Since that time, however, reports from Washington and the action of the administration in placing Rowland-approved appointees in federal offices, has indicated that the Howard Republicans may not be recognized.

Recently the Howard group met here and scored the Hoover administration. A committee was named to go to Washington to determine the status of the two groups in the state with plans for seeking recognition by party leaders of the Howard faction.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RECORD

FEB 24 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS TO HAVE GET-TOGETHER

EATONTOWN, Feb. 24.—Charles Riley, of this place, one of the county's colored Republican leaders, announces a get-to-gether meeting of all colored Republican organizations of the county at the headquarters of the Red Bank Young Men's Republican Club, East Front Street, Red Bank, tomorrow night.

Isaac H. Nutter, of Atlantic City, and F. Leon Harris, of Asbury Park, are scheduled to make the principal addresses.

Plans will be discussed for the welfare of the colored Republican voters and preparations made for the coming campaign. Mr. Riley has extended an invitation to all organizations in the county and it is expected that the meeting will be the largest that has been held in this section for several years.

Ben Davis Quits

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Ben Davis resigned his job as secretary of the Georgia Republican State Committee at their meeting Saturday of last week.

Previously it had been reported that a white man had been named for the job and that Mr. Davis would be associated with the National Republican Committee, with which he has been holding a job as lecturer. The meeting was stormy.

Mrs. Tobie Grant announced her candidacy to succeed Mrs. George S. Williams as committeewoman, but was not recognized when the roll was read.

Collapse of Ben Davis Provides Chance for Big Coup

MEETING IN HANDS OF ROSE CROWD

Opposition to Questionable Tactics of Majority Led by Lawyer Lemon of Savannah

Atlanta, Feb. 27—The collapse of Ben J. Davis, for a decade the most powerful factor in Georgia Republican politics, paved the way for J. T. Rose and Jas W. Arnold to lily-white the Republican party in Georgia. If there were ever any question about the program of Postmaster-General Walter Brown for Georgia Republicanism, as represented by Chairman Josiah T. Rose and National Committeeman James W. Arnold, all doubt was dispelled at the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held in Judge Jesse Wood's court room at the Fulton county court-house here today. The occasion was the culmination of a two year campaign in which the methods of Messrs. Rose and Arnold embraced every form and practice of cheap ward politics. Had it not been for the debacle of Ben Davis, secretary and holder of the records of the Georgia organization, the Rose-Arnold schemes never could have succeeded. The Rose-Arnold conspiracy which made lily-whiting possible, reminded one strongly of the Samson-Delilah episode, which caused Samson to utter his famous, "If you had not ploughed with my heifer, you would not have learned my secret."

For the past two years, Messrs. Rose and Arnold, following out the directions of Postmaster-General Brown, have visited every nook and bailiwick on Georgia. Everywhere they have treated and consorted with Republicans and Democrats, outlining the Brown lily-white program, in every political unit of Georgia where lily whitism did not already exist. There were closed conferences, dinner engagements, fishing excursions and mass meetings, about which Negro members of the party knew nothing and to which of course, Negro Republican leaders in those communities could not be invited. There have been many return engagements at strategic positions, all with a view to strengthening the set-ups there established, set-ups of proposed organizations of political units which would eventually eliminate the Negro leaders in those communities from any hand in the administration of Republican affairs except the chance to sit-in and perhaps to second motions. Unfortunately for the stupidity and gullibility of a few Negroes, Ross and Arnold, by misrepresentation and secretive methods, were able to get their nefarious net-work set-up throughout the state before many knew the insidious character of it. Having cast the ramifications of a lily-white organization over Georgia, it only remained for these generals to enact such legislation, by order of the National Republican Committee and or by legislation of the Republican State Central Committee, to give their operations the color and savor of regularity and legality. They got both, sanction of the National Committee, in authorizations of that body at its session in December, 1931, and in the illegal resolutions enacted at today's meeting of the State Central Committee. And, in both, these men had the aid and support of Ben Davis. The three of them had connived for months on the program, under some agreement, the details of which have not been made public. It is fair to conclude this from the manner and circumstances of the delivery of the organization over to lily-whitism. The opportuneness of the Davis resignation, at the moment at which it was given, the sending of the call by Rose thus giving him possession of the usual large number of proxies of those who could not attend, added to the shady appointment of Wilson Williams as "secretarial secretary," long before Davis had formally resigned—all this in an atmosphere seething with rumors of fabulous salary and what not offered and being paid to Ben Davis, and by which his suppornation was procured. But back to today's meeting.

It was a sickly spectacle for those who by themselves and their forbears have kept the fires of Republicanism burning in Georgia for half a century. The dramatic setting showed Rose in the chair; Arnold sitting by as interpreter and promulgator of the rules and regulations governing the procedure and the holding of the various county and district meetings; Wilson Williams, "secretarial secretary," sitting by and in front, his hands full of proxies constituting the big majority of the membership of the committee, with before him a big batch of pre-cooked resolutions, the enabling measures to be used in the lily-whiting processes. Bleaching was easy, after the passage of the resolutions. Mrs. Mamie Williams, national committeewoman, was there, too, as was also Benjamin J. Davis—not to control the big meeting as he had done for years, but to read his resignation, belated and feeble, for he had already surrendered to the enemy so that he could set such a stage.

Surely there was opposition from some. This was led by Attorney J. G. Lemon, Savannah, aided somewhat by a few men, against terrible odds. There were many protests and challenges by Lemon, but he got little help from those from whom he might ordinarily have expected aid. Some of the men, particularly the Atlanta men and those round-about, including Harris, Walden, Boddie, Atwater and Long, appeared either stunned by the situation or acquiescent. It was a sorry sight, and a sad day for Negro Republicans in Georgia.

Fatal Resolution

The worst of the resolutions passed by Rose, with the aid of his proxies, which Wilson Williams brought into play whenever the Rose vote was threatened, was that authorizing the State Central Committee to set-up, through their appointed agents, the district organizations throughout the state. When Attorney Lemon from the floor asked Chairman Rose whether he thought the committee would have such unusual and arbitrary power, the chairman replied that it was his interpretation under the call of the National Committee under the Reapportionment Act and the consequent redistricting of the state into ten districts instead of twelve. Lemon objected that this delegation of arbitrary power to the State Central Committee was never contemplated and was an erroneous interpretation of the National Committee's instruction. Arnold arose in his place and stated that there was no escape from such interpretation, as it was in accordance with the Georgia act abolishing the Congressional districts and reapportioning and redistricting them. Lemon objected that the district organizations now existent could well go out under the reapportionment plan at the next State Convention which was only one month away; and that the Republican State Central Committee was not bound by any construction of the Re-apportionment Act to inaugurate the plan at this time, entailing any such ruthless and red-handed destruction of district organizations and district executive committees. The measure was passed, however.

There was objection to a resolution that all county meetings be mass meetings. After discussion, tending to show that this was not

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

MAR 4 - 1932

G. O. P. Negroes Map Membership Drive

Plans for an intensive membership drive were discussed last night at a meeting of the Yonkers unit of the Westchester County Negro Republican League in Republican Headquarters, 53 South Broadway.

Richard E. King president of the local branch, conducted the meeting, at which the Runyon Heights Republican Club was accepted as a part of the league.

Weekly meetings to be held in various parts of the city will be the feature of the membership drive. Prominent men will be invited to speak at each meeting.

Paul H. Bray, president of the league, opened the drive with an address in which he urged all members to work for the organization, pointing out that with proper cooperation they can double its enrollment.

Other speakers were: Smiley Banks, president of the Douglas Republican Club; Mrs. Candace Fletcher, Seventh Ward committee member; Theodore Ross of the Nepperhan Republican Club, and Samuel Williams.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

MAR 8 1932

Colored Republican League Meets Tonight

Passaic County Colored Republican league, Inc., will hold its regular meeting this evening at 9 o'clock, at 22 Bridge street. Matters of importance will be discussed. Prominent speakers will be present to address the members. The Men's league will have a dance at the McCutcheon league hall on Friday evening, March 25. Music will be furnished by the league's own orchestra under the leadership of Dan Rogers.

Republican Group Names 8 Negroes

Telegraph

JACKSON, MISS., April 30.—(AP)—Taking the jump on Mississippi's "Lily White" faction of the Republican party, the party's so-called "Black and Tan" wing held their State convention here today, electing 11 delegates to the Chicago convention, June 14, with instructions to vote for President Hoover's nominations.

The same delegates were instructed to ballot for the reelection of Perry W. Howard, negro national committeeman and Mary C. Booze, negro national committeewoman. Nine presidential electors were designated.

The action made it certain there will be another contest over Mississippi's representation in the Republican convention as the "Lily Whites" will hold their State convention here Tuesday.

Four years ago at Kansas City, the "Black and Tans" won the seats over the claims of the "Lily Whites," but since that time Lamont Rowlands, Picayune lumberman and leader of the "Lily White" faction has become the administration's representative in patronage matters, formerly controlled by Perry Howard.

Eight of the 11 delegates elected by the "Black and Tans" today are negroes.

Political-1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

MR. AND MRS. HOOVER RECEIVE NEGRO REPUBLICANS

Informer 1-2-32 Houston, Texas

Photo Courtesy Capital News Service

(1) Senator Fess of Ohio, chairman of the committee; (2) Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman from Mississippi; (3) Robert H. Lu-teeman from Mississippi; (5) Eugene Cas, executive director of the national committee; (4) Hon. Perry W. Howard, Republican national committee; (6) Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman from Georgia.

WE WILL HAVE NONE OF THEM

East Tennessee News

The action of the National Republican Executive Committee in kicking Ben Davis, of Georgia, out of the office of national committeeman, met the unqualified approval of the vast majority of Negroes throughout the length and breadth of these our United States. While Perry Howard's time was not at hand, it will be only a matter of a short while until the party leaders will hear the rumblings from the racial group who know too well his selfish and insincere tactics, and he will go the route of "Old Ben" of Georgia Odd Fellows fame.

Then, there is Robert R. Church, of our own "Volunteer State," who endeavors to hold on despite the ultimatum that has long since been directed to him from the Negro group, that he is persona non grata, as far as his political leadership is concerned. Knoxville, Tenn.

The facts about the matter is, this trio of selfish individuals have foisted themselves on the Negro as leaders, entirely too long for the race's good. The lack of recognition and progress received by Negroes of our country is due in a large measure to the insincere tactics of Ben Davis, Perry Howard and Bob Church. They have howled about recognition and fair play for the Negro group, under every administration during the past quarter of a century and as soon as a piece of beef in the form of a plum of some sort was tossed to them, they gulped it down and slanked off to a corner of comfort and pleasure, completely losing sight of the masses and the race's interest generally. 1-7-33

Now it is, on the eve of another national campaign, the bowels of these hungry wolves growl for more meat and they howl aloud for recognition for the Negroes. They even arouse our friend Melvin Chisum from his long sleep, and send him forth to place the dangling bell around the neck of the cat so that thy may run off with a major portion of the cheese. Certainly no one takes Chisum seriously. When "Old Ben" was desirous of directing his spleen toward Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, during the unpleasant situation arising from control of the Veteran's hospital, he then brought to his aid Melvin, who invaded the Alabama section and returned to Ben's den on Auburn avenue to accept authorship of the venomous rantings of the "Georgia peach," who has done more to disturb the race's progress than any other person. Now it is, following Ben's trotting over to Washington in an effort to gain some recognition from the Republicans, and in view of his failure, he closets himself with the individuals of his ilk and they trot out Melvin to direct tirades of abuse at Dr. John R. Hawkins and Dr. Emmett J. Scott. "Old Ben" even employs his sheet to circulate libelous propaganda against Mrs. Williams, the earnest and representative woman political leader from Georgia, all because Mrs. Williams was seated by the committee and he was kicked off.

The leaders of the national Republican party may as

well know here and now that a tremendous majority of the Negroes of the United States have positively no confidence in Ben Davis, Perry Howard and Bob Church. They are not inclined to, neither will they, under any circumstances, accept their leadership or tolerate any persons who accord this trio any recognition as leaders of the Negro group. If the party leaders are inclined to deal with and accord recognition to Ben, Perry and Bob, in preference to the earnest, unselfish and honest men and women who will keep the faith with their followers, all well and good, they must suffer the consequences. Anyway, the thoughtful Negroes will have none of the leadership that these apostles of personal aggrandizement have palmed off on them during the past twenty-five years. Certainly we will have none of them!

"Lily Whites" Say He Has Been Dropped; Ben Davis Says He is Secretary of Committee

Row in Georgia Republican State Committee With Hoover Administration Supporting "Lily Whites"; Oppose Davis in North

Washington, D. C.—Spokesmen for the Hoover Administration insist that Georgia's Republican Party has gone "Lily White" and deposed Benjamin J. Davis as Secretary of the State Committee; Davis vehemently declares the report that he has been succeeded by a white man is absolutely false, while a curious public is trying to figure out the political cross word puzzle.

On January 20, a despatch was sent from Atlanta saying:

Say White Man Elected

"Georgia's Republican Party, composed of many shades of political opinion, went officially 'Lily White' yesterday with the election of Wilson Williams of Woodbury to succeed Ben. J. Davis, a Negro, as secretary of the State Committee. The election, announced in a joint statement by Josiah T. Rose, State Chairman, and James W. Arnold, National Committeeman, was looked upon as a movement to end Negro influence in the State party. Mr. Rose explained that Mr. Davis, who had been secretary for almost ten years, would remain on the National Committee's payroll, but would work among his own people in Chicago, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts.

In making a formal denial Mr. Davis said:

Davis Denies Report

"I do not know who authorized the statement that I have been misplaced of secretary of the State Committee, which is just another newspaper yarn. I was elected in 1928 for two years, or until such time as the State Convention might choose my successor in 1932. I have not resigned, and therefore no vacancy exists to be filled. Neither Mr. Arnold nor Mr. Rose has any delegated authority to declare the office vacant or appoint anyone to the position until the regular election held during the State Convention, which is several months away."

Not Wanted In North

Efforts to eliminate Davis as a political power in Georgia is in keeping with the Hoover Administration's program to displace Negro leadership in the Southern States with white. First, Davis was endorsed as Republican National Committeema nalthough Washington has been unsuccessful in removing from the picture Mrs. George S. Williams as National Committeewoman. Very little consideration if any, has been shown her by the administration.

Announcement that Davis is to be sent to work among Negroes in the North has aroused a storm of opposition from Republican leaders of the race living in that section, who resent what they consider the "unwarranted intrusion of outsiders

Ben Davis Is Ousted

His Removal From Office Viewed As LILY WHITE MOVE

To Purge G. O. P. Ranks of Negroes

Atlanta, Jan. 20—Georgia Republican party, composed of many shades of political opinion went officially lily white Tuesday as the first preliminary move to holding the convention which will select delegates to vote for a party nominee at Chicago in June.

Signs of a movement to purge the party locally of the Negro as a dominating influence were seen in a statement issued jointly by J. T. Rose state chairman, and James W. Arnold of Athens, national committeeman, announcing the election of Wilson Williams, of Woodbury, succeeding Ben. J. Davis as secretary of the state committee.

"Davis," Chairman Rose explained, "is now on the national committee's pay roll; in fact, has been for some months. He is working among his own people in Chicago, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusets, and his activities are entirely separate from those of the state committee here."

Choice of Williams, postmaster of a third-class office, and the explanation of Davis' connection with the national committee, follows a series of pow-wows in the party which were concluded shortly after the holidays when Rose, Clint W. Hager, United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, and Edwin K. Large, Atlanta postmaster, were guests of M. O. Dunning, collector of the port of Savannah, for a week's fishing off the Georgia coast. The party's cruise was made aboard the Dunning yacht.

This expedition, ending in all the earmarks of Georgia republican harmony, was launched after efforts had been made to force Hager to resign as district attorney because he led the lobby fight to get a lily white primary bill for his party through a preponderamly democratic legislature last summer. Hager was unsuccessful but Rose was credited with the effort to force his resignation.

According to well authenticated gossip, Hager was summoned to Washington shortly after the legislature and told that the attorney general had "suggested" his resignation. He is quoted as having bluntly refused to resign and, moreover to have informed an assistant to the attorney general that he would not quit unless the "suggestion" came directly from the White House.

And the White House, so the story of the Washington reprimand goes would not consider asking Hager to resign as long as John Q. Tilson, Hager's personal friend, remained one of the two leaders of the republican party in the national house of representatives.

Election of Williams as secretary was announced in the following formal statement:

"James W. Arnold, national committeeman, and J. T. Rose, state chairman, announce the election of Wilson Williams of Woodbury, Ga., as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia.

"The election of Mr. Williams is in line with authority delegated to Messrs. Arnold and Rose some months ago and the election is preparatory to the holding of county district and state conventions, all of these to be held at various times between now and April 15.

"Mr. Williams is well known throughout the state, having been active in republican political affairs for a great many years. He will have charge of the headquarters of the organization in rooms 418 and 419, Atlanta National Bank building. Mr. Williams is a former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Meriwether county, has been very active in cooperative work among the farmers, himself being a farmer and peach grower and is engaged in the mercantile business."

Ben Davis Reforms

Resigning as secretary of the Georgia Republican State Central Committee a few weeks ago, Mr. Ben Davis, former national committeeman placed the G.O.P. leadership of his state in the hands of white men.

"Georgia," he says editorially in his newspaper, the Atlanta *Independent*, "has, following the lead of Texas, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida, fallen into the hands of lily-whites at the request of President Hoover, who was promised the South's vote if the Negro were eliminated from party control."

For years Mr. Davis has cried aloud: "The Republican party is the ship, all else is the sea." He excoriated severely his friends in New York, Maryland, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana who had discovered that there is no difference between Democrats and Republicans on the race question.

But Mr. Davis has seen the light. Listen to him now: "We are anxious to effect an opposition party in the South so we can, like our kinsmen in the North, take our choice between the two major parties."

So we have lived to see the reform of Mr. Ben Davis. The Republican party of Lincoln and Grant he worshipped and shouted for has been dead quite 25 years. Taft dug its grave. Harding, Coolidge and Hoover helped bury it, and have heaped stones upon the grave as was formerly the custom with malefactors.

Party Affiliation.

MR. BRUCE'S PROGRAM

Negroes of Tennessee view with a marked degree of suspicion, the announced plan of C. Arthur Bruce, of Memphis, to dethrone Robert R. Church, well known Negro leader, and supplant him with "a more desirable element of Negro leadership." It is the opinion of thoughtful members of the racial group that this is the very latest scheme on the part of some of our "lily-white" brethren to uproot the Negro from ay worthwhile participation in Republican affairs in the South. East Tennessee items

This publication has possibly been more severe in its expose of an apparent selfishness on the part of Bob Church than any other newspaper published by the group, but the idea of the publisher was designed wholly to direct constructive criticism at the Negro leader in an effort to spur him on to demanding more recognition for the racial group as a whole. At no time has there been cause for the slightest reference to any moral turpitude or otherwise dishonest conduct on the part of Mr. Church. 3-24-32

If Mr. Bruce himself is as well acquainted with the citizenship of Memphis, as we think he should be, he knows that Bob Church is of the best Negro blood in the entire nation, and his ancestry enjoyed the respect, esteem and confidence of southern white men as well as members of their own racial group. Therefore, when Mr. Bruce and his followers announce that they are desirous of throwing Church from leadership for the purpose of placing in his position a more representative type of Negro, the question readily comes to mind, where will this superior type of Negro be found. Knoxville, Tenn.

It appears that this is another one of those old slavery time tricks of the white man to bring about a division in the ranks of the Negro racial group. Just such plans adopted by white men who are indifferent to the welfare of the Negro is responsible for the wrangling, selfishness, envy, strife, lack of respect for their leadership and the resultant retrogression so much in evidence among the Negro race today.

It has become very noticeable that wherever a Negro man or woman is elevated to leadership, there are always to be found an envious element among the race who allow themselves to be used as tools in the hands of a certain type of whites as they attempt to destroy Negro leadership.

The majority of Republicans in West Tennessee, where Robert R. Church is recognized as the leader in that party's affairs, are Negroes. The same attitude in that situation prevails as concerns the efforts of our northern white missionaries to head institutions for the education of Negroes. If Mr. Bruce cannot muster a sufficient number of white Republicans to elevate him and his followers to leadership, he should bow to the rule of the majority by accepting the leadership which the majority dictates. The thoughtful element of Negroes in Tennessee are not willing to denounce Bob Church and assist inimical white forces in throwing him from leadership simply because he is not acceptable to Mr. Bruce and his friends. If the Negroes of the Tenth Congressional district are sufficiently convinced that Mr. Church's leadership in non-effective and they offer another member of the group who is acceptable to them and worthy of leadership, then is the proper time to make the change.

The tendency of our white neighbors to appoint leaders for the Negro racial group from the North or in the South, is not at all well taken. The Negro is sufficiently acquainted with his own race members to know just who will serve his interests best. When a Negro man or woman is elevated to leadership he doesn't step in the social arena of the white race, neither does he espouse the cause of his own racial group from a pedestal on the side of the fence where the white brethren reside. He is contented to remain within the ranks of his own race as he marches at the head of his followers with a view of promoting the highest type of citizenship and exhibiting the proper cooperation toward his white neighbor in making our land one fit in which to live. Therefore, when white men step into Negro circles in an attempt to dictate to the Negro who his leaders should be and when he joins with other Negroes in destroying Negro leadership for no other than selfish and ulterior motives, such white men are practicing the most flagrant sort of social equality, the very attitude which they toss up as the most dreaded bugaboo.

It is hoped that the Negroes of Shelby county will turn a deaf ear to the present siren song to depose Bob Church. If there are those so foolish as to believe they can be accorded any permanent or worthwhile recognition by climbing up on the shoulders of their present leadership with such insincere boosts as the so-called "lily-white" element can give them, they will soon discover that these insincere white brethren will find it much easier to kick them out of the ranks of the party than it is to depose such men as Bob Church.

Church may have his faults, and certainly more for the masses of the Negro racial group should have been accomplished than has been since he has been in power, but even with such a condition prevailing it is much better to have him there than no Negro representation at all.

Negro Republican Chief Flays Democratic Press

Republican.

3-21-32

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 18.—(AP)—R. R. "Bob" Church, negro politician turned on his accusers today as they moved forward with plans to end his 12-year reign as dictator of Shelby County Republican affairs.

Taking the floor at the district Republican convention, Church cited what he said were the motives behind his opposition, in one of the few public declarations he has ever made, and turning to other opposition, said "there's no man in the world who has been maligned and lied about as I have in the Democratic press."

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 19 1932

Leads Tennessee "Lily Whites."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18 (AP).—C. Arthur Bruce, lumberman, civic leader and Republican candidate for Governor in 1930, is the new champion of Shelby County's "Lily White" Republicans. Bruce says he will attempt to end the reign of P. R. (Bob) Church, a Memphis Negro and dominating influence in Republican affairs here for more than a decade.

The Political Triumph Of the "Lily Whites"

By KELLY MILLER

MEMORY is the only friend that the old line Negro politician can call his own. I can well remember how the city of Washington used to be crowded on each Inauguration Day with Southern Negro politicians in quest of official recognition, from Registrar of the Treasury to Minister to Dahomey.

Kelly Miller.

These ambitious leaders in their several state organizations had been promised official reward for corralling delegates for the successful nominee at the last Republican convention. The recurrent tide made a sad spectacle. Candidates for Recorder of Deeds either returned home in humiliation and chagrin, or stayed in Washington to become a departmental messenger or spittoon cleaner.

Who does not remember the hungry hordes that trooped in from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas? I left out Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee purposely, not to make the line too long. But how have the mighty fallen?

At the next inauguration, whether Hoover or Roosevelt be the victor, not a single expectant Negro politician will come from the South. The rising tide of "lily white" movement has effectively killed their hopes and expectation. Mr. Hoover has pitched his Southern policy on this idea. He hopes rather than expects to build up a Republican party in the South under the leadership of white men. By virtue of religious bigotry, he carried several typical Southern states during the last election.

No sooner was Hoover inaugurated than he began to put Negro leadership, or participaiton in leadership, out of commission in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, the only states where any vestige was left. Patronage was withdrawn from the blacks and tans in South Carolina and Mississippi. Walter Cohen was gracefully allowed to hold on till relieved by death in Louisiana, by grace of Vice-President Curtis. Ben Davis capitulated in Georgia and became a Republican evangelist-at-large. Perry Howard and Mrs. Mary Booze in Mississippi still linger shivering on the brink. Stout-hearted Old Bob Church still holds on doggedly to the Memphis district, Tennessee.

Recently the old-line Republican organization, under the leadership of Booze and Howard, met in Mississippi and endorsed Mr. Hoover's administration, barring his "lily white" policy. One is greatly at a loss to divine just what features of his administration they intended to endorse. The patronage of the state was taken from the regular organization and given to its "lily white" adversary. Mrs. Booze is now fighting in open battle a "lily white" nominee for marshal of the northern district of her state. One wonders what is to be the destiny of Negro leadership in that state and in the South generally under Mr. Hoover's second administration if he is to have a second. Of one thing we may rest assured, that the old line Negro leader will have no part or parcel of it.

Now, what do you think of this my dog? What do you think of this, my cat? Mr. Hoover has not only succeeded in imposing his "lily white" policy on the South, but on the entire Republican party. There are no longer any Simon-pure Republicans. The Civil War amendments have been abandoned. The Negro has been eliminated from the equation. He cannot help himself. The die is cast. One might as well say that not only is the Republican party all "lily white," but both Democrats and Republicans are of the same hue.

A new day calls for a new deal. The Negro must needs be non-partisan; for he has no welcome political home in either party. Both parties want his vote in the North; neither wants nor welcomes it in the South. The new Negro statesmanship will wear partisanship as a loose garment. Alexander Pope used to say "Whatever is is right." Howsoever this may be, in politics, whatever is is. Lilywhiteism is in the saddle. There is no discernible way by which he can be unhorsed.

The next election will be close. The Negro constitutes the easy balance of power. The wise use of this power in the North may react to bring to the race offsetting advantage for what has been lost in the South. What we have lost in Lincoln, Johnson, Walter Cohen and Ben Davis we may gain in Oscar DePriest.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE LILY WHITES

By KELLY MILLER

WASHINGTON, Mar. 24—Memory is the only friend that the old line Negro politician can call his own. I can well remember how the city of Washington used to be crowded on each Inauguration Day with Southern Negro politicians in quest of official recognition, from Registrar of the Treasury to Minister to Dohomey. These ambitious leaders in their several state organizations had been promised official reward for corralling delegates for the successful nominee at the last Republican convention. The recurrent tide made a sad spectacle. Candidates for Recorder of Deeds either returned home in humiliation and chagrin or stayed in Washington to become a departmental messenger or spittoon cleaner. Who does not remember the hungry hoards that trooped in from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. I left out Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee purposely, not to make the line too long. But how have the mighty fallen. At the next inauguration, whether Hoover or Roosevelt be the victor, not a single expectant Negro politician will come from the South. The rising tide of lily white movement has effectively killed off their hopes and expectation. Mr. Hoover has pitched his Southern policy on this idea. He hopes rather than expects to build up a Republican party in the South under the leadership of white men. By virtue of religious bigotry, he carried several typical Southern states during the last election. No sooner was he inaugurated than he began to put Negro leadership or participation in leadership, out of commission in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, the only states where any vestige was left. Patronage was withdrawn from the black and tans in South Carolina and Mississippi. Walter Cohen was gracefully allowed to hold on till relieved by death in Louisiana, by grace of Vice President Curtis. Ben Davis capitulated in Georgia and became a Republican evangelist at large. Perry Howard and Mrs. Booze in Mississippi still linger shivering on the brink. Stout-hearted old Bob Church still holds on doggedly to the Memphis district, Tennessee.

Recently the old line Republican organization under leadership of Booze and Howard, met in Mississippi and endorsed Mr. Hoover's administration, barring his lily white policy. One is greatly at a loss to divine just what features of his administration they intended to endorse. The patronage of the state was taken from the regular organization and given to its lily white adversary. Mrs. Booze is now fighting in open battle a lily white nominee for Marshall of the Northern District of her state. One wonders what is to be the destiny of Negro leadership in that state and in the South generally under Mr. Hoover's second administration, if he is to have a second. Of one thing we may rest assured that the old line Negro leader will have no part or parcel in it.

Now what do you think of this my dog? What do you think of this my cat? Mr. Hoover has not only succeeded in imposing his lily white policy on the South but on the entire Republican party. There are no longer any simon pure Republicans. The Civil War amendments have been abandoned. The Negro has been eliminated from the equation. He cannot help himself. The die is cast. One might as well say that not only is the Republican party all lily white, but both Democrats and Republicans are of the same hue. The old regime is past. A new day calls for a new deal. The Negro must needs be non-partizan; for he has no welcome political home in either party. Both parties want his vote in the North; neither wants or welcomes it in the South. The new Negro statesmanship will wear partizanship as a loose garment. Alexander Pope used to say "Whatever is is right." However this may be, in politics, whatever is is. Lilywhiteism is in the saddle. There is no discernible way by which he can be unhorsed. Blind optimism will not see the truth. Inane pessimism falls stupified and inane before it. But we should not yield to either of these vices, but rather face the situation as it is and not allow ourselves to be overcome or abashed by the ugly face of facts. We may look unto the North, whence cometh our help, not because any party or politician desires it but because conditious make it inevitable. The next election will be close. The Negro constitutes the easy balance of power. The wise use of this power in the North may react to bring to the race offsetting advantage for what has been lost in the South. What we have lost in Lincoln, Johnson, Walter Cohen, and Ben Davis, we may gain in Oscar De Priest.

White Leadership in G. O. P. Extends Throughout State

Less Than Half a Dozen Counties Have Failed To Name Majority of White Delegates.

Additional evidence that the republican party in Georgia turned to white leadership in Saturday's county conventions piled up Sunday as more counties reported.

Three months ago 125 of the 159 county organizations were controlled by negroes.

Sunday, James W. Arnold, national committeeman, said he had heard from two-thirds of the counties and "less than half a dozen" failed to name at least a majority of white delegates to district and state conventions. Most of them, he said, elected white officers as well.

"But I am not interested in which race controls the party machinery," he said, "so much as in the fact that white men and women in vastly increased numbers are taking an active part in republican affairs in the state. It is a sign of growing strength and an indication of the future when we may be able to give the democrats a real fight in Georgia.

"A large number of counties reported an actual majority of white persons in the conventions, and that was not because the negroes failed to attend. It was because more white people did. It looks mighty good."

Ben J. Davis, negro former national committeeman who aided in putting over the white leadership program in Fulton county Saturday, said there was a majority of 20 white persons among the more than 250 in the courtroom where the convention was held.

Arnold said he had heard of no other county convention that took the course of the one in Chatham (Savannah), where white control was denounced and the state committee's call for a district convention in Metter disregarded. The Chatham convention elected delegates to a district meeting to be held in Savannah, holding that the state committee was without authority to say where and how the district convention should be held.

The national committee, in its call for state and district conventions, was said by party leaders here to have provided for abolition of the old district organizations in states where the congressional set-up was changed by the recent reapportionment and redistricting. Accordingly, the state committee selected dates and places for the district meetings in Georgia, which lost two congressional districts, setting the first district convention for Metter. The call for a convention in Savannah was issued by the old organization, which the state leaders consider abolished.

Arnold said he understood movements similar to the one in Savannah had been started in a few other south Georgia points "but I hear they didn't get very far."

Party Affiliation

GEORGIANS SAY STATE G. O. P. IS IN HANDS OF "LILY WHITES"

By JESSE O. THOMAS

ATLANTA, Ga., March 18.—Death knell for the Race in Republican politics in Georgia was sounded here Feb. 27 when from all indications control or untrammeled participation of the Race in the affairs of the party came to a sad and mournful close. The Race now enters upon a new chapter with "lily-white" domination, which shuts our group almost completely from center field to the sidelines.

The resignation of Benjamin J. Davis as secretary of the state Republican central committee automatically transferred all the records into white hands. Rules promulgated at a meeting of the state central committee Feb. 27 in the courthouse here for the organizing of ward and county organizations are calculated to transplant members of the Race all over the state from positions of leadership they have occupied for the past twenty-five years to that of "fellowship." And like of Peter of old, "The brethren will follow afar off."

Race Delegates Uninformed

It was depressing to observe the helplessness of Race delegates to the convention, the majority of whom didn't realize what was happening until it was all over. It appears that the lily-whites, carrying out a plan instituted by Postmaster General Walter Brown, are determined to rid the Republican ranks of Race members.

There had been no conference where the general scheme, which was known to one or two Race delegates, might have been thoroughly analyzed, therefore Race members had no collective mind when the conference proper was begun. A small delegation from Savannah, including National Committeewoman Mamie Williams, held a caucus in the Herndon building while other delegates from other parts of the state had their caucus in the Odd Fellows building, and most of the Atlanta members of the committee had no caucus at all.

The way is now paved for J. T. Rose, chairman of the central committee, and James W. Arnold, national committeeman, to turn the Georgia Republican party into a lily-white organizations. As long as Davis held the records of the committee a semblance of recognition by the Race was maintained, but when he surrendered the books to white leaders the curtain was rung down on the Race.

See End of Race

Following the meeting of the central committee here the Chatham county Republican executive committee met in the Savannah Savings Bank building in Savannah for the purpose of formally issuing and publishing the official call for the Republican mass convention for Chatham county under the call issued by Chairman Rose. The meeting is to be held in the courthouse in Savannah March 10.

No members of the Race had been invited to the meeting and the body is said to have informed A. S. Anderson, Republican leader, that it was interpreted as an open effort to lily-white the First district.

In addressing the meeting J. G. Lemon, Republican chairman for Chatham county, approved by the Republican state conventions of 1930, took part in denouncing the maneuverings of Rose and Anold in their efforts to eliminate the Race from Republican affairs. He said:

Take Up Race's Fight

"The only possible interpretation of the Negro Republicans in Georgia today of the Rose-Arnold meetings throughout the state is that they reflect on the Negro and leave no doubt of the deep-laid intention of Messrs. Rose and Arnold to remove all Negroes from the party in Georgia, except a few of the weaklings to be used for deceiving Washington leaders that a bona fide white Republican majority exists. As to the Vidalia and Statesboro meetings, it is clearly a case of 'the voice of Jacob, but the hands of Esau.'"

A large mass meeting of Race Republicans of the county and district will be held next Sunday.

It was also stated that there is a movement on foot to make lily-whiteism a national issue in Republican circles as a result of the Rose-Arnold lily-white program in Georgia.

Mississippi Negro G. O. P. To Clash With Lily Whites

JACKSON, Miss.—Possibility of a fight over the Mississippi Republican delegation to the national convention in Chicago in June loomed this week when it was learned that two state conventions have been called to meet for the purpose of selecting delegates.

Prepared for Opposition

The Republican state committee, headed by Dr. S. D. Redmond, and backed by Republican National Committeeman Perry W. Howard and National Committeewoman Mrs. E. P. Booze, completed plans at a recent meeting for the calling of a state convention April 30. The group acted pursuant to a call received from Republican national committee. Another group composed of strictly lily-whites and headed by Lamont Rowlands has called a convention to meet May 2. Rowlands also claims to be acting pursuant to a call from the national committee.

Stern criticism of the Rowlands faction was made at the recent meeting of the Republican state central committee held here. "The Rowlands faction claims to be lily-white in Mississippi," Dr. Redmond charged, "but when they get to the national convention they work overtime trying to show that they are black and tan."

Booze Assails Hoover

The committee meeting was thrown into rounds of applause by an address by E. P. Booze. He asserted that he was the original Hoover man in Mississippi and aided in giving the vote of the black and tan delegation to Hoover at the Kansas City convention in 1928. He said Hoover at that time promised him that the black and tan group in the state would be given recognition by him.

"I have associated with white people all my life," Mr. Booze declared, "the lowest and poorest and highest and richest, but Herbert Hoover is the only white man who ever made me a promise and then didn't keep it."

Mr. Booze voiced opposition to the renomination of Hoover, but felt certain that he would again secure the nomination. He said he would oppose sending a delegation to Chicago pledged to voting for Hoover's renomination.

TO MAKE FIGHT ON LILY WHITES NATIONAL ISSUE

Georgia 'Regulars' Now Openly Barring Colored Republicans.

LEADERS BLAME BEN J. DAVIS

Resignation Played into Hands of Enemies.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Calling attention to the open way in which J. T. Rose, white, state G.O.P. chairman, is working to eliminate the colored Republicans, Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman for Georgia, has declared her intention of making lily-whitism a national issue, she told the AFRO-AMERICAN this week.

"Since the collapse of Benjamin Davis at Atlanta, Georgia, Republicans have been in a terrible state of affairs," said Mrs. Williams. "The complete surrender of the man, who for a decade had been the most powerful factor in Georgia Republican politics," she said, "played directly into the hands of J. T. Rose and J. W. Arnold, and paved the way for them to lily-white the Republican party in the state."

Places Blame

Other Georgia leaders, Mrs. Williams pointed out, are of the opinion that the Davis debacle had delivered the state to a strict policy of barring colored voters from party councils. Most of them were surprised that the Atlanta editor, in an atmosphere seething with rumors of fabulous salary adjustments by which his subordination was being secured, would expose himself to the severe criticism to which he has.

One of the first effects of the bad state of affairs brought about by the Atlanta meeting was the meeting of the Chathem County Republican executive committee which took place here last Wednesday night and from which all colored Republicans were barred.

At this meeting, A. S. Anderson, white, well known Republican, explained the purpose of a meeting at Vidalia held by white Republicans and to which no colored were invited.

Start Protest

Mrs. Williams is calling upon leaders all over the country to start now a protest which may have to end in a fight on the floor of the national convention, if necessary. It is pointed out that the fight in Georgia is in effect a national one and represents the decided policies of Hoover and Postmaster-General Brown.

LILY WHITES IN FULL POWER UNDER HOOVER

Mississippi in Worst Condition in Years, Leaders there Report.

CUST MENIAL WORKERS, CHARGE

Whites from Ku Klux Klan Get Best Jobs.

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP).—Charges that the Lily White policy of the Hoover administration has been extended to such a degree that colored workers are being ousted from even the most menial positions throughout Mississippi were hurled by the Republican Citizens' League, this week.

They cite among other cases that of Moses S. Brown, who was ousted from the elevator conductorship at the Jackson, Mississippi, post office, a place he has held for ten years or more with the highest degree of satisfaction to former custodians of the building.

Brown was ruthlessly fired without even the slightest knowledge that there was any complaint against him and a white man was named to take his place.

Only two colored designations have been made by this lily white bunch in Mississippi since Mr. Hoover became president. These were two enumerators for the little Negro colony of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, during the 1930 census enumeration. At Natchez, Mississippi, the porter who had served in the Natchez post office for a number of years was promptly removed from his position by the present acting postmaster, named Lamont Rowlands.

No Jurors

Under the McKinley Administration there were two colored supervisors of the census, and under Hoover only two enumerators for a little village. We had under the Cleveland

administration Negro jurors in the Federal courts, Negro bailiffs and at all times Negro court messengers until now. The only Negroes allowed around the courts under the Hoover regime are those who are held in the courts for trial.

The recent appointment of Mr. B. B. Montgomery for the United States Marshallship of the Northern District of Mississippi is another evidence of the cruelty that the Negroes are receiving from the hands of the Hoover administration. Montgomery is known to have remarked repeatedly that there was not to be found in Mississippi a Negro woman of chastity, and for this and other reasons, he would not sit in a Republican Convention where colored people were allowed to participate.

Better Under Wilson

Would it not be a calamity upor the race, and especially the unfortunate prisoners who would fall intc his hands. There is not a Democrat in Mississippi who would sanction such a statement and who would not be more humane in the handling of prisoners than this lily-white carpet bagger, B. B. Montgomery.

Again, there was never a time under the eight-year tenure of office of President Woodrow Wilson that Negroes did not serve as jurors, bailiffs and messengers and who did not receive courteous and fair treatment from his administration.

Ku Klux Klan

Hoover's United States Marshall for the Southern District of Mississippi, J. C. Tyler, shot at a colored bell boy in a white cafe at Vicksburg, Mississippi some months ago and was promptly indicted by a Democratic grand jury in Mississippi; and, fearing his conviction, which was sure to follow, had the Hoover Ku Klux District Attorney to transfer it to the Federal Court, where he was promptexonerated.

All of Hoover's Mississippi appointments are selected from the Ku Klux Klan, it is alleged.

REGULAR REPUBLICANS ATTACK LILY-WHITES

Louisiana Calls For Definite Stand On Issue.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—(AP)—The "regular" Republican faction of Louisiana in convention here today, called on the Republican national convention, which meets in Chicago June 14 to "firmly state the position of the party with respect to its attitude regarding lily-whitism, once and for all, to the end that either the party may be rid of these contests or that those discriminated against may seek justice through other channels."

While the "regulars" were meeting in New Orleans the administration recognized group, naming their delegates to the convention at their meeting in Alexandria, were condemned by the "regulars" for their lily-white stand.

The "regulars" selected four delegates-at-large and four alternates to the national convention to supplement eight district delegates already selected and instructed the delegation of 12 to act as a unit in the convention.

The Hoover administration was indorsed. Pledging themselves to the "true principles of the Republican party," which the convention said "has always stood out as the champion of equal rights to all men, without regard to race, color or creed," the "regular" convention resolved that "we condemn and denounce the action of the lily-white Republicans for their efforts to prevent qualified Republicans from registering and to make the Republican party in Louisiana a close corporation."

Hoover Has Pitched His Policy on Lily-Whitism

Old Line Southern Leadership is No Longer Potent, but There is Hope in the North.

By KELLY MILLER

Memory is the only friend that the old line politician can call his own. I can well remember how the city of Washington used to be crowded on each Inauguration Day with Southern colored politicians in quest of official recognition—from Register of the Treasury to Minister to Dahomey. These ambitious leaders in their several state organizations had been promised official reward for corralling delegates for the successful nominee at the Republican convention. The recurrent tide made a sad spectacle. Candidates for Recorder of Deeds either returned home in humiliation and chagrin or stayed in Washington to become department-al messengers or spittoon cleaners.

Kelly Miller

HUNGRY HOARDS FORMERLY OVERRAN THE CAPITAL

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HOWARD AND MRS. BOOZE SHIVERING ON THE BRINK

Patronage was withdrawn from the black-and-tans in South Carolina and Mississippi. Walter Cohen was grace-fully allowed to hold on till relieved by death in Louisiana, by grace of Vice-President Curtis, Ben Davis capitulated in Georgia and became a Republican evangelist-at-large. Perry Howard and Mrs. Booze in Mississippi still linger shivering on the brink. Stout-hearted old Bob Church still holds on doggedly to the Memphis district, Tennessee.

Recently the old line Republican organization, under the leadership of Booze and Howard, met in Mississippi and endorsed Mr. Hoover's administration, barring his lily-white policy. One is greatly at a loss to divine just what features of his administration they intended to endorse. The patronage of the state was taken from the regular organization and given to its lily-white adversary. Mrs. Booze is now fighting in open battle a lily-white nominee for marshal of the Northern District of her state.

NO SIMON PURE REPUBLICANS

One wonders what is to be the destiny of colored leadership in that state and in the South generally, under Mr. Hoover's second administration, if he is to have a second. Of one thing we may rest assured: that the old line colored leader will have no part or parcel in it.

Now what do you think of this, my dog? What do you think of this, my cat? Mr. Hoover has not only succeeded in imposing his lily-white policy on the South but on the entire Republican party. There are no longer any simon pure Republicans. The Civil War amendments have been abandoned.

The colored man has been eliminated from the equation. He cannot help himself. The die is cast One might as well say that not only is the Republican party all lily-white, but both Democrats and Republicans are of the same hue.

TO WEAR PARTISANSHIP AS A LOOSE GARMENT

The old regime is past. A new day calls for new deal. The colored man must needs be non-partisan; for he has no welcome political home in either party. Both parties want his vote in the North; neither wants or welcomes it in the South.

The new statesmanship of our group will wear partisanship as a loose garment. Alexander Pope used of these vices, but rather face the situation as it is and not allow ourselves to be overcome or abashed by the ugly face of facts. We may look into the Nroth, whence cometh our help, not because any party or politician desires it, but because conditions make it inevitable.

The next election will be close. We constitute the easy balance of power. The wise use of this power in the North may react to bring to the race offsetting advantages for what has been lost in the South. What we have lost in Lincoln Johnson, Walter Cohen, and Ben Davis, we may gain Oscar DePriest.

optimism will not see the truth; pessimism falls stupified and inane before it.

NO NEED TO DESPAIR; LOOK TO THE NORTH

But we should not yield to either

SUB-COMMITTEE HASN'T REPORTED ON MONTGOMERY

Ofay who Declared No Negro Woman is Virtuous, Attacked.

SENATORS GET 12 AFFIDAVITS

Mrs. Booze Urges Unfavorable Report.

WASHINGTON — President Hoover's nomination of B. B. Montgomery, white, for U.S. Marshal of Northern Mississippi is still before a Senate judiciary sub-committee headed by Senator Daniel Hastings (Rep., Del.).

The committee had not reported on Wednesday and Senator Hastings was out of the city until the end of the week. His secretary told the AFRO no action could be taken until his return.

Montgomery was re-nominated for the place over the opposition of Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mississippi national committeewoman, and Perry Howard, the national committeeman.

Mrs. Booze charged Montgomery with leadership of the lily-whites in Mississippi and has placed before the senators, affidavits questioning Montgomery as using insulting and degrading language concerning all colored women.

Montgomery's language was to the effect that "there was no such thing as a decent or virtuous Negro woman in Mississippi."

Mrs. Booze may be called before the committee.

Hoover Insists

Republican leaders here do not understand why President Hoover insists upon the nomination of Montgomery in the face of these and other charges cited by Mrs. Booze and Mr. Howard, except that he has no respect for the Negro Republican voters. They point out that he took a similar stand in insisting on the appointment of anti-Negro Judge Parker of North Carolina to the U.S. supreme bench, who had declared in effect that Negroes were unfit to vote. Parker was voted down in the senate.

Negro Republican Delegates Named

Bibb County Party Meeting Held in Courthouse

Bibb county's Negro Republicans met Saturday afternoon at the court house here, endorsed the Hoover administration, and elected delegates and alternates to the state and district conventions.

The session lasted throughout the afternoon because of the slow progress of the balloting. Delegates to the state convention, to be held next Saturday in Atlanta, are Sol C. Clemons, A. W. Barrow, L. J. May and W. A. Davis. Alternates are J. T. Saxon, Walter Johnson, Bessie Capel and W. T. Reid.

The same delegates were elected to the district convention to be held April 1 in Milledgeville. The alternates elected were Johnson, Reid, C. W. Dyer and Z. C. Benton.

Barrow was re-elected chairman of the group, and R. L. Smith was re-elected secretary. More than 100 Negroes were present. Two white men sat in on the proceedings, but their identity was not made known to the party leaders, it was said.

BEN DAVIS IS ORGANIZING KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Inspired by the counsel of Ben J. Davis, former Republican national committeeman, who addressed them, more than 60 Jefferson County voters, assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall, formed the Cnetral Republican Club, here last week.

The following officers were elected: G. G. Young, president; J. A. Martin, vice-president; Miss E. P. Brown, secretary; Edward C. Franklin, treasecretary; Edward Crench, treasurer; W. Dow, sergeant-at-arms, and Col. J. Bowles, chaplain.

The keynote of the meeting was struck by L. Harris, who, in a speech in which he contrasted the political unity of the Chicago Negroes with the disorganization of those in Louisville, said: "Our great trouble is that we all want to be leaders and none of us want to be followers." Because the meeting was lengthly, at least one-fourth of those present left before the officers had been elected.

Party Affiliation

MRS. GEO. S. WILLIAMS SAYS NEGROES TO STAY IN PARTY IN GEORGIA

MADE SAME FIGHT BEFORE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Savannah, Ga

Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican Committeewoman for Georgia, returned to the city a few days ago after attending the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington last month where the rules were formed and the call made for Republican National Convention to be held in Chicago next June.

The South gained about fifty representatives to the national convention due to the heavy vote given Mr. Hoover in 1928 and there will be a few more from Georgia this year.

The question of the recognition of the organization in Georgia headed by Mr. Josiah T. Rose as chairman was opposed by Mrs. Williams and for two days it seemed as though she would win the fight, but Mr. Rose Mr. J. W. Arnold, the aspirant for the position of national committeeman and Mr. B. J. Davis, the secretary of the Republican state committee opposed her and finally had this organization recognized.

1-27-32

The 1930 state convention split and most of the delegates supported the organization headed by J. W. Arnold as chairman and B. J. Davis as secretary and a few delegates headed by J. T. Rose and Clint Hager formed another organization which was so poorly supported that this element is supposed to have gotten B. J. Davis to agree to a compromise, making Mr. Rose the state chairman and endorsing Mr. Arnold for national committeeman. Thus far it was thought the agreement would work for party unity, but Mr. Rose and Mr. Hager are very desirous forming an all-white organization in the state and it appears they prevailed on B. J. Davis to resign as secretary and to they would appoint a white man in his place and the entire organization would be white. Mr. Davis is also understood to have sent letters to most of the Negro members of the state central commitee asking hem to resign from the committee for the purpose of harmony.

Mrs. Williams, sensing that the program of the Rose organization was to force practically all Negroes out of the organization in the state and bitterly opposed it in the National Committee, but Mr. Davis, being present and favoring the Rose organization before the National Committee, she lost.

Since her return to Georgia the secretary of the National Committee sist that there be representatives of national convention, and she is turn has sent copies to the present state chairman and he secretary. A few days ago an article appeared in the press dispatches stating Mr. Davis had resigned as secretary and a white man, a third class postmaster has been appointed as secretary, and an interview with her is printed below, as well as an article quoting Mr. Davis as saying he had resigned and would not oppose his successor.

The Rose organization has also released an interview in which they state Mr. Davis is out as secretary of the state central committee, but would continue his employment organizing Negroes in Northern states for the republican ticket. It may not be of any weight to the Rose committee but they will find that the Negroes of the North and West will not be willing to accept advice from Mr Davis after he and other Negroes have been kicked out of the Republican party in Georgia.

It has been reported Mr. Davis has been engaged in some work for several months of a political nature but it was never dreamed that the basis of this employment was the elimination of the Negro in Georgia from party politics.

From the sentiment expressed by white as well as colored republicans there will be strenuous opposition to the plan of the Rose organization to put Negroes out of the party, and it is hoped that the sentiment and actions of the Rose committee is not the wishes of the Hoover administration.

DROP NEGRO IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 20—Georgia's Republican party, composed of many men of many shades of political opinion, went officially "lily white" yesterday with the election of Wilson Williams of Woodbury to succeed Ben J. Davis, a Negro, as secretary of the State committee.

The election, announced in a joint statement by Josiah T. Rose, State chairman, and James W. Arnold, National Committeeman, was looked upon as a movement to end Negro influence in the State party.

Mr. Rose explained that Mr. Davis who had been secretary for almost ten years, would remain on the National Committees' payroll, but would work among his own people in Chicago, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts.

BEN DAVIS PLANNING TO RELINQUISH POST

Ben J. Davis, whose post as secretary of the republican state committee provoked a mild row in the party this week, will relinquish the job at the next state convention and will not make any fight on Wilson Williams of Woodbury, or any one else.

"I have been secretary for 14 years," Davis said Thursday, "and that's long enough—especially when you get no pay. I shall not be a candidate for re-election but do not intend to oppose any one."

Davis said that he was still working for the republican national committee—Constitution Jan. 22, 1932.

"LILY WHITE" MOVE FLAYED BY WOMAN

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20—Mrs. George S. Williams, colored republican national committeewoman from Georgia, is "prepared to fight to the last ditch" any more to send a lily white delegation to the Chicago convention, she asserted here today in a statement challenging the regularity of the election of Wilson Williams, of Woodbury, to succeed Ben Davis as secretary of the state committee.

Announcement that Wilson Williams had been selected as secretary preliminary to the meeting of the state convention, when the delegates will be selected, was made Tuesday in a statement issued jointly by James W. Arnold, Athens, national committeeman and Josiah T. Rose, state chairman. It was explained by Chairman Rose that Davis is now touring the mid-west on the pay roll of the national committee.

"As national committeewoman for Georgia" Mrs. George Williams said, 'I am still addressing Ben J. Davis as secretary of the state committee. If proof is needed that the "higher ups' in the party also recognize him as secretary, it is shown by the directions that have come to me to send him an official notice of the call for the republican convention at Chicago."

Reports have been current in political circles for some time that a feud between Josiah T. Rose, internal revenue collector, and Clint W. Hager United States attorney, which started when Rose was lukewarm over Hager's wish to succeed Judge Samuel H. Sibley on the federal benche, had been patched up here shortly after Christmas when the principals with Edwin K. Large, Atlanta, post master, were guests of M. O. Dunning, port collector on a week's yacht party.

Mrs. George Williams asserts, with confidence that she will share honors with National Committeeman Arnold, that she will attend the convention and will resist any move to send an all-white delegation to represent Georgia in the selection of candidates for president and vice president next June.

She said that the national committee had recently sent her three copies of the official Concention call, and that she was directed to keep one, send one to Josiah T. Rose, in Atlanta, and the other to the secretary of the state committee. The last named copy, she explained, was sent to Ben Davis by registed mail.

"As the representative of the republican party in Georgia, and I am its representative by virtue of my position as national Committeewoman,' she said in a statement, "I sall insist tat there be representatives of she said in a statement, "I shall ingoes to Chicago to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

"The republican party is neither white nor black. Since the days of Grant to the present time it has known no race distinction, and it is not going to do so now if there is power to prevent it. I am a representative of the regular organization, that organization which is nationwide, and as long as I am in that position I am going to fight any suggestion of a 'lily white' party in Georgia. The whole idea of 'lily whiteness,' I am sure, is repugnant to those who are in control of the affairs of the republican party nationally.

"As the republican national committeewoman for Georgia, I am still addressing Ben J. Davis as secretary of the state committee."

The present schism in the Georgia G. O. P. ranks dates back to the state convention in April 1930, when Rose and Hager attempted to capture the party machinery. Two factions then claimed control with Washington apparently recognizing J. T. Rose. Arnold and Davis headed the anti-lily white group and the recent fusion of Rose and Arnold is believed to have been brought about by Washington putting Davis on the pay roll and granting him certain patronage concessions in the matter, particularly of postoffice appointments.

'LILY WHITE' MOVE FLAYED BY WOMAN

Constitution

Mamie Williams, Negro State Committeewoman, Chalienges Election.

1-21-32

Atlanta

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Rose-Hager Feud Ended.

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"As the representative of the republican party in Georgia, and I am its representative by virtue of my position as national committeewoman," she said in a statement, "I shall insist that there be representatives of both races on the delegation that goes to Chicago to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Neither "White Nor Black."

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How Clean?

The statement was made in the Atlanta Constitution a few days ago in connection with the failure of the Republican executive committee to re-elect Ben Davis as secretary, that the trouble in Georgia between the Rose and Arnold factions has been smoothed out by having Davis placed on the payroll of the federal government and given patronage privileges.

The matter ought certainly to be called to the attention of the Brookhart sub-committee, or some other committee of the Senate which will investigate affairs in Georgia again.

The previous investigation disclosed that Ben Davis was exacting a fee from applicants for public office, the fee going, ostensibly, to the Republican campaign fund. The committee, composed of a Republican majority, sternly criticised what was happening in Georgia.

If it now turns out that the reward for all the work the committee has done is to give Ben Davis a place on the federal payroll with certain patronage powers, then the taxpayers of this country are supporting a political machine that is no more decent than the machine of Tammany Hall. There is no reason on earth why Ben Davis should be on a federal payroll, especially since a committee from the United States Senate has subjected him to official and public criticism for his activities in the virtual sale of public office to the highest bidder.

The Georgia senators and representatives would do well to find out more about this deal.

LILY-WHITE G. O. P. IN GEORGIA KICKS BEN DAVIS OUT

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan., (ANP)—Republican politics in the state of Georgia took on a new aspect Tuesday when announcement was made that Benjamin J. Davis, secretary of the state Republican committee, had been ousted from the position and that a white man, Wilson Williams, a third class postmaster, of Woodbury had been elected to succeed Mr. Davis.

Georgia whites hailed the unceremonious kick in the pants given Mr. Davis as the "purging" of the official ranks of the Republican party of the Negro, forgetting that after the Civil war, it was only through the admission of the Negro to these "official ranks' that the state was allowed to resume its position in the Union.

The announcement of the election of Williams was made by J. T. Rose, state chairman, and James W. Arnold of Athens, national committeeman. Although the announcement implied that the bum's rush given Davis was in the form of an election, nobody seems to know anything about such an election, legally held, and the current belief is that Williams was simply appointed by the lily-whites who are determined to boss Republican activities in the state.

There was some word of a confab held by a group of whites a few weeks ago when Clint W. Hager, United States attorney for the northern district of Georgia, Edwin K. Large, Atlanta postmaster, and Rose were the guests of M. O. Dunning ,collector of the port at Savannah, on a fishing trip. It is believed that the dirty work was planned then.

Too Busy Speaking

Accompanying the announcement of the boot given Davis was the smokescreen reference to Davis's activities with the Republican national committee. It was held that Mr. Davis was too busy speaking to groups of his own people in northern states as an official representative of the national committee to have time to devote to the proper attention of state affairs. Chairman Rose made the above statement, adding that Davis was being paid by the Republican national commitee.

However, there are friends close to Mr. Davis who say that the reports of his connections with the Republican chiefs in Washington are much exaggerated. They told that he was acting as a sort of liason officer and speaker for the national committee for awhile, but at nothing like the reported salary of $7,500 a year. It is even stated that, as long as he was paid, he received no more than $250 a month and expenses. Then the national committee ran out of immediate funds and Mr. Davis is said to have received nothing at all. It is not known whether he is being paid by the committee at this time.

Loses Power

The passing of Mr. Davis from a position of influence in the state Republican ranks would seem to indicate that for a time at least the Negro will have lost the principal symbol of power in the Republican party which he once possessed. White men are set in all the key positions. It is not possible at this time to trace the causes of the Negro's failure to hold his own, or to place the blame. The usual charges of Negroes fighting among themselves will be made and in this connection the memorable battle between Davis and "Uncle" Joe Watson of Albany will be recalled. But whether the Negro might have maintained his position if he had kept his ranks close is a moot question.

Davis was elected to succeed the late Henry Lincoln Johnson as Republican national committeeman from the state. He served for several years when he became involved in the patronage scandals which were worked up against the committee in several states of the south. While defending himself from these attacks Davis was confronted with the spirited opposition of Watson and his friends. The result was that he lost the position of national committeeman which went to the white man, Arnold, and Davis was made secretary of the state committee in a sort of compromise move.

Mississippi Lily Whites Grease Skids For Perry Howard

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—The "lily-white" Republican State convention will be held here May 3 for selection of Hoover-pledged delegates to the national convention. Delegates to the convention will be named in precinct elections set for April 28, the executive committee headed by Lamont Rowlands, prominent South Mississippi lumberman, decided here.

In addition to unanimously endorsing President Herbert Hoover for re-election, the committee nominated Mr. Rowlands for national committeeman from Mississippi, and Mrs. Paul Gamble of Greenwood, for national committeewoman. Under the old order, Perry Howard was recognized State committeeman, and Mrs. Mary Booze, of Mound Bayou, the committeewoman. At the last Republican national convention, the group, headed by Howard and including several white delegates, was seated over the Rowlands crowd. Since that time, however, reports from Washington and the action of administration in placing Rowland-approved appointees in Federal offices has indicated that the Howard Republicans may not be recognized. Recently the Howard group met here and scored the Hoover administration. A committee was named to go to Washington to determine the status of the two groups in the State with plans for seeking recognition by party leaders of he Howard facion.

Hoover Is Endorsed By Board Headed By Negro

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 25.—(AP)—The Mississippi "black and tan" Republican Central Committee today called a State convention for April 30 to be held in Jackson, to elect delegates to the Republican national convention in Chicago June 14. The committee of which Perry W. Howard, negro lawyer, is national committeeman, endorsed the administration of President Hoover "except as it pertains to his attitude toward the regular Republican organization in Mississippi to which we are assured the President has been misled."

A statement issued by Dr. S. D. Redmond, negro lawyer and physician, stated that the group was not alarmed" over a recent statement that the "Lily-White" faction headed by Lamont Rowlands, South Mississippi lumberman, will be recognized over the "black and tan' delegation at the national convention.

Ben Davis Backs Ga. Lily Whites

ATLANTA.— (ANP) — According to a statement attributed to him in the Atlanta Constitution, Benjamin J. Davis, former Republican national committeeman for Georgia, advised all regular Republicans in the state to ignore the call for a meeting at Macon May 14 to elect an opposition delegation to the convention at Chicago.

Mr. Davis was elected as one of the state's delegates at large by the lily-white faction, of which J. T. Rose is state chairman and J. W. Arnold is the national committeeman.

Mrs. George S. Williams, national committeewoman, and Dr. J. G. Lemon, Savannah, are behind the move to choose an opposition delegation. They charge that the whites have by trickery and force shoved the Negro to the background in the Republican party in the state.

Party Affiliation

Mo. Delegate to G.O.P. Convention

L. AMASA KNOX

lawyer, of Kansas City, Missouri, former member of the state legislature, who was one of the "big nine" chosen in St. Louis Tuesday to represent Missouri at large in the coming Republican National Convention, which will be held in Chicago. Once before a Negro was given this high honor, Walthall M. Moore, of St. Louis in 1928. Negro alternates to the convention include: W. C. Hueston of Kansas City, who was given that position some years ago.

Georgia Delegate Wrangle Becomes More Mixed Up

ATLANTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Only two of the sixteen delegates that Georgia is to send to Chicago to vote for President Hoover will be colored, if the list approved here by the state central committee is allowed to stand. The two Negro delegates are Benjamin Davis, former national committeeman for the state, and Dr. W. H. Harris of Athens.

The claims of Capt. A. T. Walden, prominent in the last Republican National Convention, were ridden over rough shod and Clint W. Hager, white, United States district attorney here, was selected in his place.

Opposing elements in the Republican party who are aroused by the building up of a lily white party in the state, have announced that they will carry the fight to the Chicago convention. A black- and-tan set of delegates is to be selected and the question of seating left in the hands of the national committee.

Another convention was held in Savannah at which Attorney J. G. Lemon was elected a delegate. He was appointed chairman of a committee to consider calling a new state Republican convention after several delegates had said there was discord over the membership of the state central committee set up by the convention March 26.

G.O.P. FACTIONS FIGHT IN MISS.

JACKSON, Miss.—(ANP)—A contest between Mississippi's lily-white and black-and-tan Republican factions over which should be seated in the national convention in Chicago to cast the State's 12 ballots for the presidential nomination appeared certain last Monday, with calls out for separate state conventions for the two factions to name the national delegations.

The white Republican group, controlled by Lamont Rowlands, Picayune business man, has called a Republican state convention to be held here May 3. The other group, headed by Dr. S. B. Redmond, and including in its ranks Perry Howard, national committeeman, and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman, will hold its state convention here also on April 30.

Both have signified their intention of sending "official" delegates to Chicago, both groups claiming that they have the "official" call from the national Republican committee.

Redmond, chairman of his group said that "it looks like the national convention will again have to decide which delegation will be seated." He said that his group had received the "official" call from the national committee.

J. C. Tyler, secretary of the central committee of the white group, declined to comment, aside from stating that his faction had the "official" call from national headquarters.

The two groups sent rival delegations to the last Republican convention in Kansas City, where the Redmond-Howard-Booze group was seated. Since then, however, control of federal patronage in Mississippi has passed from the hands of National Committeeman Howard into the hands of Rowlands.

STATE NEGROES FORM G. O. P. FACTION

Atlanta Convention of "Lily-White Republicans" Ignored in Macon Session

MAMIE WILLIAMS LEADS MOVEMENT FOR NEW DEAL

More complications in the ranks of the Republican party of Georgia developed here Wednesday when Negroes from all parts of the state, meeting as the state central committee, issued a call for a convention in Macon, May 14, to elect delegates and alternates to the national convention in Chicago, June 14.

In issuing the call, the group refused to recognize the so-called 'lily-white" group which met in Atlanta, March 26 and elected delegates and alternates.

After the Macon convention, the national party will be called upon to recognize one of the two sets of elected delegates and alternates.

Mamie Williams Presides

Mamie Williams, of Savannah, national committeewoman, called the meeting to order at 12 o'clock. The gathering was in the city courtroom here.

The meeting, she said, was called at the instance of 12 members of the "last duly elected state central committee—that of 1930," upon refusal of officers to call the session.

She asked if J. H. Arnold, chairman of the 1930 group and one of the white leaders, was present. He was not. She asked then if Ben J. Davis, Negro secretary of the 1930 group, was present.

There was no answer from Davis, but S. S. Hubert, Negro of Americus, recognized Davis sitting in the balcony alone.

Humbert pointed him out. The national committeewoman asked Davis if he desired to issue a formal call for the meeting.

Davis Not Party

"I'm not taking part in this meeting," Davis said. "I do not recognize it as legal or regular."

He sat down. Mamie Williams then asked for the election of an acting chairman and an acting secretary.

Joseph H. Watson, Albany, and F. F. Cofer, of Atlanta, were elected to those respective places.

After reading of the call of both the national convention, and the meeting of the 1930 central committee, there assembled, a roll call indicated 39 present, of which 14 was by proxy.

Only one white man, Charles Donnelly, of Savannah, was actually present, but the roll call indicated 14 there by proxy. Mr. Donnelly was there in the capacity of legal advisor, it was said. His only part on the floor of the meeting was to second the adoption of the resolution calling the convention.

The 12 members of the committee who signed the call for the meeting were: J. G. Lemon, Louis T. Toomer, S. S. Humbert, William McKelvey, J. H. Watson, J. A. Lee, E. J Mathews, T. N. Hendricks, H. H Holder, J. D. Du Bignon, Mamie P Pringle and B. F. Cofer.

Hendricks is the only white man among the group. He lives in Edison.

Many Attend Meeting

In addition to members of the committee, the courtroom was comfortably filled with spectators. Many of them were recognized as members of the white Republican party, and many Negroes were present who did not take part in the meeting.

It was said that Durrell Cheney, of Washington, a personal representative of Postmaster General Walter F Brown, was in the audience. He made no remarks, however. It was said that he was here "watching the situation in Georgia."

Mamie Williams' speech, lauding President Hoover and upholding the Republican party as the "Negro's shield and buckler," sharply attacked efforts of white men to dominate the party in Georgia.

"Wicked Plotting"

"Lately, in various states, and particularly in Georgia, there is prevalent an undercurrent of wicked plotting to establish a regime of lily-whitism," she said. "This scheme would drive Negroes from the party councils and take from them by force and fraud the official control they have had for years, and which they deserve because they represent the Republican majority in such places.

"The anti-Smith vote of 1928 has been seized upon by a few renegades nd job-hunters and made the basis or contending that large bona fide hite Republican majorities exist, id that party control should be aced in the hands of certain fly--night Republicans.

"From the heart of the South, cing the heart throbs of 12 mil- plodding black patriots, we ap- l to the heart of the Grand Old ty and to the conscience of the untry for deliverance from the ralldom of lily-whitism."

"Fair Play" Sought

The Williams address precipitated two other ringing speeches in which "fair play" was sounded as a keynote.

Dr. L. M. Hill, of Atlanta, declared for his race: "We're waking

up. We're not going to the polls and vote for any man unless we're treated fairly. We'll just stay away and see if the lily-whites can put it over.

"I'm not a Democrat . . . no Negroes in Georgia are Democrats and we don't expect to vote for a Democrat."

There was prolonged applause.

Hill sounded the apparent sentiment of those present when he added: "We're willing to follow white leadership, but not white supremacy."

He reviewed the history of the Republican party from the Civil war period when "good white Republicans laid down their lives for us," through the World war period when "all in one accord sailed the Atlantic," until now.

Friction Deplored

He deplored the friction which has developed and expressed a willingness to go fifty-fifty.

Hill charged that the "hand-picked few" had gone into the smal counties and in their eagerness to oust the Negro from the Republican ranks, had elected men to office in their clubs who only a short time before had run for office on Democratic tickets.

Directing his remarks to the whites, Hill exclaimed: "We've sacrificed Ben Davis and you've crucified him." Davis sat in the balcony while Hill commended his willingness to play fair; commented that while he (Davis) was national committeemen most of the federal offices went to white Republicans.

"No party," Hill said, "will go very far that fails to carry out the principle, treat your brother as yourself. I don't believe Mr. Brown and others in Washington are satisfied with the conduct of the organization in Georgia."

Hill charged that white Republicans are "with us one night and the next day there're gone." They're always changing, he said.

"Stood to Word"

"The Negro always has stood to his word—to his honor. I'm willing to get together and fight together. All we want is fair play."

In his urge that the divided factors get together, Hill scored the separate organizations.

"I don't like the lily-whites nor the black and tans."

Closing, he said: "The lily-whites are not going to run us out of the party."

Humbert was the last speaker. He reiterated the central committee's position in not recognizing the Atlanta convention.

"There never was a call made. We never have been notified of such a meeting. This is the only official meeting of the committee."

He said the "party is now in our hands. We'll do with it the best we can. No Negro has ever betrayed his country. We've always been loyal."

The committee elected Watson and Cofer as permanent acting chairman and secretary, respectively. Watson will preside at the convention May 14.

The last act of the group was the endorsement of Mamie Williams to succeed herself as national committeewoman.

J. T. Rose, leader of the so-called "lily white" faction, was said to be in the city, but could not be located at the meeting. Leaders said he was not present.

WELL THEY MET AND ADJOURNED

The effort to call a second Republican State Convention in Georgia terminated in Macon last Wednesday, in a miserable fiasco. The effort was sponsored by Honorable J. G. Lemon, Charlie Donnelly, Madam George S. Williams, National Committeewoman; J. H. Watson, B. F. Cofer, Dr. L. M. Hill, Ted Hendricks and Sol. C. Clemons.

The meeting at Macon was the termination of a fruitless effort to reconvene the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia elected in 1930, for the purpose of calling a second State Convention to correct alleged errors and irregularities committed by the regular State Convention held here March 26th, 1932, under the call of the Republican National Committee issued December 15th, 1931. This committee consists of 77 persons; 39 members constituting a quorum, therefore, it was necessary to have present in person and by proxy 39 members; but only seven members were present in person and nine by proxy. In spite of the fact that there were only 16 members out of 77 present, uncle Joe Watson presiding announced that a quorum was present and the committee were competent to transact any business of the party in the state.

The party rules provide that any 10 members of the committee may call a meeting when in their judgment the best interest of the party will be served, when the chairman and secretary fail to act upon their petition when requested. But the same rules make it compulsory upon the secretary to mail out the call over the signatures of the petitioners.

The National Committeewoman in calling the meeting to order stated that the Honorable J. W. Arnold, State Chairman, had refused to call the meeting and that it was up to those present to elect a temporary chairman and secretary to succeed Arnold and Davis who had refused to obey the voice of the people. J. H. Watson and B. F. Cofer were elected to fill these vacancies. Madam Williams said that the people had not had a chance to express their will and it was the duty of this committee to give the people a hearing.

No proxies were shown but as Secretary Cofer called the roll the National Committeewoman and others would answer present by proxy as the roll call proceeded until the secretary counted 39 as present. The following named persons were called and put down as present by proxy: T. A. Chastain, M. O. Dunning, M. M. Pringle, T. N. Hendricks, William James, A. T. Atwater, J. W. Martin, J. E. Youman, J. A. Lee, H. H. Holder J. B. Love, F. D. Pressley, M E. Elliott, F. A. Doughman, L. D. Milton, Wm. McKelvey, Prince Mitchell, O. B. Hines, J. P. Dyar, J. P Green, H. R. Yandle, Ward Overstreet, H. M. Wilson, C. S. Wigfall, C. W. Bazemore, S. A. Jones, D. A. Winston, George Cain, T. L. Hill. Members present in person, B. F. Cofer, J. C. Dubignon, J. G. Lemon, E. J. Mathews, J. H. Watson, S. S. Humbert.

The meeting finally appointed a committee of two to issue a call for a state mass meeting to elect 16 delegates to the Republican National Convention without regard to the unit rule or qualifications of the voters. Under the resolution passed at the meeting there will be no county mass meeting or promaries; no credentials will be required of those who constitute the mass convention to convene May 14th, 1932, in Macon, Georgia. The whole affair is irregular, illegal and without authority. Only 16 out of 77 members of the old committee paid any attention to the meeting. The meeting was irregular from start to finish. The committee did not observe the rule they claimed to be working under and that the regular convention violated. The members that met were without authority because their terms of office had expired and their successors had been elected. Second, those who composed the meeting was without official authority. Third, no quorum was present. Fourth, they did not meet under or observe the terms of the national call.

In conclusion they endorsed the President's administration and called on the nation to reelect him. They nominated Mrs.. Geo. S. Williams for National Committeewoman to succeed herself, and unqualifiedly denounced lily-whitism and charged Messrs. Arnold and Rose with the crime of nullifying the Constitution and filching the Negro of his political rights. The meeting decided to take their case to the court of public opinion and appeal to all honest and pust women and men to repudiate lily-whitism and support the principles and purposes of the Republican Party as enunciated by Lincoln

TUSCALOOSA, ALA
NEWS

MAY 5 1932

NEGROES TO ASK G.O.P. DELEGATES IN THIS COUNTY

Ticket Elected At Meeting To Contest Places With White Republicans

A delegation of Tuscaloosa negro Republicans will attempt to secure recognition in the Alabama and District Republican Conventions in Birmingham May 17 and 18, as the official delegates of the Tuscaloosa County Republican Convention spokesmen announced today. The negro delegates were chosen Tuesday at a meeting in the courthouse after white Republicans had adjourned their convention at the McLester Hotel, electing officers and delegates at the latter meeting place. Adjournment was made when the negroes informally asked recognition and minority representation.

The negroes announced that they had formed a Tuscaloosa County Republican organization with H. L. Goins, chairman; Mixon Tooson, secretary; G. A. Weaver, Andrew Dixon, A. E. Loughborough, Frank Williams and Frank Taylor, resolutions committee. Delegates to the district convention, elected by the negroes, are Dr. G. A. Weaver, John Wyne, A. E. Loughborough with alternates Allen O'Rourke, John Wyne, Jr., and Edna Ezzell.

Delegates to the state convention, representing the negroes are H. L. Goins, E. S. Smith, Rev. Roland Smith with alternates Mixon Tooson, Frank Taylor and John Tucker.

The negro Republicans contend that their meeting was the only one held at the time and place designated in the call for the Republican county convention and declare that they will take their claim to the district, state and national conventions if necessary. If turned down in convention the appeal will be taken to the party members of the entire nation, they said. They said that 29 white Republicans and 29 negro Republicans were present when the former group left the circuit court room.

The negroes adopted resolutions endorsing re-nomination and re-election of President Herbert Hoover on the Republican ticket.

W. VA. TO SEND NINE TO PARTY CONVENTIONS

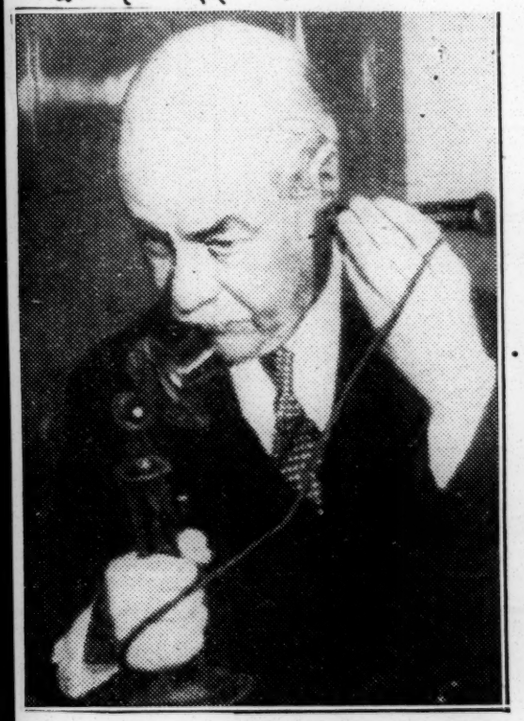
CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 20.—Returns received by the secretary of state from the state-wide primary election held Tuesday insure the election of the seven Republican and two Democratic Race candidates for places on their party's delegations to the national conventions.

The Republicans elected Mrs. T. G Hunter, William W. Saunders and J C. Gilmer, all of this city, alternates-at-large.

Voters of the First congressional district chose Richard W. Tompkins, Fairmont, as an alternate delegate. Mrs. Irene E. Moats, Clarksburg, will represent the Third district in the same capacity. J. Rupert Jefferson, Parkersburg, was elected in the Fourth district as an alternate delegate, and Mrs. Cora L. Terry, Charleston, goes from the Sixth district as an alternate delegate to the national committeeman.

The Democrats set a precedent when they elected E. L. Powell, Charleston, and E. L. James, Institute, as alternate delegates-at-large. They will have the distinction of being the first of their Race to go from West Virginia to a Democratic national convention with a representative status.

Party Affiliation.



Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia president, on arrival.

Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation F. Truebee Davison and his wife arrive in New York delegation.

(Photos by Acme; A. T. & T. transmission)

L. to r.: W. H. Hill, Johnson City, N. Y.; W. Kingsland Macy, N. Y. State Chairman; William Ziegler Jr. in Chi.

ADVANCEMENT GROUP ASKS REPUBLICANS TO END REIGN OF LILY-WHITES IN SOUTH

NEW YORK, June 16—Race Relations planks in the Republican national party platform, pledging the party to end the "lily-white" movement in the South and to give assurances against color and race discrimination in all phases of the nation's life, are asked in planks which are being submitted to the Republican National Convention in Chicago by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Association, in making public the planks at its national headquarters, 69 Fifth avenue, today, announced that the planks were not only being sent to members of the Republican National Committee but would be submitted at the Chicago convention by delegates who would ask the right to speak in their behalf from the floor. Similar planks will be presented to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

In making the demands, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People pointed out that Negroes hold the balance of voting power in 13 states with an aggregate electoral vote of 187, and that growing revolt among Negro voters is reflected in rapidly increasing independence of party affiliations.

The planks, under the general head of Race Relations, with an addendum containing general social legislation favored by the Advancement Association, are as follows:

Race Relations

"Recognizing the existence of a world crisis in which all races and groups of mankind must cooperate to preserve civilization, the Republican Party herewith declares itself and pledges the Party against discrimination by reason of race, creed or color, as being outdated, barbarous, unscientific and unAmerican.

"To Negro citizens the party pledges its opposition to the 'Lily White' movement and offers full and untrammelled participation in party councils, conventions, primary elections and all phases of party activity without discrimination of race or color.

"The Party will oppose all discrimination against Negroes in employment by the government or on projects financed wholly or in part by federal funds; in the administration of unemployment relief, whether financed by federal appropriations or through local funds. And the party will favor the identification of civil service applicants by finger printing rather than by the photograph system under which Negroes are now discriminated against.

"The Party pledges itself to procure admission on a basis of complete equality, and of merit alone, of Negroes to all branches of the armed forces of the United States, including the Military Academy at West Point, the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Coast Guard Academy at New London.

"The Party pledges itself to bring about an end to the barbarous crime of lynching whereby law is dethroned and the mob is made judge and executioner, and to enact a federal law for this purpose.

"The Party pledges itself to the complete restoration of the independence of Haiti, including the withdrawal of United States armed forces now stationed there and restoration of full financial autonomy to the Haitian republic; to oppose the control of Hawaii by the Navy or other government agency which would deprive the Hawaiians of self-government; and to leave to the Republic of Liberia full freedom in working out its problems.

"The Party further pledges itself to see to it that federal funds appropriated for home building, farm loans and education are expended under safeguards against any discrimination on the ground of race, creed or color."

Addendum

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in submitting these planks dealing with race relations exclusively, wishes to record its general endorsement of the following meas-

(NEWS photo)

Senator L. J. Dickinson, Iowa, who'll key note, and wife await the opening.

(NEWS photo)

P. W. Howard (left), Miss., and R. Conklin, Ill., colored leaders at convention.

WET OR DRY?—Prohibition is the burning question before the Republican National Convention which opens tomorrow in Chicago. With the renomination of President Hoover a foregone conclusion, the question is: "To straddle . . . or not to straddle?"—*Story on page 2.*

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 14 1932

Republicans Find Liquor Problem Academic; Drink Is Plentiful but High Priced in Chicago

From a Staff

Special to THE N

CHICAGO, June 13.—While Republican leaders wrangled over fine distinctions of phraseology in the party's prohibition plank, the delegates gathered here tonight for the national convention found the liquor problem chiefly academic. There was no reason why any Wet should go dry in Chicago.

Most of the hotels have their own private stock, stored in the cellars of adjoining buildings or in some room whose padlocking would not result in heavy loss. A word to the bell boy in many of the hotels usually is sufficient, but the price may be a little high. It seems to be regulated more by the law of demand than supply, for there is no shortage of anything but rye, which is not popular potable locally.

Scotch retails at from $10 to $12 a quart, whether purchased from bell boys or from bootleggers running a telephone and delivery service. The quotations for American bourbon ranged today from $8 to $10 a quart, while gin, most popular in the South Side hotels where the Negro delegations are staying, sold for from $1 to $2 a quart.

Speakeasies are numerous and easy to find, although not many of them are located in the Loop itself. Most taxicab chauffeurs will direct any delegate with the proper credentials to such resorts as the Goats' Nest, and get him by the doorman. Highballs cost from 50 to 75 cents apiece, although some gin drinks can be purchased in the cheaper resorts for a quarter.

Chicago speakeasies have one distinctive touch. They generally are co-educational and have closed booths in which women can sit and sip unobserved. The quality of the product dispensed is not worse, although certainly no better, than that sold over the bar in the average New York resort.

Louisiana Quartet Succeeds Cohen

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A quartet of delegates have been selected to go to the G.O.P. convention in Chicago to carry on the work of the late Walter Cohen.

Foremost among those fraternally who will go up from Louisiana are B. V. Baranco, and S. W. Green, supreme chancellor of the Knights of the World. Mr. Baranco, who many years past has served as the deputy grand master of the G.U.O. of O.F., was a very close friend of the late Cohen, and aided the latter immeasurably in many political struggles.

Dr. Hardin is the Crescent City's most unassuming citizen and James Lewis, Jr., is the son of the late Col. James Lewis of Civil War fame for whom the elementary public school in Chippewa Street has been named.

Dr. Hardin of course is better known to native Orleans as the "Father of Civic Leagues," since moving into the seventh ward where he now resides, he has been directly responsible for the improvement of more than $3,000,000 in property. Not only did he succeed in having the city cut down the high grass which afforded a splendid breeding place for mosquitoes carrying the malaria germ but he stimulated building of a higher class among his people. To date three schools have been secured mainly through his influence, and at present it is likely that another playground will soon be given colored people through his persistence efforts.

CONVENTION TO AVOID RAISING COLOR LINE ISSUE

Routine approval of the decisions of the national committee, on the delegate contests from southern states, is the program that faces the Republican convention committee on credentials at its late afternoon meeting today.

Well informed sources, believed in touch with the White House, whispered yesterday that there is no thought among the administration forces of unseating the Howard delegation from Mississippi and the Tolbert delegation from South Carolina, which were awarded the decisions of the national committee last week and will be included in the temporary roll call this morning.

Dread of raising the color line issue was said to be partly the cause of this attitude toward these contests. The administration delegates won the other two contests in Louisiana and Georgia.

The best seconding speech made is that of a Negro, Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Chicago. With the ringing, resonant voice of his race, Brother Simmons orated for ten minutes. He pranced through the Milky Way and swung from the stars, and he sang the Republican saga all the way from Lincoln to Hoover. Chairman Snell plucked him by the alpaca sleeve when his time was up, but the crowd wouldn't have it. They roared a protest, and Roscoe Conkling Simmons went right along until he had got it all out of his overcharged system. At that, as one says, it was the flossiest speech of the lot.

The roll call for the nomination of President begins at exactly 3:06 P. M., New York time. Starting with Alabama, State after State cast its vote solidly for Hoover. The first break comes from Illinois which gives Hoover 53, Coolidge 3½ and 3 not voting. But Indiana swings back into the Hoover column with its whole 31. Once again the unbroken parade of Hoover States Ears are atuned for the slightest break in any delegation but they are mighty scarce and far between. New Mexico gives Dawes a single vote and 8 for Hoover.

REBUFF HOOVER IN BATTLE FOR SOUTHERN SEATS

Delegates He Sought to Oust Win Places.

(Picture on back page.)

President Hoover's attempted reform of the Republican party in the rotten boroughs of the south was wrecked in the meeting of the Republican national committee yesterday.

E. L. JAHNCKE.

The committee after hearing contests for seats in the national convention in five southern states seated the delegations from South Carolina headed by National Committeeman Joseph W. Tolbert and from Mississippi headed by National Committeeman Perry W. Howard, both of whom the President had sought to expel from their positions of leadship in the party.

Both Committeemen Tolbert and Howard were accused by the President of trafficking in patronage for personal gain, both had been deprived of federal patronage since the advent of the Hoover administration and both had been slated for enforced retirement from the national committee at this convention. If, however, the seating of their delegations by the national committee is upheld by the convention they will be reëlected to the national committee.

Committee Rebuffs Hoover.

Tolbert, who is a white man, and Howard, colored, are identified with the traditional "black and tan" Republican organization in the south. Mr. Hoover set out to replace the "black and tans" with "lily whites," but the action of the national committee yesterday put a crimp in his plans.

The repudiation of the administration took on the character of a direct rebuff in consequence of the fact that Postmaster General Walter F. Brown, chief patronage dispenser of the Hoover régime, appeared before the committee and pleaded for the seating of the anti-Tolbert and anti-Howard delegations. He told the committee that the recognition of the anti-Tolbert and anti-Howard organizations was expressly desired by the President.

The committee decided, however, that the Tolbert and Howard delegations were regularly chosen, some of the committeemen finding great satisfaction in quoting the President's own rule of party regularity, invoked against the La Follette insurgents, in justification of their findings in the South Carolina and Mississippi contest.

Navy Official Is Victor.

In Louisiana the delegation of Ernest Lee Jahncke, national committeeman and assistant secretary of the navy, won over two opposing factions. In Georgia the delegation of National Committeeman James W. Arnold won. A contest in the first district of Tennessee was compromised by giving each of four contestants a half vote. Contests in the ninth district of the same state and in the third Virginia district were settled by withdrawals and not taken before the committee.

Beyond offering the committee samples of oratory of the school of the old south, the contests had no importance so far as the nomination is concerned, as all factions had been pledged to the administration. The recognition of the committee is considered vital to the factions in the several states. As a matter of form the rejected groups may appeal to the credentials committee on the floor of the convention.

Racial Issue Appears.

"Lilywhiteism" and patronage were the issues stressed by the orators. The race question was injected at the outset of the hearing in the first contest by J. T. Lemon, colored, of Savannah, Ga.

"We regret we have a contest here," he said, "but Georgia is like a babbling brook; we have a contest every four years. It is because the alleged Republicans in the south are trying to drive others out of the party because of their race. It is simply a case of lilywhiteism."

National Chairman Simeon D. Fess pounded his gavel as the statement brought murmurs from committeemen.

"There is too much order," he shouted. After a burst of laughter he explained, "I mean there is too much disorder."

National Committeeman Arnold answered that his group was the authorized delegation and that the opposition was without legal standing. The race charge was answered by Benjamin J. Davis, who declared that the Lemon faction "represented nothing but their feelings."

Attack Jahncke Faction.

The Louisiana contest brought out the best of the flagwaving orators. M. J. Cousins of New Orleans charged the Jahncke delegation with violating the constitution and the principles of the Republican party by excluding Negroes from participation. This was amplified by B. V. Baranco, colored, of Baton Rouge, representing another faction. The speakers also charged the Jahncke group with a mere job interest in the party.

The defense of Jahncke group was led by Thomas I. Galbreath, 79 years old, colored, of New Orleans; John E. Jackson, chairman of the state central committee, and Judson M. Grimmet of Shreveport.

"I am a product of slavery," Galbreath said. "I had the chains removed from my neck by Mr. Lincoln. A few years later I was waylaid by Kluxers as I was taking poll books to the courthouse of Carroll parish. I want to defend Mr. Jahncke and Mr Jackson. I was at their meetings and I am black and proud to be black and a Republican."

Howard, the colored national committeeman from Mississippi, was opposed by Lamont Rowlands. The Rowlands faction contended that it was building the party in the state and said that white leadership was necessary to steal the race issue from the Democrats.

"The Rowlands faction takes the jobs and votes the Democratic ticket," said S. D. Redmond, colored spokesman for the Howard group. "They say they are building a great Republican party and point to the vote of the last election. I say the vote was polled by rum and Romanism and any man that doesn't know that can't give change for a dollar."

Tolbert, the national committeeman from Georgia, who has won the nickname of "Tieless Joe" for appearing without a necktie, defended his group against that of patronage dispenser J. C. Hambright. The veteran shouted denunciations of the other faction with wild gestures which sometimes shook his false teeth.

Party Affiliation

REPUBLICANS SET UP DUAL ORGANIZATIONS

Memphis

Rival Factions Continue to Seek Control

Commercial Appeal

FIREWORKS ARE LACKING

Lily Whites Assume Slightly Mottled Hue as Negroes Are Recognized—Church Retains Whip Hand in Black and Tan Selection

Shelby County Republicans kept up their internecine strife yesterday by forming two separate organizations and electing rival lists of national convention delegates and alternates.

The meeting, officially termed the congressional convention of the ninth district, was devoid of the spectacular fireworks of the county convention Wednesday. Both black and tans and lily whites, opposing faction, held meetings simultaneously and they proceeded in an orderly fashion in opposite ends of the assembly hall.

Church Cracks Whip.

Robert R. "Bob" Church, negro Republican leader of West Tennessee, retained command of his black and tans and was named a delegate, with C. H. King, a referee in bankruptcy, to the national convention in Chicago. Alternates are Joe Marks, chairman of the county organization, and George W. Lee, negro. Charles T. McCabe was selected as presidential elector.

The lily whites assumed a duskier hue as the result of their convention. C. Arthur Bruce, wealthy lumberman and 1930 Republican candidate for governor, and George H. Poole, lawyer and former U. S. commissioner, are their delegates. But their alternates are George H. Bell and Oscar Batholomew, negroes. Walker L. Wellford is their candidate for presidential elector.

Both sets of delegates were instructed to vote for Hoover.

Which of the two delegations will be seated at the convention depends upon the national executive and credentials committees and their decision may be appealed to the floor of the convention. Similar contests have been held every presidential year on the Shelby delegation. In 1928 Mr. Poole was a delegate with Church and successfully resisted an attempt to unseat them by the same faction which he now represents. This will be Mr. King's first trip as a delegate and in accepting the post, he announced that "I will guarantee that we will be seated."

Session Splits Quietly.

Mr. King, chairman of the district convention, opened the session yesterday while Dr. L. A. West, negro secretary, read the proclamation. Mr. King announced that "the congressional committee met at 9 o'clock this morning to consider the two lists of delegates to the district meeting. No one appeared for the delegation headed by George H. Poole, chairman, and W. P. Chenault, secretary, and on a motion by Lester Brenner, our delegates were placed on the rolls as the convention delegates.

At this point, John E. McCall, attorney, and floor leader for the Bruce leaders, gained recognition and declared "we expected something like that." They were unapprised of the earlier meeting. Mr. McCall announced that "we are going to hold a convention here" and asked his delegation of about 30 persons to move to the rear of the room. The dual convention was under way, with at least 100 negroes sitting in the Church section.

Both factions read resolutions praising President Hoover, the same that were adopted at Wednesday's county session. The reign of J. Will Taylor as congressman and national committeeman from Tennessee was indorsed in glowing tribute by the black and tans; with less fervor by the anti-Church bloc. In fact, its resolution deplores the necessity for Taylor's recognition of Church as "injurious to Tennessee Republicanism" and recommends that Church be supplanted "by a group of representative colored men alienated from his sinister influence."

This statement caused Bob Church to set a precedent yesterday—he made a speech in response to cries of "we want Bob Church" from his adherents. Immaculately dressed and looking the part of the prosperous business man that he is, he walked to the front of the hall. Sauvely, and with a smile, apologized for breaking a long establisned rule. "I speak only on a very, very rare occasion," he said. Thanking his supporters for his election as delegate and declaring that he would fulfill his obligation to the best of his ability, Church added that "I have no access to the Democratic press and take this opportunity to answer my accusers.

"No man has been so maligned and lied about as I have," he stated, as he turned upon members of the Bruce faction and adroitly left the impression that they were only a bunch of disgruntled, disappointed office seekers. His remarks were essentially the same as those quoted in yesterday's Commercial Appeal.

"Mr. Bruce feels in his heart that his defeat was caused because I did not get out the necessary vote in West Tennessee.

"John McCall feels that he would have been made U. S. district attorney if I had used my influence.

"Dr. C. H. Morgan asked me probably a thousand times for the post of collector of customs, now held by Mrs. Eddie McCall Priest.

"George Poole has an enmity toward me because he was an unsuccessful candidate for the postmastership. And John James feels that I could have gotten him the appointment as cotton classer for Memphis." There were cries of "you couldn't have done it" and "that's not so" from the rear of the hall where the lily whites still lingered.

"I'm sorry that there are not enough jobs for all," he said smilingly. "I have no ill feelings against any man and I regret that this dissension has arisen. But in fairness to any individual, he should be given the opportunity to present his side," he concluded amid a burst of cheers from his henchmen.

Members of the anti-Church faction's congressional committee named yesterday, which includes virtully all its active members are: Mr. Bruce, Mr. McCall, Dr. Carroll H. Morgan, H. Curtis Dewey, John Q. Eaton, Mr. Poole, Lindsay B. Phillips, W. P. Chenault, John James, L. N. Geldert, I. J. Coburn, C. M. Skaggs, Ed Klaiber, Harry Spears, H. A. Geyer, Arthur Jean, E. M. Kinney, U. A. Burgess, Lucius Polk.

Yandell Haun, Charles Wright, A. A. Hornsby, L. W. Halford, A. M. Eaton, R. D. Henderson, D. H. James, O. R. Arnest, Clifford Rebard, Frank Hungerford, I. J. Harwood, J. L. Morgan, Clarence Howell and Mrs. W. H. Price. Listed as negro members of the committee are George H. Bell, H. J. Johnson, W. N. Ivory, M. Bell, Ernest Wiley, William Horton and Oscar Bartholomew.

The black and tan congressional committee is composed of Mr. King, bankruptcy referee, chairman; Commissioner Brenner, Bailey Walsh, assistant U. S. district attorney; Dave Marks, unofficial trustee and receiver in bankruptcy; J. R. Wright, G. W. Lee, negro; N. B. Burnett, Arthur C. Brode, attorney and right-hand man for J. Will Taylor; W. H. Bentley, Bob Church and Winstead Johnson, examiner in the crop loan office.

Both committees are appointed for two years, but their duties and responsibilities are vague. They are supposed to place a congressional candidate in nomination, but few Republicans care to make the race in this district. No candidate for governor has been endorsed by either faction.

TUCSON, ARIZ.
ARIZONA DAILY STAR

APR 3 1932

NEGRO VOTERS ARE SUPPORTING G. O. P.

Negro voters of Tucson were urged to support the three Republican candidates for the city council at a meeting of the Civic and Political club of Pima county held in the superior court room Friday evening.

The club adopted resolutions stating that the Democratic administration has been unfair in that it has discharged all Negro employes of the city. The resolution also stated that the club believed that this condition would be altered under Republican administration.

Another item mentioned was the "attitude of the present administration in regard to the showing of the picture, 'the Birth of a Nation.' "

The Republican administrations in the past had records of fairmindedness, efficiency and lack of prejudice and the platform, especially the second and third planks of the Republicans is better than that of the Democrats, the club declared.

JOURNAL
KANSAS CITY, MO.

APR 3 1932

COUNTY G. O. P. SETS RECORD FOR HARMONY

Republicans Pledge Support to State and National Administrations.

IGNORE PROHIBITION

Frank G. Crowell, Delegate to Chicago, Hurls Blast at Democrats.

By K. P. MIDDLETON.

Pledging support to President Hoover and the state and national Republican administrations, the Republican county and congressional conventions Saturday established a precedent of peace and factional harmony unknown in party ranks in Kansas City in years.

It was a factional love feast in which not a contest worthy of the name developed in the proceedings which lasted from 10 o'clock to o'clock. The conventions were held in Drexel hall.

Every faction and every factional leader in party ranks was represented in the program, which moved along without a hitch through the election of district delegates to the national convention, election of delegates to the state convention, reports of committees, adoption of resolutions, speech making and other routine.

Silent on Prohibition.

A rumored threat of controversy in the resolutions committee, a reported move to insist upon a prohibition modification plank, did not materialize. The platform contained no mention of prohibition.

Partly because of the conciliation of all factions in the program and the consequent numerous speeches it took the Republicans six hours to do the work the Democratic county convention accomplished in eleven minutes recently.

So sugar-coated was the atmosphere at the Republican meet that one wag in the crowd observed "When we have very little for which to make a fight we Republicans have no trouble getting together."

The Newman group, which obviously could have controlled the convention, made no effort to do so Newman leaders said every faction and leader had been consulted.

Crowell Flays Shouse.

It remained for Frank G. Crowell, grain man and personal friend of Hoover, to toss a mild bomb into the congressional convention, just after he was elected a district delegate to the national convention.

It took the form of a sizzling attack on the national Democratic executive committee and specifically Jouett Shouse, Democratic executive committee chairman.

"We have been confronted," he said, "with a bunch of cut-throats in Washington who have reviled and excoriated the president shamefully—I refer to the executive committee of the Democratic national organization.

"They have not been content to attack the office of president, but have attacked the president personally.

"From a man named Shouse the radio has carried words which any good American should be ashamed to hear."

Peps Up Delegation.

Mr. Crowell's remarks caused a burst of applause—one of the few moments of real enthusiasm in the conventions.

He declared the Republican party made no apologies for any acts of the president of the United States.

The other delegate elected to the national convention was Walter S. McLucas, chairman of the board of the Commerce Trust company, who did not attend the convention. Alternates elected were C. H. Calloway, Negro attorney, and Mrs. Eva L. King, Marlborough, Washington township.

Mr. Crowell was placed in nomination by Homer B. Mann, and Mr. Lucas by Albert I. Beach, former

mayor. Both lashed at the Democratic machine tactics in Kansas City.

Beach got a round of applause when he said the outcome of the convention and the election this fall would be to dethrone "King Tom," referring to T. J. Pendergast, Democratic factional leader, and to put "Coffee grounds" McElroy (City Manager McElroy) into "the garbage can."

For Tax Reduction.

The resolutions committee, headed by Forest C. Hanna, and in which Henry D. Beardsley, former mayor, was a leading figure, took cognizance of the public demand for tax reduction.

"We are in complete accord," the resolutions stated, "with the programs of our national and state administrations for the reduction of governmental expenses in the interest of the taxpayer, and the elimination of all unnecessary cost to the end that the tax burdens upon the people may be reduced to a minimum.

"A large per cent of the mounting cost of government in our country has been due to a reckless and wi ton waste and extravagance by our local units of government. We believe that few localities have been more flagrant in contributing to this increasing cost than Kansas City and Jackson county, under the administration of the local Democratic machine.

"We desire to impress upon the citizenship of the city and county that no real relief from local tax burdens can be realized until they arouse themselves and eliminate the control of the Democratic machine.

"We pledge our candidates for the state legislature to introduce and support adequate bills for the establishment in Kansas City."

Strikes at Underworld.

The resolution also hit at racketeering and underworld activities, with this local reference: "We have witnesesd an everincreasing terrorism and audacity on the part of our local underworld until the very foundations of our republic are challenged. We do not find the slightest relief from the hands of the local Democratic machine, and the Republican party emphatically renews its time-honored allegiance to the safety of our community, and pledges itself through every agency or office within its control to the immediate task of crushing this most serious of all threats to the peace and welfare of our people in Jackson county.

"It is a disgrace submitted to by the people of the county and Kansas City," the resolution continues, "that we continue to consent to local government controlled by a man who has not been elected by the people, and by an organization which now proposes to gain control of the state of Missouri and submit it to the same practice as it has accomplished locally. We challenge the people of the county and the state that they meet this issue, and secure the triumph of honest government."

This resolution apparently was aimed at T. J. Pendergast, Democratic factional leader, and the organization he controls.

Look to Hoover.

The portion of the resolution praising Hoover declared that he stood out as the one man to whom the people of the United States could look for leadership.

"We pledge to President Hoover," it read, "our continued loyal support and reaffirm our belief in those time honored principles and traditional policies for which the Republican party has stood throughout its history.

"With pride and affection we express our unqualified approval of the earnest and loyal support that has been given our president by our distinguished neighbor, Vice President Charles Curtis, and likewise by our tw outstanding citizens of Missouri, Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and United States Sen. Roscoe C. Patterson.

Indorse Henry Depping.

State Sen. Manvel H. Davis was commended for his work in the state legislature, and Henry Depping was indorsed for attorney general. He was the only candidate on the state ticket to receive indorsement.

Commendation also was given Dr. E. B. Clements and Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham, members of the national committee.

The convention chose 211 delegates to the state convention in St. Louis, April 12, and two presidential electors from the district, Louis Oppenstein, jeweler and former police commissioner, and Mrs. Rachel Lochman, county committeewoman from Blue township.

Raymond G. Barnett was chairman of both conventions and made the keynote address.

Iowan Tells Republicans How to Gain Control

A recipe by which Republicans may wrest control of city government from the Democratic organization in Kansas City was submitted Saturday to the Republican county convention by W. L. Harding, former governor of Iowa.

"What you need to do in Kansas City," said Mr. Harding, "is to forget your differences, quit quarreling about who is to be the party leader and get together.

"Remember that in a political organization some fellow has to be leader. You can't all be leaders. Somebody must do the work in the ranks.

"I understand you have a lot of statesmen in Kansas City. It has been my observation that the statesman usually stays at home when there is work to be done.

"I am not going to discuss Democratic candidates. I understand the Goats (Pendergast Democrats) have a ticket including candidates from president down. They want to run the world. That's too much territory even for goats to cover."

The former Iowa governor declared the campaign pledges of President Hoover had been kept. He said the present administration had given agriculture its first real tariff protection.

"It is true," he continued, "we are in a world depression. But nobody can justly say that Hoover is to blame for it. If you have been thinking that, get it out of your head. It is not true.

"The agricultural problem largely is one of markets. When you protect the farmer by tariff, you give him the best possible protection. Twice the Democrats have ascended to power and torn down the tariff wall, in 1892 and 1912. Each time the farmer was hurt and we had thousands of idle men. Do we want that to happen again in 1932? I do not think so."

The speaker commended President Hoover, declaring he had done all that was humanly possible to meet the problems confronting the country.

NEGRO REPUBLICANS RAP 'LILY-WHITEISM'

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 8.—(AP)—Negro republicans, up in arms against the so-called "lily-whiteism" in the republican party, announced here last night a state-wide movement of large proportions for a mass meeting in Macon next Saturday at the state courthouse to reorganize the party.

J. G. Lemon, spokesman for influential negro republicans in Savannah, including Mamie Williams, national republican committeewoman, has stated the call for the convention, its plans, why J. T. Rose and J. W. Arnold are inimical to their interests, and predicted a vigorous contest at the national convention. He said Rose and Arnold "strongarmed" their way through the county conventions where the negroes were in control. His statement was as follows:

"We are going to reorganize the republican party in Georgia completely next Saturday, and we are going to send a complete list of delegates from Georgia to the republican national convention at Chicago, and we confidently expected to be seated in the convention. I feel so, and we all feel so, because the irregularities and illegalities committed by the Rose-Arnold-Davis regime have been so nervy and so gross in their nature as to be fatal to their cause, even before a tribunal of their friends.

"Their state central committee was illegally constituted, their calls were not properly promulgated and did not meet the requirements of party law and custom, and they violated all precedent in their intimation and injustices toward the established organizations and units all over the state. They 'strongarmed' the county organizations wherever negroes were in control and the ravages of the lily-white units, set up by them in every bailiwick swept beyond the control of those who had designed and devised them.

"Everywhere the so-called republican majorities embraced many democrats, sometimes democratic nominees and officials."

BRUCE DENIES ORGANIZING LILY-WHITES IN TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — C. Arthur Bruce, white, Republican candidate for governor of Tennessee during the last election, and a member of the faction opposing Robert R. Church, prominent political leader of Memphis and West Tennessee, denied before members and visitors of the Independent Business and Civic Association Tuesday, that he has any intention of trying to organize a Lily White Republican party in Tennessee. The meeting was held in the auditorium of the Universal Life Insurance building, 234 Hernando street.

Accompanying the wealthy lumberman was Lindsay Phillips, white, former Federal District Attorney, who, like Mr. Bruce, made a friendship speech and firmly denied the general rumor that they are aligned with a political force bent on destroying Negro representation in the Republican party.

"It would not only be foolish but impossible for a Lily White Republican party to be organized in Western Tennessee," declared the speakers. "We are interested in organizing the party in this country as a real representative organization, one which will not be nominated by any one man or group of men."

M. S. Stuart Makes Reply

Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the I. B. C. A., called upon M. S. Stuart, president of the National Negro Insurance association, to reply on behalf of the local association. He recounted the deplorable condition of Negro schools, the lack of playground facilities, the barbarous rule of prohibiting the colored people from visiting the park and zoo except on Tutsdays; the fact that Negroes are unrepresented on the federal or county juries that Negroes are being eliminated from gainful employment, and characterized the county, congressional and state convention of the two major political parties as farcial shams. Mr. Stuart further stated that taking a vote and determining majorities in these conventions was a laughable pretense, for it was a foregone conclusion that those in the good grace of the administration in power and controlling the National Committee would be seated. The struggles that he with others, have made to get a larger share in the civic benefits for the colored citizens of Memphis were emphasized.

Others who made remarks were George W. Bell, an alternate delegate elect to the National Republican convention of the Lily Whites ticket; Lieut. G. W. Lee, elected alternate delegate on the regular Republican ticket, L. J. Searcy, Thomas H. Hayes, Jr., secretary of the association. Mr. Church, who was victorious in his recent scrimmage with Lily Whites, was not present.

Party Affiliation.

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The matter of endorsement had been discussed at the last monthly meeting of the body and a motion passed authorizing the president to call a special meeting if necessary, so as to get in the endorsement before the county executive committee acted on the slate. The president refused to call a special meeting, and on Tuesday night refused to entertain a motion to endorse any candidates.

Mr. Bates, who has been endorsed as a candidate by a group from East Orange, continued to occupy the chair during the debate, and ruled more than eight speakers out of order when they attempted to discuss or make motions in reference to the endorsement of candidates by the association.

Among those who attacked the ruling of the president were: the Rev. P. M. Beverly, Mrs. Viola Todd, the Rev. F. C. Terry, James H. Lindsey, Walter White, Alex Braithwaite, H. H. Faulkner, and Marcus Cooke. R. F. Lewis, floor leader for Bates, was given the floor many times and indulged in heated debates with the opposition.

J. Mercer Burrell, who was favored by the majority present as the preferred candidate, did not take part in the discussion. Dr. E. S. Ballou, who has been mentioned as a possible candidate, was also silent during the meeting.

Dr. F. Hargraves from Orange was not present, nor were any of his supporters in evidence. However, Mr. Bates inferred that Dr. Hargraves claimed to have some inside information from County Chairman Salmon which made an endorsement unnecessary.

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Although leaders of the party, with denials that they remembered anything that happened in the meeting, attempted to bury the results of the session in mystery, outcomes of contests in a number of counties were learned. In one instance, the committee refused to seat either contesting delegation. In four other contests, lily-white delegations were seated, and in four black-and-tan delegations won out.

Leaders denied vigorously that the color line entered into consideration of the contests. Rose, after referring a newspaperman to the secretary, who could not be located until late Friday night, when he did not have time to go back to his office and get the records, said that he preferred not to have the results announced as "action of the committee today is not final because the credentials committee must pass on the contests."

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nothing to gain in the end and yielded to save unnecessary trouble.

"The negroes are realizing more and more each day what it means to be good citizens by paying their poll taxes and registering so that they can be of service to the community in which they live, for it takes votes to win and not the color of the skin. They also feel keenly the way in which they are being treated by the party to which they have been so loyal all these years and are determined that when any opportunity presents itself they will give vent to their feelings and when they strike they will strike hard.

"We are not discouraged at the outcome but rather are encouraged. We may be down, but not out.

"In the north and border states, where the negro votes count, are our brothers, sisters, uncles and cousins, who are keenly watching every move of the Republican party in the south to put the negro out, and they are keeping tab of the injustices and humiliations heaped upon us, while our negro newspapers are heralding it from coast to coast each week.

"No doubt the 'love feast' Saturday will be a boomerang on the day of reckoning, for our negro vote where it counts is worth more than 1,000 'Lily White' votes in Georgia. You remember that old story about the farmer who put his milking cows in the pasture and the little yellings broke the fence down and got to the milking cows. The farmer said that's all right, you little devils, I'll see you when feeding time comes. It will be feeding time in November!"

LILY WHITE STAND OF PARTY SOUGHT

Republicans Seeking To Check Contests; Hoover Given Endorsement

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—(AP)—The "regular" Republican faction of Louisiana, in convention here today, called on the Republican national convention which meets in Chicago June 14 to "state firmly the position of the party with respect to its attitude regarding 'lily-whiteism,' once and for all, to the end that either the party may be rid of these contests or that those discriminated against may seek justice through other channels."

While the "regulars" were meeting in New Orleans, the administration-recognized group naming their delegates to the convention at their meeting in Alexandria were condemned by the "regulars" for their lily-white stand.

The "regulars" selected four delegates at large and four alternates for the national convention to supplement eight district delegates selected and to instruct the delegation of 12 votes to act as a unit in the convention. The Hoover administration was endorsed, and support was pledged. Pledging themselves to the "true principles of the Republican Party" which the convention said "has always stood out as the champion of equal rights to all men without regard to race, color or creed," the regular convention resolved that "we condemn and denounce the action of the lily-white Republicans for their efforts to prevent qualified Republicans from registering and to make the Republican Party in Louisiana a close corporation."

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 27 1932

NEGRO REPUBLICANS OUSTED IN GEORGIA

Lily-Whites Control State Convention and Name 80 Per Cent of Delegates.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTA, March 26.—Georgia's Republican party leadership went Lily-White in the State convention today, which indorsed President Hoover for renomination and elected four delegates-at-large to the national convention.

The possibility of offering a full State ticket in the November election was considered, but action was deferred for further study by the State central committee.

The convention's delegates were more than 80 per cent white. James W. Arnold of Athens was re-elected national committeeman, but a successor will be named to Mamie Williams, Savannah Negress, who has served as national committeewoman since the administration of President Harding.

A white woman prominent in social and political circles will be nominated, but the Negro woman leader said that she may make a fight before the national committee if the delegation attempts to oust her.

Two white men and two Negroes were elected delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention. They are James W. Arnold and Josiah T. Rose, chairman of the State Central Committee and administration leader in Georgia, and Ben J. Davis and Dr. W. H. Harris, Negroes. Davis's tenure as secretary of the State committee since 1921 terminated with the opening of the convention.

Wilson Williams, new secretary of the committee, and J. H. Rush, treasurer, both white, and L. D. Milton and C. S. Wigfall, Negroes, were appointed alternate delegates-at-large.

Today's session was in contrast to the last convention, two years ago. Then the Negroes were in control and when they exercised it the Lily-Whites held a separate meeting. Arnold was elected chairman of the first group and Rose was named head of the Lily-Whites. Neither organization functioned and Rose headed the patronage committee until Arnold was recognized last Winter as national committeeman.

CITIZEN

Montezuma Ga

MAR 24 1932

G. O. P. Negroes Organize Selves

Mr. Vernon, Ga., March 21.—The Negro Republicans of Montgomery county met at the courthouse here Saturday afternoon and reorganized. This was the first meeting of the group since the spring of 1930, when the meeting was presided over by S. S. Mincey, Negro leader, who was killed in the summer following.

Saturday afternoon's meeting was called to order by A. R. Henry, and A. L. Pierce and H. R. Bell and elected temporary chairman and clerk, respectively. The chairman made an appeal for harmony, after which he appointed the following committe or reorganization (acting as a committee on nomintions): W. E. Johnson, chairman; James McLendon, T. C. McRae, Anthony Momand, J. E. Hicks and A. R. Henry.

The committee reported the following nominees and they were unanimously elected: A. L. Pierce, county chairman; A. R. Henry, vice chairman; D. T. McLendon, treasurer.

The meeting was opened and closed with a prayer and song service. It was attended by a number of white spectators.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER

MAR 18 1932

Colored Republican Women Hold Affair

The Hudson County Colored Republican Woman's Club had a package party on Tuesday night in the home of Mrs. Frederick Carter, 592½ Bramhall avenue, Jersey City. Everybody attending brought a parcel and these were auctioned later in the evening. The parcels were the price of admission.

During the evening Mrs. William A. Wauters of Bayonne, vice chairman of the Hudson County Republican Committee, made a short address and Miss Consuelo Cooley sang a group of songs. Miss Alvina Cooley recited and Miss Attilla Miller was pianist.

Refreshments were served after the program.

Mrs. Ida Brown of Jersey City is president of the club.

The next business meeting will be on Thursday, April 14, in the home of Mrs. Carter, 592½ Bramhall avenue. An attendance prize is to be awarded.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

MAR 23 1932

Negro G.O.P. Women Plan Mass Meeting

A mass meeting will be held by the Colored Woman's Republican Organization some time in April under plans now under consideration. The date has not yet been set.

The group met at 6 Irving Place Friday night with Mrs. Carrie V. Ryerson, president, in charge.

"LILY WHITE" MINISTER.

The Rev. J. Ralph Roberts, pastor of the Third Christian Church, Memphis, denounced Robert R. Church's control of Federal patronage from the pulpit in his Sunday morning sermon, according to public reports appearing in the daily press. The City Club of which the minister is president, prepared a resolution declaring that the organization holds no brief for any particular faction but is opposed to the domination of Government jobs in Memphis by a Negro politician.

This is in line with the cut and dried scheme of "Lily Whites" of Shelby County, and while the resolution reflecting the views of the Rev. Mr. Roberts are couched in language which seeks to show an unbiased attitude and no alliances, the "cat is let out of the bag" when it is admitted that there is opposition to the domination of government jobs in Memphis by a Negro.

The slap at "Bob" Church is not because of any reprehensible act he has committed in politics but solely on account of his racial identity. This is another glaring example of religious intolerance in the pulpit.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

MAY 15 1932

Alabama to Add 19 Delegates To Hoover List

Republicans Will Indorse President Wednesday; House Contests Debated

Special to the Herald Tribune

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 14.—Alabama Republicans will add nineteen to the list of Hoover delegates when the state convention meets in Birmingham Wednesday. No sign of a contest has appeared.

Delegates to the state convention were named in county mass meetings on May 3, and the Birmingham meeting will be preceded by district conventions Tuesday. Republican candidates for Congress may be entered in two or three districts, the 5th and 7th Districts being regarded as especially inviting fields for contests.

What action will be taken with respect to the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate is still uncertain. Some observers believe this honor will go to Judge Oliver D. Street, Republican National Committeeman for Alabama. While little hope, if any, is entertained for success at the polls in November, it is customary to name a candidate in order to give voters who believe in the principles of the party a chance to express themselves.

For the second time in the last twenty-five years a "lily white" movement has been launched within the party. The first evidence of a split came when the Montgomery County mass meeting was held and a faction led by the Rev. Victor M. Hovis, a minister, sought to eliminate the Negroes from party places of preferment. Mr. Hovis, who served in the Nebraska Legislature before accepting a call to the pastorate of a Montgomery church, insisted that the Negroes constituted only a small part of the Republican party in the country and should not have the major places in the party councils.

As a result of this move two meetings were held and a contest is expected in the state convention. The "regulars," in addition to naming delegates to the state convention, adopted a resolution looking to the calling of an examination to fill the Postmaster's office here. Postmaster Roy A. Lifsey's term is near expiration and the move is looked upon as a gesture toward his elimination.

Political - 1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

New York American

JUN 16 1932

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The convention's action halted efforts to bring the South Carolina contest to the floor of the convention and placed the stamp of approval on the faction headed by J. C. Hambright.

Joseph W. Tolbert, leader of the delegation that was unseated by the credentials committee, had hoped to have a member of the Republican National Committee carry his appeal to the floor of the convention. But, failing in this, he decided to drop the contest.

ONLY ONE REVERSAL.

Except for South Carolina, the credentials committee confirmed the temporary roll call adopted by the National Committee.

The committee report also seated the Howard delegates from Mississippi, the Arnold-Rose faction from Georgia and the Jahncke-Jackson group from Louisiana.

The action, taken without a roll call or a murmur of protest from contestants, marked an almost complete victory for the Hoover forces, who for three years have been endeavoring to purge certain Southern party organizations of what they regarded as undesirable elements.

In another case involving alleged mishandling of patronage, Perry Howard, veteran negro national committeeman from Mississippi, won seats for his delegation over an all-white group led by Lamont Rowlands, who has been dispensing Federal patronage there. The Administration had backed Rowlands' group.

RACIAL QUESTION.

The race question was brought to the fore in the Howard contest. The negro Republican leader denied he sold Federal offices.

Walter Newton, secretary to Hoover and Minnesota member of the Credentials Committee, and Robert Taft, of Ohio, led the opposition to Tolbert. But they stayed out of the Howard-Rowlands battle.

NEW YORK SUN

JUN 16 1932

PLATFORM GIVES HOOVER PRAISE FOR LEADERSHIP

Calls President Patient, Wise and Resourceful Throughout Crisis.

ENCOURAGES HOME BUILDING

Pledges Party to Aid Farmer and Indorses Principle of Cooperative Marketing.

CHICAGO, June 15 (U. P.).—The Republican platform contains thirty-nine sections, including an introduction, a recital on "leadership" and a conclusion.

The planks, briefly, are:

1. Introduction: Recognizes economic distress and the party's obligation to assist recovery, but says the people themselves must work out the cure.

2. Leadership: Describes President Hoover as a wise and courageous leader and recites his claims to that position.

3. Unemployment and relief: Declares the problem is one of State and local responsibility; opposes the Federal Government granting private charity.

4. Public economy: National, State and muncipal governments must balance budgets and cut expenses before financial stability can be restored.

5. The dollar: Upholds the gold standard, condemns inflation.

6. Banks and the banking system: Urges revision of banking laws.

7. International conferences: Favors United States participation in international monetary conference.

8. Home loan banks: Their creation recommended to encourage home ownership.

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9. Agriculture: Indorses Farm Board, promises farm tariff to establish equality with industry, suggests revision of taxes and balancing of production with demand.

10. Tariff: Suggests increased duties on products affected by currency depreciation abroad, favors tariff on products of farms, forests, mines and oil wells.

11. Veterans: Indorses principle of compensation, but omits mention of bonus.

12. Foreign affairs: Advocates international cooperation without alliances; eliminates war as a resort of national policy.

13. Friendship and commerce: Pledges continuance of "most favored nation principle."

14. Conditions on the Pacific: Reiterates the principles of the Kellogg Pact; favors a congressional measure authorizing an international conference in case of any threat to this pact.

15. Latin America: Imperialism disavowed.

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18. National defense: Says U. S. Army has reached irreducible minimum.

19. Labor and immigration: Favors retention immigration laws.

20. Wages and work: Approves higher wages, shorter working hours, collective bargaining.

21. Public utilities: Urges regulation of interstate public utilities.

22. Transportation: Advocates coordination of rail, highway and air transportation so all shall operate on equal basis.

23. St. Lawrence seaway: Great Lakes should be developed.

24. Highways: Federal cooperation with States to be continued.

25. Crime: Favors rigid panel laws to stamp out gangsters, racketeers and kidnapers.

26. Narcotics: Pledges continued warfare against drug traffic.

27. Civil Service: Indorses continuance of system.

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28. Prohibition: Modified Eighteenth Amendment to allow States their own regulation under Federal protection.

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30. Negro: Equal opportunity and rights.

31. Hawaii: Continuance of self-government.

32: Puerto Rico: Application of all measures adopted for benefit of the United States itself.

33. Alaska: Territorial self-government.

34. Welfare work and children: Continuance of welfare work.

35: Indians: Protection of property rights.

36. Reorganization of Government bureaus favored for economy and efficiency.

37. Democratic failure: Charges Democratic House of Representatives proves incapacity for leadership; cites pork barrel legislation.

38. Party government: Urges party unity, attacks insurgency.

39. Conclusion: Cites alleged Democratic deficiencies; contrasts constructive Republican activity.

BOISE, IDAHO
DAILY STATESMAN

JUN 5 - 1932

Boise's Colored Citizens Organize Republican Club

"Colored citizens need to be unified on political propositions, and we aim to unify ourselves to vote for candidates we believe are the right kind of leaders," Charles Nelson, vice president and spokesman for the Lincoln club, declared Saturday, following organization of the first negro Republican group in the state. Twenty negroes rallied to the initial meeting at the home of Tom Denny on east Idaho street. Growth to at least 50 members is expected. A women's auxiliary will probably be started as soon as the men's club is well under way and the summer campaign has been launched.

George Herber was elected president at the first gathering, and Nelson vice president. Mrs. E. Johnetta was chosen secretary and Tom Denny clerk of the treasury. Weekly meetings will be held, the next being scheduled for June 10 at the Denny residence.

"Political talk among the negroes during and following the primary election led to the starting of the Lincoln club," Nelson said. "There are a lot of colored folk who want to support the Republican ticket, but still there are some Republican voters among us who don't know quite for sure what the principles are or what the party candidates stand for. By joining together we can talk about politics and have some of the talkers tell us about things that will help us win the election."

The club is not in favor of rabid fanaticism, it was pointed out. "There are some fellows who want to be radical and start right out knocking the other party and showing them up. We don't want that sort of unity," Nelson explained. "Justice like Lincoln saw things will be our purpose. By getting organized we think we can do more to encourage negroes to vote than if we just talked individually and let some of the boys talk big and radical."

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According to Mrs. Williams, word ... to this effect came to her from ... Postmaster General Brown Wednesday. It was said that ... Republican party. Walter Brown ... President Hoover in the ... patronage.

Mrs. Williams reported Mr. Brown ... as saying he was "sick and tired ... of complaints about lily-white ... and lily-white that." After the next convention is over there will ... be no more colored members of the Republican National Committee.

Mrs. Williams's declaration came to the AFRO from New York where she spent the holidays with her daughter. AFRO reporters immediately sought the Postmaster General for confirmation of the report. AFRO-AMERICAN reporters were unable to see Post Master General Brown Wednesday. It was said that he was in political conference and could not come out even for two minutes. Speaking for the Post Master General, his secretary denied that Mr. Brown had made any such statement and declared the report was too ridiculous to talk about.

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WASHINGTON—1932 is the last year in which Negroes will be members of the Republican National Committee.

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DES MOINES, IA.
REGISTER

MAY 31 1932

NEGRO VOTERS BACK HOOVER

G. O. P. Indorses Him Over Protest.

President Hoover was indorsed by the Iowa Negro Republican Voters league in a state session Monday at Bethel A. M. E. church, East Sixteenth st. and University ave.

The resolution was adopted, however, over the protest of a number of persons present.

Chairman J. G. Brown, however did not ask for an individual vote and declared the measure adopted by acclamation.

Seek Protection.

The resolution called for continued support of Hoover and the Republican party.

A second resolution, unanimously passed, recommended the Republican national convention to adopt planks in the platform to protect the Negro in all political rights, to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and to bring about strict enforcement of the civil service laws.

Charles Howard, city prosecutor, was the keynote speaker at the convention, attended by 25 state delegates, and a large local delegation. The Iowa league is an organization of more than 5,000 members.

Bowman Cheered.

Candidates for state, county and congressional offices were guest speakers.

A further rift in the Hoover sentiment was created by M. L. Bowman, progressive Republican, a candidate for congress.

Bowman drew cheers and applause when he declared he had originally been for Lowden for president, "and am sorry to say that Lowden was not made president of the United States instead of Herbert Hoover."

Now Paid His Debt.

Declaring the Negro can be reached through exactly the same appeal that reaches all other people of the country, Attorney Howard explained that his people are now in politics on program different than in the past.

He expressed the belief that the Negro has now paid its debt to the Republican party created through the freedom won for the race by Abraham Lincoln.

"Lesser of Evils."

"That we are not satisfied with the dish we get from the Republican table goes without saying, but if we get up from that table and go to the Democratic party, what would they have for us?" he said.

Howard then pointed out the disfranchisement of the Negro in a number of southern Democratic states, and called the Republican party the "lesser of evils."

Praises Iowa Laws.

He lauded the statutes of Iowa as applied to his race, explaining there is no law in Iowa that can be interpreted as a restriction to the Negro's rights.

At the conclusion of Howard's address, candidates were introduced, and each allowed three minutes to speak. All pledged to be fair to the Negro race if elected.

Earl G. Miller, candidate for sheriff, promised to place four Negroes in the sheriff's office if elected.

Cunningham Talks.

"If I am chosen as your agent to represent you in the next legislature, I will represent you as well as everyone else in Polk county," Paul Cunningham, candidate for state representative, said.

"I have always been for you and you can make a guess as to what I will do in the future," said Col. E. S. Olmsted, candidate for county auditor.

A. R. Morris, another candidate for county auditor, stressed the need for fair treatment and equality.

"105 Pct. American."

Andy Cumps, candidate for congressman, classed himself as a "105 per cent American. Born in Belgium, Cumps declared "you people became Americans because you couldn't help yourself, but I became one by choice."

Miriam P. Johnson, candidate for secretary of agriculture, declared the farmers of Iowa are in economic slavery. "Agriculture is the foundation of American civilization and unless it prospers, our democracy will degenerate," she said.

"Railway Breakdown."

Ed R. Brown, candidate for re-election as state representative, declared he had always aided the Negroes whenever an opportunity presented itself.

Charles C. Cook, county treasurer aspirant, said he knows of a great deal of waste in the office and "I know how to stop it."

"At this time we see a near breakdown of our railway transportation system," Starr Cogswell, candidate for state railroad commissioner, remarked. Citing the number of persons dependent for a living on the operation of railroads and coal mines, he said he was representing labor in the campaign.

Blames Men and G. O. P.

Walter Ferrell, candidate for state representative, said "I am the Walter Ferrell who has carried water for the Republican elephant for the last 25 years and this is the first time I have been a candidate for public office." He laid the nation's ills to the men "who are managing this government and this party at the present time."

John C. Wooden, another state representative candidate, urged the audience to exercise their right of franchise, and exercise it intelligently.

"A New System."

Mrs. R. O. Hughes, speaking for Walter A. Newport, candidate for attorney general, denied Newport is a wet. "He doesn't drink liquor of any kind and will not have any one working for him who drinks," she said.

Clint A. Allen, candidate for county treasurer, said he is not opposing anyone, but is running "for myself." He advocated the election of "someone who will put in a new system."

E. A. Elliott, candidate for state representative, cited his appointment of Negroes to office when he was superintendent of finance 14 years ago as pledge of his attitude toward the race.

"Constructive Ideas."

Clifford Way, candidate for county treasurer, said the office had been run "under a bookkeeper" for a number of years. "I want to go in there with some constructive ideas," he said, pointing to his experience as a banking executive.

"I am in this race for state representative because I feel it is one of the most important offices to be filled on June 6," C. H. Kies declared.

Not Reputation Seeker.

Dr. William Carpenter, candidate for re-election as county coroner, was represented by his wife, who said her husband is running on a platform of prompt service and willingness to co-operate.

James W. Wilson, candidate for county attorney, said the office needs a man who will not seek a reputation for himself through convictions obtained at the expense of persons who are unable to even hire an attorney.

Peter Janss, a Des Moines attorney, spoke for O. P. Bennett, of Mapleton, candidate for lieutenant governor. "I believe Senator Bennett's record is absolutely unimpeachable," Janss said.

COLOR BAR IS SOLE ISSUE IN DIXIE CONTEST

No Troubles in Party, says Howard - Booze Group.

PRES. HOOVER IS GIVEN BLAME

6/1/32

He Ordered Reorganization of Party in State

WASHINGTON—"Lily white" Republicanism is the sole issue in the contest for the seats of the twelve delegates apportioned to the State of Mississippi in the Republican National Convention which convenes in Chicago next Tuesday, according to the brief of the contestees filed here with the Republican national committee by Perry W. Howard, the national committeeman for Mississippi.

The contest was brought by a group headed by Lamont Rowlands, Federal patronage distributor in Mississippi. It is a direct result of the action of President Hoover shortly after he took office in March, 1929, when he ordered a reorganization of the Republican party in the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi and withdrew patronage recognition from the "black and tan" party organizations in those states.

No Differences

The contestees, headed by Howard, claim in their statement of the case that there are no differences in the Republican party in Mississippi—not even any insurgency. The contest, they say, was brought by a group of people who recently undertook to set up a new organization. No one of this group, they state, was ever officially connected with the regular Republican organization in Mississippi.

The regular party organization, represented by the contestees, claim uninterrupted existence since 1865 and recognition by the Republican party continuously through the Republican national convention held in Kansas City, Mo., in 1928.

The call, under which the contestees held their state convention was sent to Mr. Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, the Republican national committeewoman, by George DeB. Keim, secretary of the Republican national committee.

Mr. Howard and Mrs. Booze, in turn, delivered it to Dr. S. D. Redmond and F .F. Robinson, white, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the state committee, and under this call the state committee issued calls for state and county conventions according to the primary election laws of Mississippi. Under these calls the delegates were elected from the state-at-large and each congressional district in Mississippi to the national convention.

Rejected Claims

The contestees point out that the national committee unanimously rejected the claims of the contestants at the 1928 convention in Kansas City and state that they are at pains to understand how they have the temerity to return to the national committee with the same case.

The contestants are branded as "lily-whites," who permitted no colored Republican either to sit in their convention or on their delegation.

Notwithstanding the regularity shown by the contestees, it is rumored in political circles here that a movement is on foot to seat both delegations, giving each one-half vote and referring the matter of the election of a national committeeman and a national committeewoman to the Republican national committee.

Same Procedure

This would be the same procedure that was followed by the national committee and the national convention in 1928 when the election of a national committeeman from Georgia was referred by the convention to the national committee. Joseph H. Watson, of Albany, Georgia was opposing Benjamin Jefferson Davis, of Atlanta. The national committee postponed action until after the election and finally selected a white man.

The attorneys representing the contestees are Perry W. Howard, S. D. Redmond, E. E. Hindman, and W. L. Mhoon, all of Jackson, Mississippi.

Party Affiliation

Ben Davis On The Warpath To Call Hands Of "Lilly-White" Georgians

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.—

ATLANTA, Ga.—(CNS)—An indication of serious political squabbles at the next National Republican Convention in Chicago if the newly elected national Republican Committeeman from Georgia, J. W. Arnold, succeeds in his attempt to take a lily-white delegation to the convention, was given last week when Ben J. Davis, former national committeeman, and secretary of the Georgia State Central Committee, issued a strong statement protesting the attempts to oust him as secretary of the Republican party in the State.

2-13-32

In the statement Mr. Davis said that he was still secretary and would remain so until such time as he saw fit to withdraw. He indicated that his appointment to the payroll of the National Republican Committee had made it impossible for him to carry on the work as secretary as well, but that his agreement with Postmaster General Walter Brown, handling the Southern delegations for President Hoover, and the new national Committeeman for his State, was to the effect that he (Mr. Davis) was to be allowed to choose his own time for resigning as secretary.

The Georgia politician minced no words in stating that he would make a national race issue of any attempt to take a lily white delegation to Chicago. In concluding his statement he wrote::

"There is no harmony in the State and there will be none, if the leaders keep misstating the facts in the press and setting themselves up as party dictators. We want Mr. Hoover to have an uncontested delegation in Chicago, but if the leaders want to take the rece question to Chicago, as Phillips and Crawford did to Cleveland in 1924, we will take a black and tan Hoover delegation to Chicago and let the convention choose between them and the lily whites; or whether the party wants the Negro vote for Mr. Hoover in November.

"Politics In Memphis" Says Newspaper Items

gdie

2-19-32

MORE ABOUT ROBT. R. CHURCH'S GREAT WORK

Nashville Tenn.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN LINEUP AS DISCLOSED FROM ARTICLES AND CLIPPINGS

"A new United States district attorney is about to be appointed in Memphis. The applicants are no numerous, but they are highly interesting. One applicant, John E. McCall, would like to have it, but he wouldn't have it if he must look to R. R. Church. The Republican national committeeman, J. Will Taylor, ancient in his Republicanism, has not engaged in the controversy, which, thus, far, has but one controvert. Mr. McCall is warm around the neck, but the thermometer works only for him.

McCall threatens to call in the American Legion against Church, but the American Legion in Illinoi is not with the Legion of Pigeon Roost Road. Nor is the Tennessee Legion of one hand with the local heroes. Church has not expressed oppostion to McCall, but McCall, who is no stranger to the Memphis leader, needs no further expression from him. In the Ninth district of Tennessee Mr. Church is not the Race political leader, but Republican leader. Objectors to him because of his Race might overturn him, but he is the ballot box leader, having been elected, not chosen.

McCall's aversion to Church as a Republican leader is the sad admission that his longings will not encounter satisfaction. Taylor, undisputed leader of Tennessee, congressman from the mountains, is organization from tip to crown. His Republicanism is not racial. He found the Memphis district, as a Republican unit, in Church's hands when he assumed the leadership of the state. Nor has he sought to disturb what the people had ordered. Mr. McCall finds it difficult to separate Church and his Race. It was not always so.

Mr Taylor has not disclosed the opposition to the fiery lily. Nor has Church, although Taylor, to protect his choice, and Church, in defense of his dignity as attacked by the fidgety oracle of Republicans for revenue, might answer that the heraldry of family, even in Tennessee, could suffer the rude shock of propriety. Mr. McCall's father was a federal judge. His sister, a Republican, is collector of customs at Memphis, and her husband is a Democratic member of the Tennessee senate. Catching this world going and coming is an old story, but here it is freshly told. If Church banks in your southwestern territory," Mr. Shaw said. "The aggregate of their outstanding loans is 470 million dollars, with more than 100 million delinquent. The government is coming quickly to the relief of these banks, and besides you will have your share of the 200 million dollars that is to be lent through the department of agriculture to individual farmers."

"Let me remind you the worst month in the greatest depression we ever had in this country was August, 1879. The following December was the best December the nation has ever known. I confess I do not expect such a rapid recovery this time, but I do believe with the coming of spring and the operation of the various reconstruction factors that are in process of formation, we shall enter upon a constructive era that will gradually, if not rapidly, lead us to a new and eventually better prosperity than we have ever known."

REPRESENTATION AT CHICAGO.

Negroes living in New York State poll a larger vote at Presidential elections than any other time. The voting strength of the race is on the increase but the representation it receives at National conventions seems to be on the decrease. In all the published reports appearing in the daily press as to the probable selection of delegates-at-large and alternates to the two Chicago conventions, no name of Negro has been mentioned.

When the Negro vote in the Empire State was much smaller the Republican Party manifested its high regard for the race by sending one of its members either as an alternate delegate-at-large or an alternate delegate. In 1928 a Negro delegate from Harlem went to the Kansas City convention.

Republicans of Manhattan have yet to select district delegates, as County Leader Samuel S. Koenig has decided not to take action until after the meeting of the State Committee on Friday when eleven delegates-at-large are to be chosen. Recognition will be accorded the group as delegates from uptown but to what extent is conjectural.

The Democrats are not expected to pick a Negro as delegate-at-large or alternate, but in all probability there will be a representative from North Harlem in the district delegations. In 1924, Dr. Paul Collins was alternate to Murray Hulbert, who was compelled to leave New York several days before John W. Davis was named the Democratic standard-bearer at Madison Square Garden. Dr. Collins is said to have been the first Negro to have sat as a delegate from New York City at a Democratic National convention.

The heat, distance and southern prejudice mitigated against Harlem Negroes aspiring to go to Houston as a delegate in 1928. With Chicago as the convention city quite a number are in a receptive mood to make the trip.

The year 1932 finds the Negro of New York State in a position to demand of the two major parties places on state delegations commensurate with his voting stature.

G. O. P. Negroes Organize Selves

Telegraph

Montgomery County Group Meet in Courthouse

3-22-32

MT. VERNON, Ga., March 21.—The Negro Republicans of Montgomery county met at the courthouse here Saturday afternoon and reorganized. This was the first meeting of the group since the spring of 1930, when the meeting was presided over by S. S. Mincey, Negro leader, who was killed in the summer following.

Saturday afternoon's meeting was called to order by A. R. Henry, and A. L. Pierce and H. R. Bell were elected temporary chairman and clerk, respectively. The chairman made an appeal for harmony, after which he appointed the following committee or reorganization (acting as a committee on nominations): W. E. Johnson, chariman; James McLendon, T. C. McRae, Anthony Momand, J. E. Hicks and A. R. Henry.

The committee reported the following nominees and they were unanimously elected: A. L. Pierce, county chairman; A. R. Henry, vice chairman; D. T. McLendon, treasurer.

The meeting was opened and closed with a prayer and song service. It was attended by a number of white spectators.

GOV. WOODRING ADDRESSES 200 DELEGATES AT MEETING; DORSEY GREEN ELECTED HEAD

(By a Member of The Call's Staff)

TOPEKA, Kas. — Indicating that the Negro vote in Kansas is resting uneasy in its political bed, more than 200 delegates from every county in the state having any percentage of Negro population gathered here Monday in an enthusiastic demonstration to endorse democratic policies and to form a permanent state-wide democratic organization. This is the first time in the history of the state that Negroes formed a democratic alliance of any kind.

Governor Harry H. Woodring and Guy Helvering, chairman of the democratic state committee and chairman of the state highway commission, were guest speakers at the evening meeting in Memorial hall.

"I don't have to come to you and tell you that I am your friend," the governor said. "You know my record is one of essential fairness in my treatment of all people.

Against Unfair Legislation

"I have grown up with colored people; I have gone to school with them; I have worked with them; I have done business with them. They are my friends in the same way that any other people in the state are my friends.

"You may be assured that any bill which militates against the colored people of Kansas, as long as I am in office, will be promptly vetoed as soon as it reaches my desk.

"In suggesting to you the continuance of a democratic administration, and in congratulating you upon your assembly here to further democratic principles, I can well ask you whether government is functioning for the good of citizens. Where is there opportunity for young people? Isn't it time to quit voting victory for any party when that means defeat for you as an individual American?

Surveys Negro Education

"You are intelligent voting citizens. I am convinced that you will so use your vote that it will bring to you the kind of beneficial results which you have every right to expect. Let me here and now pledge you my friendship, both personally, and officially, as the governor of Kansas." He spoke also of the commission he had appointed to make a survey of Negro education in the state with Dorsey Green as chairman.

The governor's remarks, offered with an air of characteristic sincerity, closed a day full of political significance and verbal fireworks. From the opening of the banquet in Metropolitan hall at noon to the last speech in Memorial hall after 11:30 p. m., the tenor of the whole day's events showed plainly that a considerable number of Kansas Negroes are in open revolt and are ready to stampede the good old republican party.

Fiery Charles Bettis of Wichita, chairman of the committee which called the meeting, presided at the banquet session as toastmaster. Long before 12:15, the scheduled hour of the banquet, queues of men and women were lined up about the hall. Omar Ketchum, mayor of Topeka, owing to the pressure of other engagements at the noon hour, made his introductory speech before the banquet proper started and was then forced to leave.

Behind Woodring

He welcomed the visitors to the city and pledged his continued support to his fellow townsmen. When the banqueters were seated, Toastmaster Bettis opened the meeting with a keynote speech in which he pointed out that Kansas Negroes were making history by assembling for the avowed purpose of declaring a new political allegiance which would ush-er in for them a new day in political importance and sharing in the fruits of office. To line up behind Harry Woodring, "a humanitarian, a sympathetic executive, and a believer in the equality preached by Jeffersonian democracy," was to find a new emancipation, he said.

Short speeches by leaders of delegations from the counties represented followed. Those included as speakers were: J. J. Davis of Salina; Judge Grant Harrington of Wyandotte county; Mrs. Galena French of Topeka; Mrs. Lula Hill of Wichita; M. D. Lecompton Cox of Coffeyville; G. W. Johnson of Atchison; Albert Pottinger of Topeka; Mrs. Ida Kimberling of Leavenworth; Mrs. Thelma Chiles Taylor of Topeka; Mrs. Myrthal C. Morgan of Kansas City, Kas.; Benjamin Robinson of Kansas City, Kas.; "Bill" Williamson of Wichita; William New of Kansas City, Kas.; Leroy Harris of Lawrence; and Dorsey Green of Kansas City, Kas.

Republicans Attacked

Each speaker in turn pointed out that it was time for the Negro to think independently in his politics

...ne L'Amour Girls club last Saturday. Miss Vanilla Johnson will be hostess to the club Feb. 27. Group 3 of the club, which is composed of Misses Madeline McGhee, Delthea New, Adabooth Penn, Goldie Richardson, have been insulted heretofore on being asked to vote anything but a republican ticket, declared that he was going to vote nothing but a straight democratic ticket from this time on.

Musical numbers were offered by the Western university quartet and the Silver Tone Spiritual Singers, a quartet from Kansas City, Kas. The gathering was so large that an overflow table had to be set for newcomers after the first meal had finished.

At the evening meeting, Leroy Harris, Mrs. GaLena French, Dr. William J. Thompkins, the Rev. S. E. Newell, Mrs. Lula Hill, and Mrs. Thelma Chiles Taylor were the speakers. Nearly the same number which had appeared at the banquet assembled for the night meeting.

Dr. Thompkins, a Missouri democrat, who made the lengthiest evening address, attacked the showing made by Negroes in the republican party, the treatment offered Negroes by that party and welcomed the Kansas insurgents into the fold. He said that the meeting was the "beginning of the new abolition of the Negro."

Mr. Helvering spoke very briefly, advising the wisdom of the re-election of Governor Woodring. "People will tell you that I am 'hard-boiled,'" he said. "That is not the case. Any time that anyone has a proposition of merit to lay before me, he can see me with no trouble at all. I like to do business on the square. You will find in me the same principle in the workings of the democratic party."

Jeffersonian Club Formed

The committee which called the meeting, in addition to the chairman, was composed of Dorsey Green, Kansas City, Kas.; Mrs. Ida Kimberling of Leavenworth; the Rev. S. E. Newell of Quindaro; and Mrs. GaLena French of Topeka. One of the agencies helping to sponsor the meeting was the Twentieth Century club of Topeka, a women's group organized by Mrs. French, who is its president.

During the afternoon a permanent state democratic organization was formed having Dorsey Green as its president and Mrs. Thelma Chiles Taylor as vice president at large. It will be known as the Jeffersonian club. Members were selected from each county sending a delegation. Wyandotte county sent the largest delegation a group of 86 people.

Ben Davis, former National Committeeman from Georgia writes that "Ben Davis was employed at a salary by the National Republican Committee because Ben Davis can do things that nobody else can do." This is to laugh. What can Davis do that nobody else can do? He can act the Uncle Tom with grace and we know other men of color who do this with naturalness and facility. He can write a few Republican "whoopee' articles and there are many others who can do that. He can make a lot of noise on the platform and we know legion who are his superiors, and he can keep the colored man in Georgia in the Republican column. A baby could do that. So much for that. And Davis further states that he is interested in bringing a delegation from Georgia to the National Republican Convention in Chicago in June that will be uncontestedly for Hoover. This surprises us none. We felt all along despite the kicks and rebuffs that Davis has received from the Hoover administration that would be salved over if Ben were able to get on the pay roll. He himself now states that he is feeding at the trough. Hundreds and thousand of our people are kept marching time in politics by just such pusillanimous leadership

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH

FEB 11 1932

CITY NEGRO REPUBLICAN CLUB FORMED; G. M. ALLEN PRESIDENT

"Just Share of Political Offices and Safeguarding of Rights Are Sought.

The St. Louis Negro Republican Club has been formed with the aspiration of becoming the central organization of Negro voters here for city-wide action and recognition. Among the declared objects are the desires to obtain for Negroes "their just share of the political offices, elective and appointive, of the city," and to safeguard the Negro's political rights in the city, State and nation.

Ten cents is the "joining fee" and the monthly dues are 10 cents. One duty of officers will be to seek harmonious relations with other political organizations and with politicians. G. M. Allen, a lawyer, is president of the club and there are 16 other officers, includng five vice-presidents and 13 directors, one from each of 13 specified wards having considerable Negro populations. Freeman L. Martin, a lawyer, is chairman of the board.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RECORD

APR 21 1932

EATONTOWN TO HAVE COLORED G. O. P. CLUB

EATONTOWN, April 21.—The question of whether or not the borough of Eatontown desires a colored Republican club was thrashed out last night at a meeting at the home of Robert Richardson, in South Eatontown. It was decided that formation of such a group was imperative. A group, at present exists here, it was pointed out, but the average age of the members is too old for the requirements of the local organizers. In an effort to interest the younger generation in politics, it was decided to go ahead with the formation of a young men's Republican colored club.

Augustus Procter, Mrs. Ella Bivens and Charles J. Riley addressed the gathering. Mr. Riley stressed the necessity for inculcating new blood into the coming political campaign. Mr. Richardson presided at the meeting.

Organization plans for the new group are now under way and should be made public shortly, Mr. Riley stated today.

HARTFORD, CONN.
TIMES

AUG 2 1932

COLORED VOTERS GROUP TO SUPPORT REPUBLICANS

Support for the national republican ticket in the fall election was pledged by the Colored Voters' Republican association at a meeting last evening at No. 18 Bellevue street. Emery Martin, president of the association, John S. Taylor, former president, and Attorney Howard P. Drew spoke.

Party Affiliation.
TULARE, CALIF.
Times

JUL 15 1932

NEGRO G. O. P. CAUCUS HERE DURING TODAY

More than 50 official delegates and several times that number of visitors and alternates are expected to assemble at the fairgrounds here this morning at 10:30 o'clock for a Central California Conference of Colored Republicans. The caucus will include morning and afternoon sessions, 6:30 p. m. banquet, evening business session and closing dance. Thomas W. Myles Jr. of Tulare, a member of the Republican State central committee, will be toastmaster at the evening banquet. He and Raymond Scott of Tulare have been in charge of arrangements for the conference.

When the conference opens at 10:30 a. m., the Rev. L. S. Goolsby of Tulare will deliver the invocation and Mayor William Hahesy is slated to give the address of welcome. Theodore E. Crawford of this city will be temporary chairman.

Committee work and a speech by Alfred Elliott, Tulare chamber of commerce president, will be included in the day's program. The evening speaker will be Roland Curran of Bakersfield, Congressional candidate.

JOURNAL
KANSAS CITY, MO.

JUL 20 1932

WINTER TO ADDRESS NEGRO G. O. P. RALLY

Lieut. Gov. E. H. Winter, Republican candidate for the nomination for governor, will address a Negro Republican rally Tuesday night at Lincoln hall, Eighteenth and Vine streets. The meeting is sponsored by the Jackson County Negro Republican club. Other speakers will be the Rev. D. A. Holmes and Mrs. Claudia Jenkins Wiseman, who has campaigned for the Republican national organization. L. Amasa Knox will preside. Albert A. Johnson is president of the club All candidates are invited.

FRESNO, CAL.
TRIBUNE

JUL 16 1932

Colored G. O. P. Group To Open Tulare Sessions

TULARE (Tulare Co.), July 15.—With Theodore E. Crawford of Tulare as temporary chairman, a Central California conference of colored Republicans is scheduled to open at the Tulare Fairgrounds at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow, with fifty official delegates and several times that number of visitors and alternates present.

There will be forenoon session, lunch, afternoon session at 3 o'clock, a 6:30 banquet, evening business session and closing dance. William Bigby of Fresno is slated to be chosen permanent chairman on opening of the convention. Mayor William Hahesy will deliver a speech of welcome. Other speakers will include President Alfred Elliott of the Tulare Chamber of Commerce, and Roland Curran of Bakersfield, congressional candidate.

G. O. P. PREPARES TO RENEW FIGHT ON SOLID SOUTH

Democratic Bulwarks, Georgia Mississippi, South Carolina, Marked For Battle

SOUTHERNERS, HOWEVER, SAY THERE'LL BE NO 1932 BALK

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
7/25/32

By W. F. CALDWELL
Associated Press Staff Writer

ATLANTA, July 24.—(AP)—Organizing for an intensive campaign in the south this year, the Republicans plan to carry their fight into the hitherto rock-ribbed Democratic states of Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

These states have been Democratic since Reconstruction Days and the general elections in November have merely ratified Democratic nominees for office. Even four years ago, when Hoover broke the solid South for the first time in many years, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi followed their traditional Democratic tendencies. Mississippi and South Carolina increased their Democratic majorities.

Democrats say the entire South and the border states will give big majorities for Roosevelt and Garner in November but the Republicans dispute this and say they not only expect to hold the four states of Florida, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas, which they captured in 1928, but hope to add others to the Hoover and Curtis column.

The campaign for the Republican national ticket will be backed by fights for Senatorial and Congressional seats throughout the South and in many instances for county and State offices.

Mississippi and South Carolina will have Republican candidates for Congress in each district to oppose the Democratic nominees. This will be the first time in nearly half century that the Republican party in Mississippi has entered a candidate in each district. The candidates of the party in that State have signified their intention of running as "drys," basing their support of prohibition on the plank adopted by their State convention. This opposed repeal of the eighteenth amendment and modification of the Volstead Act. They declared their allegiance to the national party.

South Carolina, where the Republican vote has fallen to a mere handful in recent years, will have candidates in each Congressional district and a candidate for the United States Senate. In addition, they expect to nominate candidates for some county offices.

The Republican organization in Richland County, South Carolina, invited the Democrats to stay out of the primary and go with the G. O. P. in the general election.

In South Carolina, a new leadership headed by J. G. Hambright, national committeeman, is in charge of the Republican party. They ousted the old regime headed by Joe Tolbert and this course was upheld by the recent Republican national convention. In the contest before the credentials committee at Chicago, Hambright pledged his organization to work for the upbuilding of the party in South Carolina and Robert Taft, of Ohio, made one of the speeches which influenced the committee in seating the Hambright delegation.

Georgia will have candidates from the Republican party for Congress in at least half of the districts, a candidate for United States Senator and a candidate for governor. James W. Arnold, national committeeman, is the party's candidate for Senator against Senator Walter F. George, Democrat. He has said that he expects to make a county-to-county canvass of the State.

The Republicans have not yet named their candidate for governor but the State organization expects to do so in the near future.

The development of the battle plans will attract interest as the time for the election approaches. So far, the Republicans have been mapping campaign plans and Democrats are watching and waiting for them to take the field.

TULARE, CALIF.
Advance

JUL 18 1932

COLORED G. O. P. FAVOR HOOVER IN LOCAL MEET

The colored Republicans of central California, who met here in conference late Saturday afternoon and evening, were on record today favoring the present administration, but endorsing several matters opposed by President Hoover, among them immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

Declining to pass on prohibition, the Negroes urged:

That the federal government should enoct measures to provide work for the jobless at once at a living wage, regardless of race or creed.

Enforcement of laws without regard to race, creed or wealth of the offender, and equal justice in administration of the laws.

Immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus certificates and just treatment of all veterans of all wars with respect to hospitalization, compensation and pensions.

Greater representation in all governing bodies of the Republican party in California.

A fair and just government in the Virgin Islands, and where possible Americans of colored blood be chosen to represent this country in administrative capacities in the Islands.

(Continued from ...)

That the Federal Farm Board's activities, which were highly commended, be extended so that aid in the form of loans could be given small cooperatives and individual farmers.

CONDEMN LILY WHITES

The conference condemned the plank to keep colored people out of the Republican party in the south, and urged the Republican national committee to refuse to recognize the Lily White groups and give the just majority control.

A covenant of loyalty to the Republican party was renewed, and confidence voiced by the group in the party's integrity and ability to "maintain the Ship of State." It approved legislation taken to combat the economic depression.

The candidacies of Rolland Curran for congressman from this district and Joe Crail for U. S. senator were endorsed by the group.

CRAWFORD NAMED CHAIRMAN

At the start of the meeting Theodore Crawford was elected permanent chairman. William Bigsby had been slated for this position but he was unable to attend the meeting. Raymond E. Scott of Tulare was elected secretary.

Crawford made the opening address of the conference, stating the purposes of the gathering and complimenting the Republican party.

"On this occasion I will call all loyal American Negroes of this great San Joaquin valley to arms. Let us arm ourselves with the strength of our voting power and demand political equality, the right to live, to fit into the social system of this nation—the rights which are justly ours," Crawford said.

TELEGRAMS READ

During the afternoon session J. F. Manning of Tulare spoke for the candidacy of Joe Crail, and a telegram from Oscar DePriest, colored congressman of Illinois, was read which endorsed Crail. Other telegrams from candidates who had been invited to attend but were unable to do so were

read. They were from Congressman Henry E. Barbour; Congressman Crail; Fo.d Chatters, candidate for the state assembly, and A. F. Jewett, candidate for state senator from Kings county.

In the evening the banquet was enjoyed at Hotel Tulare, at which Thomas W. Myles, Jr., who arranged the meeting here, was toastmaster, and Crawford was chairman. Curran gave an address at the banquet, as did Crawford.

Although the banquet and the afternoon meeting were not largely attended, those present were enthusiastic.

Several sity officials and citizens were present at the banquet.

At the banquet Frank L. Kelley of Tulare also talked, urging a permanent organization in the valley.

Other banquet speakers included H. R. Kent, Ward Rush, J. F. Manning, C. A. Paulden and Dr. E. L. Smith.

POWER OF WHITE LEADERSHIP IS QUESTIONABLE

Courier 7-30-32
Bells County, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—The hitherto rock-ribbed Democratic states of Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina will furnish a test this year of the often repeated assertion that a strong Republican party can be built in the South only under white leadership.

These states had been in the control of black and tan factions of the Republican party since reconstruction days. Shortly after President Hoover came into office, he withheld federal patronage from the black and tan organizations in these states and suggested reorganization of the party machinery in them as would commend itself to the citizens of those states.

At the Republican national convention in Chicago in June, James W. Arnold was made the national committeeman for the state of Georgia, and J. C. Hambright succeeded "Tieless" Joe Tolbert as the national committeeman for South Carolina. After a bitter fight, in which Representative Oscar De Priest of Chicago, and Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., opposed the ousting of Perry W. Howard as national committeeman for Mississippi, the latter was permitted to retain his place.

In 1928 President Hoover carried four states in the Solid South. They were Florida, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas. But Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi followed their traditional Democratic tendencies. Mississippi and South Carolina increased their Democratic majojrities.

The Democrats claim that in the Presidential election this year the entire South and the border states will give Roosevelt and Garner big majorities, but the Republicans dispute this assertion and make the counterclaim that they will not only hold the four Southern States which they captured in 1928, but will add others to the Hoover-Curtis column.

The lily-white Republican organization in South Carolina plans to have congressional candidates to give an impetus to the fight to make a showing in that state. In recent years, the Republican vote in South Carolina has dwindled almost to nothing. In 1928, President Hoover received only 3,188 votes. Governor Smith was given 62,700 votes. But the Hoover vote of 1928 more than doubled the Coolidge vote of 1924. President Coolidge received only 1,123 votes. President Harding in 1920 received 2,244 votes.

In Mississippi the black and tan and the lily-white factions are still at war. Both factions plan to put a full congressional ticket in the field. The Secretary of State, however, has ruled that only the black and tan faction has the right to ent : a ticket of Presidential electors and candidates for congressional seats inasmuch as it was recognized at Chicago as the regular Republican organization in Mississippi. He has submitted the question to the Attorney General for a decision. If that officer upholds the ruling of the Secretary of States, the lily-whites will be forced to vote either the Republican or Democratic ticket in November.

Like South Carolina, the state of Mississippi gives Republican candidates very small votes. President Hoover in 1928 received 27,153 votes as against Governor Smith's 124,539 votes. In 1924 President Coolidge received 8,546 votes. In 1920 President Harding was given 11,576 votes.

Georgia will have candidates from the Republican party for Congress in at least half of the districts, a candidate for United States Senator, and a candidate for Governor. James W. Arnold, the national committeeman, will oppose Senator Walter F. George. The Republican candidate for governor has not yet been named.

President Hoover received 63,498 votes in Georgia in 1928 as against Governor Smith's 129,602. In 1924 President Coolidge received 30,633 votes. In 1920 President Harding was given 43,270 votes.

Significant in these election returns is the fact that from 1920 to 1928 Georgia's Republican party was led by colored men. In the same period the Republican party in South Carolina, while led by Mr. Tolbert, was black and tan in complexion. In Mississippi, M. J. Mulvihill, white, was deposted in 1924, and Mr. Howard succeeded him.

THE "IDES OF NOVEMBER"

Norfolk, Va. Journal & Guide

MELVIN CHISUM told last week why he was giving up his life-long allegiance to the Republican Party. Right on the heels of his scathing indictment of the Hoover administration and his G. O. P. valedictory came news that S. W. Green of Louisiana, a powerful political, fraternal, and business leader, and another life-long Republican, is opposing the re-election of Mr. Hoover. 7/16/32

Mr. Chisum wields considerable influence and has the confidence of many white and colored citizens of importance. As a publicist and journalist he has standing and useful contacts and outlets for his opinions. Mr. Green is a member of the Republican State Central Committee in Louisiana and was a delegate to the recent G. O. P. National Convention in Chicago. He is president of a leading insurance company, head of the Louisiana Pythians and supreme chancellor of the of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.

As a political sign of the times the refusal of these two men to support Mr. Hoover for reelection in significant. Beyond the shadow of a doubt other Negroes of their caliber and many lacking their claims to prominence are similarly deserting the Elephant for the Donkey. Some are even putting their hopes in the Socialist and Communist standard bearers. The example of Messrs. Chisum and Green cannot but prove attractive to other politically bewildered colored Americans.

As the realization gains wider currency that the race's "debt" to the Republican Party has long since been liquidated, other Republicans will announce with Mr. Green: "I am sorry the Republican Party has made it impossible for me to vote for their candidate for President for 1932. No colored man or woman can vote for the reelection of President Hoover without sacrificing his or her pride and self-respect."

Some of them will not add Mr. Green's reservation: "I am still a Republican, but not a 'Hoover Republican.'" By now the truth ought to be impressing itself on the Republican leaders that this year more than ever the Negro vote is badly needed and that to secure and hold it they must bestir themselves immediately and effectively. The "Ides of November" are near at hand.

JERSEY CITY, N. J
JOURNAL

JUL 30 1932

Says Colored Vote Will Defeat G.O.P

Plans for a state-wide campaign among colored voters were made last night by officers of the recently-organized Roosevelt-Garner Colored Democratic Club at a session at Mount Calvary Baptist Church, 98 Montgomery St. Rev. J. Albert Carter, pastor, who is president of the club, was in charge, assisted by Rev. R. T. Gillison, first vice-president.

Rev. Carter declared it would be a shift in the colored voters from the Republican to Democratic party that would cut away the 400,000 Republican state majority of 1928 and put New Jersey on the map as a Democratic state in a Presidential election. The colored voter, Rev. Carter said, has at last realized the Republican party will never recognize the colored man and his loyalty to the party. He predicted that a great majority of the five million colored voters north of the Mason-Dixon Line will vote Democratic this Fall.

A delegation from the new club will attend the opening of state Roosevelt-Garner campaign, Saturdal, Aug. 27, at Sea Girt. The club also plans to have a picnic in August and Rev. R. T. Gillison has been appointed chairman of arrangements.

A meeting will be held Tuesday night at the clubrooms, 596 Communipaw Av., to be followed on Aug. 8, by a meeting at Mount Calvary Church

Party Affiliation.

THESE SOUTHERN CONTESTS

Call 6-17-32

The Republican party should do something about this everlasting contest in southern states between the lily-whites and the regulars. If two G. O. P. factions fought in Pennsylvania as they do in Geor-gia, the head of the party would take a hand. Yet with federal appointments his to do with as he pleases,—the one and only thing for which the party exists in the South—the struggle goes on unchecked. The administration seems to foment the discord.

Kansas City, Mo.

The Republican party in the South is an organization on paper, a host of federal appointees as generals, but no privates. It is worse than useless. It is not expected to carry any states. It does not put up a ticket for local and state offices. All it does is receive, it never gives anything. Being wholly the creature of federal favor, it follows that it is just what the administration would have it be. The stench of these contests it can turn off whenever it pleases. Control of the purse strings carries with it command over those who live on its bounty. These leaders of the lily-white movement are after the salary of office or the indirect advantage that comes from having friends in office. They are no more patriots than are Ben Davis and Perry Howard whom the administration tried to prove guilty of selling federal appointments. If federal favor could make Davis and Howard be good, so can it bring the lily-whites into line. We repeat, the national administration, Herbert Hoover and the Republican party, foment this discard in southern states.

Either by direct action under cover,—a thing which rumor has been charging—or by failing to act and letting things go their own way, the movement to make the party all-white in southern states is definitely helped by Republican leaders.

We are puzzled what good republican leaders see in letting lily-whites and regulars fight. They cannot say that it is a matter of principle. Negroes have done without representation in southern states with little protest from them. The party organizations there are no more deserving. Some purpose underlies the patience of the Republican leaders with the lily-whites who drive off the traditional Republicans and set up little cabals of job holders. Whatever it is the Negro in the North hates to see his brethren cheated of their constitutional rights and he likes it no better because the cheating is done according to rules.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

JUN 2 1 1932

Colored G. O. P. League Elect New Officers

Mrs. Viola Adams and David Hocutt Head Respective Divisions.

At a joint meeting of the Passaic County Colored Republican league held in headquarters, 22 Bridge street, last night the regular yearly election of officers took place. The president of the auxiliary, Mrs. Viola Adams, was unanimously re-elected for her fifth consecutive year. David Hocutt was elected president of the men's division.

The other officers elected were are follews: Mrs. Nellie Johnson and Solomon Hocutt, recording secretaries; Mrs. Edith Johnson and P. O'Blenis, financial secretaries; Mrs. Mary Brown and Peter Kline, treasurers; executive board, Mrs. Hatie Gordon, chairman; George Adams, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, Charles McBride, Joseph Feenan, standard bearer; Thomas Johnson, sergeant-at-arms.

The auxiliary decided to work jointly with the men's division so that more interest in political and civic affairs will be attained. The joint division also adopted a resolution on the death of Daniel J. Mahoney, the late poormaster, after members had stood in silent prayer.

KELLY MILLER TELLS DEMMIES HOOVER'S A LILY

Afro American

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two hundred and fifty people attended the Democratic mass meeting, held at the Pythian Temple, Twelfth and U Streets, Monday evening.

Kelly Miller, nationally known publicist and writer, of Howard University, told his audience, "I am a non-partisan, and believe in voting for men, measures and movements, rather than for parties."

Pointing to the Jew as an example, Dr. Miller advised colored people to divide their votes among the two major parties and all other parties.

6-25-32

Emphasizing his contention that the Republican and Democratic parties are essentially the same in political principles, he said:

"The Democrats in North Carolina, of whom Judge Parker is a good example, and the Democrats in Virginia, are just as unfriendly to the Negro as the 'lily-whites' in these states."

Baltimore, Md.

Attacking the President because of his anti-Negro policy in the South, Dr. Miller said:

"Hoover is a dyed-in-the-wool 'lily- white.' He is the master mind of the lily-whites. He has used all of his power to eliminate the Negro from the Republican primaries in the South. It is his policy to build up a white man's Republican party in the South."

Dr. Miller urged people to vote for men, measures and movements. He made it clear that neither of the major parties had given a satisfactory plan to rid the country of the depression in their platforms, and that the Republican party had shown itself to be absolutely vague on the question of prohibition.

Other speakers on the program included Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill, white, of Indiana, who challenged Miller's statement about the similar identity of the two major parties; Mrs. Lester J. Pollet treasurer of the victory fund army campaign of the Democratic party of Washington; William H. James, Mack D. Rowe, Theodore S. Botts, Allen W. Whaley, Mrs. Mamie Hutchinson and J. W. Phoenix.

Others on the program included: Mrs. Elizabeth Shepphard, Mrs. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Crowder and the Rev. Mr. Hawkins.

The meeting was held in an effort to complete Washington's quota of $2,000 toward the $1,500,000 Democratic Campaign Fund.

Bob Church Speaks His Mind To Pres. Hoover's Secretary

Courier Pitts

CHICAGO—(By Milont L. Randolph for ANP)—After the final business session of the credential committee of the Republican Party held here last Tuesday evening, Bob Church, only Negro member of the credential committee, is reported to have cornered Walter Newton, secretary to President Hoover, for a personal conference, which attracted much interest.

6-25-32

Mr. Church, according to a spokesman, told Walter Newton that if he had stayed in Washington and looked after Hoover's business the whole session would have been better off. He further told Mr. Newton that he, (Church) didn't give a d——about anybody or anything. That as a member of the Republican party he held no office and would not have one, and asked for nothing except to serve the party.

"I give $1,000 each four years to the presidential campaign," stated Mr. Church, "and I ask nothing in return. If the credential committee had turned thumbs down on the Negro delegations; particularly in the Howard case, I would have kept my $1,000 this year and taken the stump, at my own expense, against the administration."

Mr. Newton, in reply to Bob Church stated that Perry Howard had failed to keep his promise to the administration by agreeing to give the contesting delegates from Mississippi one half vote each.

Ben Davis, pioneer leader of the regular organization presented the case of the regular organization against Lemon; after which the committee voted unanimously in favor of the regulars, led by Arnold and Davis.

Perry Howard and his Mississippi delegation were retained as the recognized delegates by a 39 to 5 vote of the committee. This action of the committee leaves Perry Howard and Mrs. Mary Booze as the only Negro members of the Republican National Committee.

Roscoe Simmons and John Marquess Second Hoover's Nomination

CHICAGO. — (By Long Distance Telephone)—Roscoe Conkling Simmons, nephew of the late Mrs. Laura Washington, second wife of Booker T. Washington, seconded the nomination of President Herbert Hoover as the republican nominee at the National Republican convention Thursday noon.

Simmons, orator and politician, was a delegate from the first congressional district in Illinois. In his usual style, and with his gifted oratory, he held the delegates and assembled guests spellbound one minute and caused them to rise, cheering frenziedly, the next. He used up the allotted time but when the chairman rapped for him to close the delegates demanded that he be given time to finish. The Negro speaker received more applause than any other speaker who has addressed the convention.

Simmons predicted that history, in time, "would write beneath the story of Lincoln's patience, the story of Hoover's endurance."

John M. Marquess of Philadelphia, exalted ruler of the Quaker City lodge of Elks, also seconded Hoover's nomination.

Mr. Marquess is well known by the older citizens of Kansas City, Kas., where at one time he was principal of the Sumner high school. Later he was principal of Langston Normal and Industrial university, Langston, Okla.

Here and There at the G.O.P. Convention

Howard and Redmond Make Up. Women are There; So are Old Timers. Southerner Insults Mrs. Green.

CHICAGO—Some sixty or seventy Negro delegates, alternates and politicians of various ages and various degrees are here in the lobby of the Congress Hotel.

Bob Church, in a natty grey suit, quiet as ever, but always seen in conference with somebody somewhere, is ever present.

Simmons" very much in evidence

Then there is "Colonel Roscoe Simmons" very much in evidence in the temporary offices of Robert H. Lucas, executive director of the Republican National Committee. Wearing a wing collar and a black bow tie, he gets great delight in telling many of the delegates that he represents the district in which the "great Congress Hotel is located."

From his own lips came the statement that he had been chosen to second the Hoover nomination for President.

Ben Davis

Ben Davis, from Atlanta, is here. He is sad and a little lonely. The lily-white collar doesn't seem to fit him.

Perry-Redmond Make-Up

Mississippi, with Perry Howard and S. D. Redmond, now bosom friends, and with Eugene P. Booze, husband of the national committeewoman, deserve a place on the honor roll. Everybody thought they would at least have to make some compromise with the lily-whites.

In fact, just before the Mississippi hearing, a conference with Ray Benjamin, President Hoover's "eyes and ears" here, Mr. Benjamin offered to compromise by seating both delegations with a half a vote each. That looked too much like the elimination of Perry Howard as national committeeman, so Mississippi stood its ground. Now it's Perry Howard and Mary C. Booze, despite administration opposition.

Cook or Chauffeur

Overheard in the lobby of the Congress Hotel: A Georgia cracker of the Arnold faction was speaking to Mrs. S. W. Green, wife of the grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. She had just learned that the delegation which she was supporting had lost.

"Well," he said, "we aren't as bad off as the lily-whites would have been if they lost. They would have lost their jobs. We still have ours, regardless of politics."

Said the Georgia cracker: "What do you do, are you a cook?"

Said Mrs. Green: "Do I look like a cook to you? You look more like my chauffeur."

The cracker beat a fast retreat.

From California

From way off Los Angeles, California, comes Frederick M. Roberts alternate on the California delegation, member of the California legislature, and close friend to Ray Benjamin. He arranged the conference between the Mississippi delegation and Benjamin. Level-headed politician, he has his ear to the ground and says little.

Old Timers

A number of old-timers are in evidence. There is Aaron P. Prioleau, of Washington, alternate on the Tolbert delegation.

E. L. Patton, who remembers Bruce and Revels and Lynch, is on the Howard delegation from Jackson. And there are others. But the days of Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson seem to be over.

Women Are There

The colored women at the convention are well dressed and pleasant. Mrs. George S. Williams, fighting a losing fight, still keeps a smile on her face. Mrs. S. W. Green fears nobody. Mrs. Mary C. Booze ranking colored woman politician in the Republican party, lets her husband do the talking. Chicago's women politicians are also here.

BEATEN BY LILY WHITES LOUISIANANS RETURN HOME

CHICAGO, — (ANP) — The vanquishing of the regular delegation from Louisiana in favor of the so-called lily-whites by the pre-convention committee reached its climax Sunday morning when two of Louisiana's foremost citizens, Hon. D. V. Baranco, insurance magnate and grand master of the Odd Fellows of that state, together with Dr. J. H. Lowery, prominent physician and rice grower of Donaldsonville and S. W. Green, supreme chancellor, Knights of Pythias, refused to fight further for their seats in the Louisiana delegation and returned to their respective homes.

The chain of circumstances by which Baranco, Lowery and Green et al, were vanquished sent consternation into the various political huddles formed in Chicago's Southside hotels Saturday night. Questions were put to each other: "What next?" "What Price Political Regularity and Loyalty?" It was pointed out that Baranco, Lowery and Green had left their interests and professions at a sacrifice to continue the fight for proper recognition of Negro delegates in Louisiana and elsewhere throughout the southern states. The gentlemen in question, cultured and retiring in manner, the type of men who would lend dignity to any august body, men who stood for something accomplished, something done in varied lines of endeavor, and, last of all, politically, had been true and regular to the tenets of republicanism, since its acceptance by the Republican National committee in 1912. These men were being ruthlessly set aside for a group of lily whites whose objective has always been federal patronage for the Mississippi has been that no Negro shall ever be permitted to take any part in their party organization, or attend the conventions either as delegates or spectators. If then the President is successful in turning over the Republican party to the Lily-whites we can predict that the Republican party will receive the smallest Negro vote it has in the history of the party. Such action will certainly alienate many Negroes from supporting the party, both in the South and in the North."

"Lily-Whites" Weak

President Hoover, since his election in 1928 has dreamed of a plan whereby he could turn the solid South to Republican states. After his election, which was due in a measure to Negro support, he immediately declared his Negro supporters unfit to handle the federal patronage. Some of the President's followers tried to accomplish this by indicting S. B. Redmond and Perry Howard on a charge of selling the federal patronage. Both were found not guilty but this was used as an excuse for the President to declare them unfit to handle the federal patronage.

This patronage was handed over to a group of "so-called" Republicans who were supposed to build up a strong Republican machine in the South. But after five years this hope of the President has not matured. The so-called republicans of the Lily-white variety have not nominated a single candidate in a state election, but have spent all of that time seeking and holding the federal offices and voting the democratic ticket. The Lily-white organization was characterized by one of the delegates as "an office holders association." Membership in the party is sold at ten dollars per person and the party is limited so that most members will be assured a job.

Attack On Negro Leadership

Members of the delegation said that President Hoover must know the impossibility of ever turning Mississippi into a Republican state. They therefore look upon this attack by the President as an attack upon Negro leadership.

"It is openly admitted," said a spokesman of the Mississippi delegation, "that Hoover frowns upon any type of Negro leadership in the party. His policy has always been a back seat for all Negroes.' The fact that he is willing to leave ten million citizens without representation does not seem at all unfair to him as long as these ten million are Negroes. If Hoover wins, we loose, our interests are that divided."

Hattiesburg, Miss. American
Friday, June 17, 1932

RETROGRESSION

Recognition of the Perry Howard, or negro Republican faction in Mississippi by the party's executive and credentials committees is a severe blow to the group of white men who have been trying to raise the party standards in this state.

The action of the two committees seems to indicate that the Republicans are making a definite gesture for the negro vote next November. Howard, who was stripped of his patronage power in Mississippi after the postoffice job expose several years ago based his plea on the racial question.

However, "lily-white" factions from other southern states were seated as delegates by the credentials committee. This arouses wonder as to what possessed the republican leaders to side with the Perry Howard group, which was described by Mississippi white Republicans as being "an organization that produces putrid scent in the nostrils of decency."

The Republican party as organized in this state by Lamont Rowlands, Ernest McCall Hawkins, and other citizens of honorable repute at least was meriting the respect of all Mississippians who believed these men and women were sincere in their efforts to pitch their party's standards on a high plane.

President Hoover had permitted Mr. Rowlands to control Republican patronage in Mississippi for the past four years. Both Hoover and Postmaster General Brown, G. O. P. patronage chieftain, were reported as still favoring the Rowlands group but the two committees quickly undid the work which the "Lily-whites" have accomplished since 1928.

The most kindly interpretation which can be placed on the re-committment of power to Perry Howard is to say the Republican party in Mississippi has lost all prestige it had gained under white domination and surrendered the respect of people who admire political integrity regardless of party.

NEWARK, N. J.
STAR EAGLE

AUG 4 1932

G. O. P. TICKET BACKED

The entire Republican ticket from President Hoover down has been unanimously indorsed by the Second Ward Colored Republican Organization, Inc. The meeting was held last night with Bunn Todd president, in charge. Meredith White is secretary of the organization.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

JUL 30 1932

City Republicans Plan 'Get-Together'

Preliminary plans for a "get-together" meeting of the City-Wide Republican Club, to be held before the start of Fall political activities were made at last night's joint meeting of the ward and executive committees at 53 North Broadway Richard King presided at the meeting. The club is a unit of the Westchester County Negro Republican League.

Republican

Party Affiliation.

'BLACK AND TANS' FILE FOR MISSISSIPPI RACE

Commercial Appeal

Second Republican Ticket In Field In State.

7-14-32

BY KENNETH TOLER.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., July 13.—The Howard-Redmond Republican faction in Mississippi today announced its candidates for Congress from the seven districts to be voted on in the general election in November.

Candidates for this group are white members of the faction of which Perry Howard, negro republican leader, is national committeeman. This group was seated at the recent national convention.

Another list of Republican congressional candidates was filed early this week with Walker Wood, secretary of state, by the faction headed by Lamont Rowlands, prominent South Mississippi lumberman and patronage referee in Mississippi.

The Candidates.

Candidates for the Howard-Redmond group are:

First district, Lee Gray, Corinth.
Second district, William C. Donough, Ripley.
Third, F. S. Holland, Moorhead.
Fourth, J. O. Martin, Calhoun City.
Fifth, J. J. Patton, Shubuta.
Sixth, Mrs. Ruth Waller, Hattiesburg.
Seventh, L. G. Reese, Madison Station.

S. D. Redmond, Jackson negro physician, and chairman of the faction's state executive committee, said the names would be filed with Secretary Wood in about two weeks. He said a hearing will then be sought before the state election commission in an effort to have this list recognized and the Rowland's candidates barred as "regular" Republicans.

Members of the election commission are Governor Conner, Attorney General Rice and Secretary Wood.

G.O.P. Plank on Negro, "Flapdoodle," says Walter White

Chronicle

NEW YORK— "Flapdoodle," was the comment of Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the Negro plank adopted in Chicago by the Republican National Convention.

7-23-32

"The profession of 70 years of friendship for the Negro," said Mr. White, "becomes ironic in view of the party's recent record of lily-whiteism, the endorsement of the Hawaii lynchers, the failure to appoint Negroes to important office, the attempt to ram Judge Parker down the throats of the people, and the segregation of Gold Star mothers on the pilgrimage to European battlefields.

"It is sad that the platform of a major political party should be a mere catch-penny device to get votes from the unthinking. But no one familiar with the Republican Party's recent record with regard to the Negro can take this plank seriously."

Business

By WILLIAM OCCOMY
(For the Associated Negro Press.)

Republican Convention

Constitution

IT IS APPARENT that there is a closer relationship coming about between business operations and the government. In a very interesting argument Ogden Mills Secretary of the United States Treasury, demonstrated a growth of the relation. He maintained that thirty years ago the states could rule themselves almost independently of the United States government. However, within the last thirty years there has been tremendous growth in the economic affairs of the nation.

7-22-32

Distance has been annihilated because of the railroad and aeroplane. The government must now supervise the operation of the waterways, initiate the building of new roads and make investigations pertaining to foreign markets. All of these changes necessitate Federal control and supervision.

Will the Negro gain or lose as a result of this tremendous change? Will he have greater protection or will he have his rights denied to him? From the trend of political affairs one is almost inclined to believe that Federal control and operation will not benefit him materially. The evidence of this is the attitude on the part of the Hoover administration. At the Republican convention it is generally known that Mr. Hoover strenuously objected to the seating of the delegates from Mississippi. Furthermore, he has embarrassed those Negroes who have held high positions.

There is only one course to follow when such a condition exists

Fortunately, the Negroes in North Carolina are following this plan. They are entering the ranks of the Democratic party. A large group of Negroes in this party in the South, where the Negro has larger numbers, will materially alter affairs. It is to be hoped that the Negro will follow one of the best courses of gaining his rights—that of becoming non-partisan.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

At the last meeting of the Forum Council, before its summer vacation suspension and closing out the series dealing with politics, the council is presenting as speakers Editor B. J. Davis and Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas. Davis will speak on the subject: "The Negro in the Recent Republican Convention." Jesse Thomas will speak on the subject: "The Negro Should Vote for Men and Measures Instead of Parties, or on Account of Tradition."

Davis will attempt to show the logic in negroes affiliating with the republican party, and how he might so maneuver and function as to get the most out of his franchise and suffrage in support of the principles enunciated by Lincoln and Roosevelt. Somewhat in contrast to the position of Editor Davis, Field Secretary Thomas will support the position that the negroes of the present time do not owe and should not pledge unqualified allegiance to any political party and that the relation of men to measures should be a primary stimulant which moves negroes to political action rather than reverence for party or adherence to tradition.

The meeting will be held in the main auditorium of the First Congregational church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Music for the occasion will be supplied from summer school talent.

Meaningless Words

Minneapolis Journal

7-22-32

GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY to speak before a receptive audience during the Republican National Convention, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, fiery orator of Chicago and nephew of Booker T. Washington, spoke at great length but said nothing—nothing pertinent to the present condition of the Negro in America. True, when the chairman warned him that his time was up the delegates and those in the galleries clamored for more—more harmless and meaningless words—just as they would have done at a circus if an act caught their fancy.

IN HIS SPEECH, Simmons reminded the audience that "in this city the Republican party entered upon its matchless career" when it nominated "deathless Lincoln." It would have been better to remind the party that when it nominated its first standard-bearer, John C. Freemont, at Philadelphia in 1856, it nominated him on a platform in opposition to slavery in the Territories and declared that freedom was the public law of the national domain, and that this principle of freedom has been well-nigh deserted by Herbert Hoover. The Chief Executive Simmons lauded deserted these principles when, through his emissary, he sought and all but succeeded in ousting the Negro from the councils of the Republican party in the South.

THE PLATFORM COMMITTEE had written into the 1932 platform the same empty words it has carried since the administration of Woodrow Wilson:

For seventy years the Republican party has been the friend of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro citizen to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican party, and our party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights for our Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from that tradition nor to alter the spirit or letter of that pledge.

YET SIMMONS UTTERED not one word against this hackneyed plank under which the Negro is being crushed by the Republican party. He should have reminded his listeners that the principle of freedom on which the party was founded included freedom from lynching and peonage, freedom from segregation and discrimination, freedom from the discrimination of Negro Gold Star Mothers, freedom from "Lily-whiteism" and the Klan in the South, freedom to work on government projects regardless of race and freedom from discrimination in the civil service of the nation.

THERE ARE MORE NEGROES in the Post Office Department than in any other branch of the Federal service. Thirty-one thousand of the 290,000 employees are Negroes, amounting to 9.35 per cent. Yet, in the office of the Postmaster-General, where there are about 100 officials, there are only two Negroes, or 2 per cent. Why couldn't Simmons ask his party why there is this disparity in the promotion of Negroes in the civil service? Why are they so overwhelmingly restricted to the lower levels in the service? The postal service is the brightest side; conditions are worse in other departments.

INSTEAD of using his time to tell his party how far it has degenerated from its professed principles of freedom, right and justice, and how fast it is slated to go into decline, Simmons painted a beautiful word picture of a visit to the tomb of Lincoln, where the martyred President told him to "go and speak to those who gather in my name," and to "say to Hoover, if by chance you see him (and he is a hard man for the Negro to see. Ed.) that I once traveled the path now trod by him, but that path was cleared by time for those brave enough to walk alone towards these immortal fields where you sought and found me." All of which means nothing except that the orator had probably read a few passages of Robert G. Ingersoll the night before.

THE NEGRO'S PLIGHT in America is past the oratorical stage; it is past the stage where a platform plank means anything. His plight cries out for action. There has been too much talk and too little action. Roscoe Conkling Simmons talked; he electrified the Republican Convention, but his words were meaningless.

OTTAWA, KANS.
HERALD

JUL 16 1932

COLORED LEADER HERE

W. M. Bradshaw, Topeka, Spoke Before G. O. P. Pacific League.

The Republican Pacific League held a meeting last night at Wilson hall,

The Republican Pacific League, organization of long standing of local colored Republican voters, held a meeting last night in Wilson hall, 117 North Main. William M. Bradshaw of Topeka and Chester Gaskin of Kansas City, Kas., colored leaders in Republican state politics, and connected with the state attorney general's office, while touring the second district in the interests of Alfred M. Landon for governor and other Republican candidates, stopped in Ottawa last evening and conferred with local Republican leaders. Both appeared on the program last night. They were introduced by J. H. (Bud) Wilson, chairman and local leader. Elder Saunders also spoke. The league is working with strong interest and reports great hopes of Republican success.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.
NEWS

JUL 14 1932

Negroes to Hear Politicians.

Negroes will hear several candidates speak at a Republican rally at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at K. P. hall. T. W. Woodward, chairman of the Landon-for-Governor club, will be a speaker.

TRENTON, N. J.
TIMES
JUL 17 1932

NEGROES ORGANIZE REPUBLICAN GROUP

The colored Republicans of Mercer County met at John Congo's Hall last night and organized a permanent committee known as the Mercer County Colored Republican Executive Committee.

Allen B. Washington, a vice president of the Republican County Committee, was elected permanent chairman; Windom F. Green, vice chairman; Robert Queen, secretary; Philip H. G. Logan, assistant secretary; Edward B. Williams, treasurer; Theodore Ganges, sergeant-at-arms, and the Rev. G. G. Morgan, chaplain.

Among the clubs represented were the Mercer County Colored Republican Club, Princeton Colored Republican Club, Central Republican Club of Trenton, Eldridge Park Colored Republican Club, Fourth Ward Colored Republican League.

Speeches were made by the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, the Rev. G. G. Morgan, Judge Charles E. Cannon, of Princeton; Edward B. Williams, P. H. G. Logan, James Eaton, Robert Queen and William F. Hall.

TULARE
CAL.
ISSUE OF
The Advance
JUN 30 1932

THEODORE CRAWFORD NAMED CHAIRMAN NEGRO CONFERENCE

The executive committee in charge for the central California conference of colored Republicans, announced today through its secretary, R. E. Scott of Tulare, that additional credentials of delegates from various parts of the coast and valley are continuing to arrive and the indications are that a number quite in excess of those originally planned for will be on hand at the Tulare county fair grounds July 16.

Further announcement was made by Scott that the committee had agreed upon Theodore E. Crawford of Tulare as temporary chairman.

Following his selection as temporary chairman, Crawford issued the following statement:

"The Negro political conference to be held in Tulare July 16, is for the purpose of discussion of the main political and economic issues of the day and for the purpose of adopting a political platform that will serve for the best interests of the Negro race. This conference is the precursor for a series of political rallies to be held in every town of importance in the San Joaquin valley.

"The sponsors of this program feel that in order to gain political equality, the Negro must make his political presence felt.

"In order to accomplish this aim, he must make an undivided and concentrated effort in regards to his political decision."

THE SAME OLD HOOEY!

(An Editorial)

call 6-17-32

NO Republican platform is complete without its plank devoted to the Negro. The convention now meeting in Chicago says: "Vindication of the right of the Negro citizen to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican party and our party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights for our Negro citizens."

Some men who hold office by grace of the Republican administration must be unaware of this disposition of the G. O. P. not "to depart from the tradition, nor alter the spirit or letter of that pledge." In no other way can we account for Pat Hurley, President Hoover's secretary of war, choosing a freight ship for Negro gold star mothers after he had sent white mothers to France on the finest vessel in the United States fleet; nor for the various bureau chiefs who segregate Negroes in the federal employ.

Notwithstanding this plank, Negroes do not expect Congress to enact a single law to produce equality of opportunity, nor for the President to enforce those already existing. Blessed is he who expects nothing; he shall get it.

A NEW VARIETY OF LILY WHITES

(By Kelley Miller)

If the writer mistakes not the term lily white had its origin under the administration of William McKinley. It meant then a Southern Republican who denied the Negro participation in the management of party. The Reconstruction governments had come and gone. The north capitulated to the South in 1876. Rutherford B. Hayes was the great compromiser. He was permitted to assume the presidency on the distinct understanding that the political equality of the Negro was not to be insisted upon. Many of the most ardent and devout white Republicans were left scattered through the South by the defunct Reconstruction regime. They were undeviating devotees of the constitutional rights of the black man for for which many of them had fought in the Civil War. Tom Reed, of Maine was candidate for the nomination against William McKinley in 1896. Reed stood by the Constitution and the Negro. McKinley looked askance. Reed lost but, McKinley won. Southern white Republicans became divided. Few the more ardent ones adhered to the old foundations upon which the party was founded; others fattening on public pap licked the lily white hand that led them. In a little while he died in the wool old line Southern Republican party became extinct. Only the lily white variety survived. The Republican party in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Texas excluded the Negro from their organizations without shame or remorse. In the meantime, such border states as Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, where the black contingency was comparatively small, admitted him freely to full constitutional privilege. The thickly black states of Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi constituted a different political problem. Here the Negroes were the residuary legatees of the left over political organization of the Reconstruction regime. There were scarcely enough white Republicans left to fill the federal offices and to hold the commanding positions in the organizations. In these states the Republican party had no hope of functioning except so far as concerns the manipulation of delegates to the National Convention, on the basis of federal patronage. The good natured Warren G. Harding agreed to turn these states over to Negro manipulation and control insofar as Republican organizations were concerned.

Thus the matter stood until the coming of Herbert Hoover who strove to put all the Southern states under lily white control. In this he had all but completely succeeded. The exigencies of the coming election caused him to modify somewhat his lily white policy. He could not afford too ruthlessly to offend the Negro voters of the North. So Mr. Hooover and his first lieutenant, Walter Brown, devised a new variety of lily whites for these states. The lily white bosses were instructed no longer to insist on the absolute exclusion of the Negro from party management after the manner of Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Texas, but to admit a Negro or so to each delegation so as to give color to the combination. This procedure was followed in Georgia, Louisiana, and South Carolina. It was also advised in Mississippi, but the local lily white boss stoutly refused to admit any tinge of color to his delegation. Mr. Brown on behalf of his chief, fought valiantly for the admission of the lily white delegation at the Chicago convention. He was forced to desist only when Congressman DePriest, Bob Church, Rossoe Simmons and the rest of the Negro delegates threatened to bring the open issue to the floor, which the wily Postmaster General quickly sensed would too greatly embarrass Mr. Hoover with the Negro voters of the North upon whom he must largely depend for whatever hopes he may have for reelection. It was thus that Howard and Booze won a victory over Mr. Hoover's lily white policy.

The new lily white policy of Mr. Hoover is identical with that of Theodore Roosevelt, with certain important differences In his progressive campaign of 1912 Mr. Roosevelt insisted that in the management of the progressive organizations in southern states white men should sit at the head of the table, but only for the reason that they possessed superior experience, power and influence He rigorously insisted that Negroes should, in every instance, occupy seats around the table in accordance with their ability to command the situation. The Rooseveltian policy, unlike that of Mr. Hoover, was not limited to the few densely Negro states, but applied not only to the south, but to the north and west. Everywhere, the Negro was to be recognized, not necessarily in proportion to his numbers, but according to his weight and worth in the political equation. On the contrary Mr. Hoover advocates homeopathic Negro representation only in Georgia, South Carolina Louisiana and Mississippi, but permits Virginia, North Carolina and Texas to exclude the black man absolutely without one word of censure or rebuke from the head of the Republican party.

If Mr. Hoovre will come out from behind the veil and openly declare his Negro policy, as Mr. Roosevelt did, so that we may know precisely where the head of the Republican party stands, such an open and frank declaration of policy would certainly be worthy of consideration, if not of acception.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Editor Moore Asks Secretary Of The Treasury To Have Hoover Speak Out--Ogden L. Mills' Reply

In the hope of getting President Hoover to define his attitude toward Negroes with respect to appointing them to office, Fred R. Moore, editor of The New York Age, forwarded Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, the following communication:

September 22, 1932.

Hon. Ogden L. Mills,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am enclosing herein editorials from The New York Age which express my attitude with reference to President Hoover. I am writing you because no one seems to be able to get any expressions from the President as to what is going to be his attitude towards the Negro.

First, we have had no very encouraging recognition from his administration such as we had under Republican administration down to the close of that of the late President Taft. We had promises of consideration under the administration of the late President Harding and the only outstanding appointment by President Coolidge was that of the late Walter Cohen in Louisiana.

At present we have the Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia and the Minister to Liberia. The turning down of our people in the South through "Lily-whiteism" is most discouraging and the nomination of Mr. Montgomery as U. S. Marshal in Mississippi and his expression that "there are no chaste Negro women" with his subsequent withdrawal by the President who gave no expression resenting this malicious slander to the women of my race, cause me and a large number of others to refuse to support President Hoover in this coming election.

As you know I have been a Republican all my life and have supported all candidates of the party down to the present, but I would be untrue to my race if I gave support to President Hoover under present conditions. The Republican Party in years ago by was the party in which there was no color line. Now we are not given any consideration, only appeals made at the beginning of the Presidential campaign.

President Hoover promised three appointments: one of an Assistant Attorney Generalship to be, if I am correctly informed, confirmed by the Senate; a Postmaster to the Virgin Islands, and a third which I can't at this time remember. These promises were made two and a half years ago, I believe, to Dr. Robert R. Moton.

If there is prejudice against the Negro in the South I don't think the President should stand for it and because of that prejudice the South will keep on objecting to Negroes holding high office no matter how much intelligence they have. The War of the Rebellion is long over but why should we be made the sufferers and they the martyrs. We have fought in all wars and made good and the recent World War was supposed to have brought about a real democracy, but has it? The same prejudices are confronting us.

I have confidence in your fairness and I think that someone close to the President should be able to interpret to him the attitude of the Negro in this campaign. We want to be and must be treated just like all other citizens. We worked hard for President Hoover in 1928 when we were pleaded to but I cannot agree to support or give support to the President for reelection unless some satisfactory explanation is given by those authorized to speak for the President.

I therefore write you frankly and feel sure that you will give serious thought to this letter.

Yours very sincerly,
(Signed) FRED MOORE.

Secretary Mills replied as follows:

Washington, September 27, 1932.

Dear Mr. Moore:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 22nd.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) OGDEN L. MILLS.

THEY'LL KNOW BETTER NEXT TIME

Courier 11-19-32

In the midst of the cries and shouts of victory and the moans and groans of defeat, let us pause to shed a tear for the Black Battalion that labored strenuously, eloquently and even at the sacrifice of honor and manliness, to re-elect Herbert Clark Hoover. Republican defeat has pried them loose from the payroll. For four long years, now, they will languish in the political and pecuniary doldrums, weeping, wailing and tearing what hair they have. So in this, their darkest hour, with the vicissitudes of a hard winter threatening, they have the sober sympathy of Aframerica, even though they tried to sell out to the enemy.

All must admit they fought valiantly, not only to get on the G. O. P. payroll, but with an eye to better jobs as the fruits of victory. Nearly 200 strong, and led by Roscoe "Speak, Mr. President" Simmons, they tossed manliness to the winds and groveled before Hoover on the White House lawn to get a photograph to take back home and show to the disaffected Negro voters.

In solid phalanx, the old stalwarts went up and down the country assuring their brethren that the President meant no harm when he nominated Judge Parker and when he Jim-Crowed the Gold Star Mothers; that he really loved Negroes. They sought earnestly to dissuade the Negro from voting Democratic, but they were trying to brush back a tidal wave with a broom—and a bad broom at that.

Well, they'll know better next time. They'll know they can gain nothing by selling their birthright for two months' salary "with expenses." They'll know they cannot dragoon or scare the Negro electorate into doing anything. They'll know and recognize that the Negro voter has a mind of his own nowadays and is not to be stampeded by reference to events that happened before he was born. In other words, they'll know enough next time to talk and act like real men if they would win the Negro's vote.

Loyal As Citizen And Soldier, Negroes Have Repaid Debt To G.O.P.

Three thousand years before the conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C., there were 31 dynasties or periods presided over by 31 Kings or Pharoahs, among whom there had been four Negro Kings and seven Negro Priests. Manetho was one of the Negro Priests. He was a greater writer and lived in the third century before Christ.

In science, art, and literature, these early peoples have been called the fathers and in many cases have never been excelled. The first of these dynasties was headed by Menes under whom the real history of Egypt begins, and he united the states of Egypt and then set out to build a capital city.

During the third dynasty, the Libyans, who were partly Negro and other peoples, who had been there before there was any history revolted, but they became finally settled and remained in that country and took part in the affairs of state as the other people or Egyptians did. The Egyptian widow, wailing over the mummy of her husband, changes her mind when Pharaoh is seen slaying thousands on the battlefield and she looks out into space with smiling serenity at the return of Rameses to Thebes, after a victorious campaign in Ethiopia or Asia Minor, bringing a string of captives bound to his chariot-wheel. I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the line was not so tightly drawn between captives and the natives as in modern times. Hence we can see the reason why there was scarcely any one blood until later history came on the scene. Because of this fact, the posterity of the Sons of Ham has ever been found throughout the continent of Africa and until the close of ancient history, he has been a man among men in letters, in art, in church, in state, in science and we trace the Negro in America and made to serve as a slave when no other group would submit to such. For 250 years he was called a good slave and was faithful and trustworthy. Practically all the states east of the Mississippi River and a few west of the same, were interested in the slave system either directly or indirectly. The South, of course, found a better field of service for them than elsewhere. The large plantations and climatic conditions had much to do with their being settled in the South.

The Revolutionary War broke out and he was made to take a hand in it, and at the close, he was sent back home in most cases to serve as heretofore. Some few big land owners who were opposed to slavery took their slaves to Ohio and set them free. Some were set free even here in the slave states. This situation was interrupted by a band of men and women called abolitionists, and connected with that system of the "Underground Railroad" that offered protection to the slave who would run off from his master and come to the North. When the Civil War came on, shortly after, the Negro was mustered in the service and remained until the war closed and he had been emancipated. At the close of the war, he was turned out of service like an eagle with no home or place to rest his head and was compelled to go and face his master against whom he had been fighting and asked for shelter. This was a sad picture, because of the feeling that must have existed and still, the former master was exceedingly kind to let him in. Here the Negro is without any training as to personal care or responsibility.

The Republican Party being in power and taking the responsibility upon itself as having set the Negro free, should have given him a mule and a home for his family instead of allowing him to be lead off by the Carpet Baggers during the days of re-construction. Why do I say this? Because the black man was made to think that he was capable of holding any Federal office he wanted, and was helped to get in them, so these office seekers from the North might and did get help to get what they wanted. The Republican Party was behind that effort but since then, the Party does not really want the Negro in office. Still the Negro gets a pat on the back and is told that the Republican Party set you free and so you must serve said Party in return. For quite a while after the war, the Negro was allowed to vote, because the places of voting were guarded by police protection. This displeased the people of the other group, both North and South and when one Mr. Hayes became president, the matter was dispensed with. Still the Negro owes this debt to the Party that has only used him for a cats's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. The Negro is here in this country as his God-given legacy. He has as much right here as any other people in America. He has been loyal as a slave, as a soldier, and in places of public trust. He is faithful and does not know his A. B. C.'s in the matter of theft, and is not an anarchist in any sense of the word. We have fully paid every debt that we ever owed the Republican Party. Since the said party to us, has been liken to the good milk cow, that after giving a pail full, turns and kicks it over on the ground, so the Party has had the chance to help the Negro on vital matters but has absolutely failed to function.

We therefore further affirm that all honor to those of the Party who have shown friendship to the Negro is due them and shall ever be held in rememberance, while the Party has of itself proven to be a miserable failure. The Negro is no fool. He knows that he is the target for all other Race groups. All under the sun he is asking is to be restored or given the things which are his own and of which no man or Party has the right to rob him. Our weakness is found in the fact that we are of so many groups of nations by blood, that it is hard for us to unite and follow anyone of our own group as a leader. But the time is here that he should say good bye to the Republican Party in mass, both men and women. He is a man who can stand any sort of hardship. If the Republican Party has not lynched the Negro, it has held the coat of those who did it, being in power at the same time.

Therefore, this message from one who feels the magic touch from an unseen hand and sees written on the horizon in golden letters that which is to be deciphered in November. That the time has come for the Negro to vote the full Democratic ticket in November, not as a few, but as a Race. The Roosevelt chariot-wheel is rolling. I hear its rumbling, I see the falling into line the not heretofore caravan. The echo from the valley and crags of the mountain declare that there is no show for Hoover.

Roosevelt is the son of a great sire. Why not elect him?

Very respectfully,

LAFALETTE C. NEWBY.
234 West 131st Street,
New York. N. Y.

CLEVELAND, O.
PLAIN DEALER

DEC 1 1 1932

FINDS NEGRO VOTE BROKE G. O. P. LINE

Leader of N. A. A. C. P. Speaks at City Club Forum on Suffrage.

To a greater degree than ever before, the Negro vote this year was divided between the Democratic and Republican parties, William Pickens, field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the City Club at its forum in Hotel Hollenden yesterday afternoon.

The nation, he believes, would be benefited if the colored voters, traditionally Republican, and the southern voters, overwhelmingly Democratic, "would lose a little of their political solidity."

Discussing "The Development of Negro Suffrage," Pickens said that 500,000 to 1,000,000 Negroes voted in the presidential election, although at least 3,000,000 are qualified to be electors. The principal reason for this discrepancy is, he said, the disfranchisement of colored people in southern states through undemocratic provisions in state constitutions.

Disfranchised.

"People are coming to realize that they can have democratic government in the south for white people only by giving democratic government to the blacks," Pickens said. "In one southern state with eight electoral votes, only 85,000 votes were cast in November. In Connecticut, with eight electoral votes, 300,000 votes were cast. The disfranchisement of the Negro has made it possible for one white in the south to outvote six or seven voters in the north."

Pickens asserted that there was no basis for fear that the Negro, if given suffrage on a parity with that of the whites, would exhibit extreme racial predjudice in voting. Experience has shown that the Negro is inclined to retain in office white men who are friendly to the colored race, he said.

"If there is a race problem in this country, do you think it ultimately will be solved by racial amalgamation?" Pickens was asked.

Believes in Equality.

"There would be less amalgamation if there existed an equality of groups," he replied. "It is going on now because a suppressed group is keen to take advantage of the benefits held by the dominant group."

He said that in localities where Negro and white youths are given equal educational and social advantages there is less racial intermarriage than in other places.

Asked to give his opinion of segregation of the races, Pickens said:

"Public segregation, based on race and color, is not only a wrong, but it is uneconomical and somewhat disastrous. Recently in Louisiana I rode 200 miles on a railroad train and was the only person in a car built to seat 54 people. My fare wouldn't pay for the grease on the axles. Someone paid for that coach. Private segregation is different. There is not social equality even within a race. I think a citizen should be permitted to practice whatever segregation he sees fit so far as his private life is concerned."

He said that historians fail to point out that a colored man steered the Santa Maria when Columbus sailed to this continent; "that blacks came to this country to stay only eleven years after the first whites came to stay; that colored soldiers were with Washington from Valley Forge to Yorktown; that Negroes were voting in five states when the Constitution was adopted; that shortly after the Fourteenth Amendment freed the slaves there were 22 Negroes in Congress, and that one Negro was the chief justice of the South Carolina Supreme Court for six years.

Party Affiliation.

Rumored Bob Church And Roscoe Simmons To Head Republicans

6-4-32

WASHINGTON, June 2—(ANP)—Rumors circulated through Washington, Sunday, to the effect that Robert R. Church, well-known political figure of Memphis, Tenn., and Roscoe Simmons of Chicago, had been selected to head up the Negro bureau of the Republican National Committee for 1932.

MARYLAND NAMES NEGRO DELEGATES

BALTIMORE, June 2—(ANP)—Two Negro delegates and three alternates have been named to go to the Republican National Convention which convenes in Chicago this month. H. M. St. Clair, of Cambridge, Md., has been selected as a district delegate and Mrs. Roy S. Bond, Mrs. Henel Cardoza and Samuel L. Hemsely will go as alternates. Mrs. Bond and Mr. Hemsely are from Baltimore. Mrs. Cardoza is from Prince Georges county.

SENATE BLOCKS CONFIRMATION OF LILY WHITE

WASHINGTON—The nomination of B. B. Montgomery to be United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi was passed over in the Senate last Thursday on the request of Senator Daniel O. Hastings, Republican of Delaware.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, the Republican national committeewoman for Mississippi, are opposing confirmation of Montgomery because of a remark alleged to have been made by him reflecting on the virtue of colored women.

Member of Lily-Whites

Mrs. Booze submitted affidavits from prominent white Republicans in Missippi, substantiating charges that Montgomery had made remarks derogatory to Negro citizens and voters of the state. C. V. Taylor, former postmaster at Clarksdale, declared under oath that upon several occasions he had heard Montgomery state his opposition to Negroes' voting and taking part in the Republican party in Mississippi, and that he had stated that he would not sit in a committee meeting with a Negro, saying that he favored "the elimination fo Negroes from politics in the state."

George F. McClelland, vice-chairman of the Republican state executive committee of Mississippi, and a former U.S. deputy marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, quoted Montgomery as saying:

Challenges Victim

"I cannot be regular as long as Mary C. Booze is national committeewoman and as long as your organization or the Republican organization allows Negro women to be affiliated with them. There is no Negro woman who has one ounce of virtue in her and I will not support any party which has within its midst Negro women."

A. M. Patterson, former postmaster at Como, Miss., in an affidavit reports that Montgomery told him that he could not support him for re-election as long as he continued to associate with the black and tan Republican faction. When Mr. Patterson refused to foreswear his allegiance to the regular Republican organization to join the lily-whites, Montgomery answered by saying:

"There are no honest and decent Negroes and I will not take part in a Republican meeting or convention with any Negro in Mississippi."

To Give No Patronage

Other affidavits submitted by Mrs. Booze, one from Mrs. Celia Cook Davis, deputy clerk in the federal court at Clarksdale, corroborate the allegation that Montgomery had shown himself at all times a Negro-hater. He was quoted in a recent newspaper interview as saying that the lily-white faction would have nothing to do with any members of the colored race in dispensing patronage and that no appointments would be made upon their recommendations.

His nomination, held up once by a filibuster, has bee nfavorably reported by the Senate judiciary committee.

Georgia Colored Republicans Openly Split With 'Lily Whites'

Atlanta

MACON, Ga., April 27.—(AP)—More friction developed today among republicans of Georgia when negroes from all parts of the state, meeting as the state central committee, called a state convention to be held here May 14 for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the national convention.

The group flayed the lily-white faction, refused to recognize the legality of its convention held in Atlanta March 26, and heard Mamie Williams, of Savannah, negro national committeewoman, deplore "machinations and deceptions of political trickery and demagogy, such as is being sponsored in Georgia by a few men who do not represent true republicanism." They heard other speakers plead for "fair play."

As a closing act they indorsed Mamie Williams as national committeewoman for Georgia.

Dr. L. M. Hill, of Atlanta, made it plain that the negro group is willing "to follow white leadership, but not white supremacy."

He added: "We're waking up. We're not going to the polls and vote for any man unless we're treated fairly. We'll just stay away and see if the lily-whites can put it over. I'm not a democrat . . . . no negro in Georgia is a democrat, and we don't expect to vote for a democrat."

The meeting indorsed the Hoover administration and took the white party members to task in the presence of Durrell Cheney, said to be a special representative of Postmaster-General Walter H. Brown, who is in Georgia "watching the situation," it was learned.

Ben J. Davis, of Atlanta, was in the balcony, but made it clear he was taking no part in the meeting.

J. T. Rose, leader of the lily-white group, was said to be in Macon, but was not seen at the meeting.

J. H. Watson, of Albany, was elected acting chairman of the meeting. Cofer was named acting secretary. Both later were elected permanent acting chairmen, and will officiate at the convention here.

The roll call of the meeting showed 39 present, 14 of them by proxy. Mr. Donnelly said that 14 white members were present by proxy.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

MAY 31 1932

BOB CHURCH HIT BY PARTY MATE AT LEGION MEET

McCall Assails Shelby Negro Chief as Detriment to Party.

GOVERNORSHIP ASPIRANT DENIES 'LILY WHITEISM'

Bates Slaps at Army Cuts as Acts of Defense Foes—Ex-Soldiers Present From Third District Area.

Bob Church, Shelby county (Memphis) Negro republican boss, is "a detriment to the republican party and the next thing to a menace to the people of Tennessee," John E. McCall, Memphis attorney and republican candidate for governor, said here last night.

Mr. McCall, in Chattanooga to address a meeting of the Third Tennessee district of the American Legion at the James Craig Lodor post hut in St. Elmo, declared he is not and never has been a lily-white and that he believed the Negroes of Tennessee would vote for him.

"Bob Church considers that every one who is anti-Church is lily-white," Mr. McCall said. He announced that he was actively in the campaign for the republican nomination for the governorship and that he intended to give no quarter in his fight against Church.

At the district legion meeting last night at which Mr. McCall, past state commander, spoke, a resolution was adopted protesting to congress against the proposals to cut down the number of United States army officers and to retrench on reserve officers' training corps work.

Creed F. Bates, principal of Chattanooga High school, declared that the 12,000 officers now making up the personnel of the army are an absolute minimum and that if 2,000 were cut off as proposed it would impair R. O. T. C. work to such an extent that the work would be ineffective. He declared the proposals were made in the guise of economy, but were actually instruments of foes of preparedness.

Peabody Howard, attorney and past commander of the Davis King Summers post of the legion, said that if congress wanted to economize it should cut down on boards and commissions. The federal farm board and the Wickersham commission cost $2,000,000 and "were not worth a tinker's dam," he said.

Mr. Howard proposed that congress could be comparatively economical if instead of spending money for such organizations as the farm board and the Wickersham commission it would dump the money into the Tennessee river.

The resolutions opposing a reduction in officer personnel and R. O. T. C. work were proposed by Robert Gillespie, Dayton legionnaire, and were seconded by Sam E. Whitaker, commander of the Davis King Summers post.

Immediate payment of the bonus would be a "primer" that would start American business and industry back up again, Mr. McCall said in his talk last night. He warned the legionnaires that they were sometimes their own worst enemies and told them that when they went in delegations to Washington to urge payment of the bonus or put up on prominent street corners bonus headquarters that become hangouts for idle men, they were doing wrong.

"The veteran should attempt to show the public that payment of the bonus is the best thing that could be done to help all the people now," Mr. McCall said.

"I am frank to say that if I knew of any other method that would distribute the money over so wide a territory and among so many classes of the people I would be for it.

"The question of whether the bonus should be paid was settled seven years ago. The only question now is whether it shall be paid now or in 1945. The taxes to retire the bonus certificates are fixed and payment of the bonus will not increase taxes; on the other hand, it will cut down the standing debt of the United States, for the bonus is a part of that standing debt.

"Lots of times you have to prime a gasoline engine to get it started. Turn loose $2,500,000 in Hamilton county, as the bonus payment would do, and that is the primer."

Mr. McCall warned the legionnaires that "the fight is on the entire veterans' program and once they get a foothold the program is doomed in its entirety."

"If we are to put into actuality any of the things we thought we were fighting for and bring any good out of the World war, we can do it only through concerted effort and immediate effort," Mr. McCall said.

"The world is in chaos. Every government is all but tottering. They are watching the United States to see what is going to happen. If this country apparently fails to meet the crisis, the civilization we fought for is doomed. If the United States comes out, the other countries will come out also. The outcome depends largely on the American Legion, which embodies the ablest and most patriotic men of the generation, whose patriotism is proved."

Mr. McCall said that "if you read the daily press today you would think the American Legion has only one purpose, the bonus. They forget the other good works of the American Legion—child welfare, junior baseball and disaster relief."

At last night's meeting Sam H. Bortle, Third district committeeman, presided and turned the gavel over to R. H. Thompson, of Rockwood, vice-commander for East Tennessee. B. F. Dossett, of La Follette, Second district commander; Guy May, of Nashville state adjutant, were other speakers.

Negro Republicans Of Georgia Hold Meeting

4-28-32

MACON, GA., April 27.—(AP)—Complications in the ranks of Georgia Republicans developed here today at a meeting of negroes from all parts of the State who styled themselves the State Central Committee and issued a call for a convention to elect delegates to the National Convention.

May 14 was designated as the date for the convention in Macon. The group refused to recognize the so-called "Lily Whites" faction of the party that met in Atlanta March 26, and elected national delegates and alternates.

Spokesmen for the negroes said Republican national headquarters will be asked to recognize their delegates chosen at the Macon convention.

Mamie Williams, Savannah negro woman, was indorsed as national committeewoman.

GEORGIA G. O. P. NEGROES SEEK FULL CONTROL

Telegraph

"Lily-White" Faction Flayed at Meeting Here; State Convention Called

4-26-32

MAMIE WILLIAMS BACKED

Macon Ga.

Woman Endorsed For Committee; "Machinations, Deceptions" Alleged

More friction developed Wednesday among Republicans of Georgia when Negroes from all parts of the state, meeting as the state central committee, called a state convention to be held here May 14 for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the national convention.

The group flayed the "lily-white" faction, refused to recognize the legality of its convention held in Atlanta March 26, and heard Mamie Williams, of Savannah, Negro national committeewoman, deplore the "machinations and deceptions of political trickery and demagogy, such as are being sponsored in Georgia by a few men who do not represent Republicanism."

They heard other speakers plead for "fair play."

Dr. L. M. Hill, of Atlanta, made it plain that the Negro group is willing "to follow white leadership, but not white supremacy."

Won't Support "Lily-Whites"

He added: "We're waking up. We're not going to the polls and vote for any man unless we're treated fairly. We'll just stay away and see if the 'lily-whites' can put it over. I'm not a Democrat . . . no Negro in Georgia is a Democrat, and we don't expect to vote for a Democrat."

The meeting endorsed the Hoover administration and took the white party members to task in the presence of Durrell Cheney, said to be a special representative of Postmaster General Walter H. Brown, who is in Georgia "watching the situation," it was learned.

Ben J. Davis, of Atlanta, was in the balcony, but declared he was taking no part in the meeting.

J. T. Rose, leader of the "lily-white" group, was said to be in Macon, but was not seen at the meeting.

Mamie Williams called the meeting to order at the noon hour. Those meeting were members of the 1930 central committee, she said, "the last duly elected committee."

Twelve members of the committee, 11 of whom were Negroes, signed a request for a meeting but officers refused to call it. Under the rules, the committeewoman said, the members could issue a call. They did.

Davis Takes No Part

J. W. Arnold, white chairman of the 1930 group, was called. He was not present. Davis was called. Up to that time he had not been seen sitting alone in the balcony.

"He's here," said S .S. Humbert, of Americus. "There he sits in the balcony."

Humbert asked that Davis, the 1930 committee's secretary, come down and formally call the committee in session.

"I'm not taking part in this meeting," he said. "I do not recognize this meeting as legal or regular."

When the committee roll was called ,Davis again said: "Mr. Secretary, you marked me present. I desire to be marked absent. I'm taking no part in this meeting."

The secretary, B. F. Cofer, Atlanta, said he had not been marked present.

J. H. Watson, Albany, was elected acting chairman of the meeting. Cofer was named acting secretary. Both later were elected permanent acting chairmen, and will officiate at the convention here.

Charles Donnelly, Savannah, a white attorney, was present in the capacity of legal adviser, it was said. His only part in the meeting was to second the adoption of the convention call.

Telegraph

Mamie Williams Endorsed

Mamie Williams was endorsed by the group to succeed herself as national committeewoman.

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4-28-32

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Constitution

6-13-32

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Atlanta

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New York Journal of Commerce

JUN 11 1932

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s Brown Promises to Fire all Negroes from G.O.P. Committee

Afro-American

6-4-32

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According to Mrs. Williams, who was in Washington, Postmaster General Walter Brown, Republican party spokesman for President Hoover, in the matter of patronage.

Mrs. Williams reported Mr. Brown as saying he was "sick and tired of complaints about lily-white this and lily-white that." After the next convention is over there will be no more colored members of the Republican National Committee.

Mrs. Williams's declaration came to the AFRO from New York where she spent the lidays with her daughter. AFRO reporters immediately sought the Postmaster General's confirmation of the report. AFRO-AMERICAN reporters were unable to see Post Master General Brown Wednesday. It was said that he was in political conference and could not come out even for two minutes. Speaking for the Post Master General, his secretary denied that Mr. Brown had made any such statement and declared the report was too ridiculous to talk about.

Negro Republicans Of Georgia Hold Meeting

4-27-32

MACON, GA., April 27.—(AP)—Complications in the ranks of Georgia Republicans developed here today at a meeting of negroes from all parts of the State who styled themselves the State Central Committee and issued a call for a convention to elect delegates to the National Convention.

May 14 was designated as the date for the convention in Macon. The group refused to recognize the so-called "Lily Whites" faction of the party that met in Atlanta March 26, and elected national delegates and alternates.

Spokesmen for the negroes said Republican national headquarters will be asked to recognize their delegates chosen at the Macon convention.

Mamie Williams, Savannah negro woman, was indorsed as national committeewoman.

GEORGIA G. O. P. NEGROES SEEK FULL CONTROL

Telegraph

"Lily-White" Faction Flayed at Meeting Here; State Convention Called

4-28-32

MAMIE WILLIAMS BACKED

Woman Endorsed For Committee; "Machinations, Deceptions" Alleged

More friction developed Wednesday among Republicans of Georgia when Negroes from all parts of the state, meeting as the state central committee, called a state convention to be held here May 14 for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the national convention.

The group flayed the "lily-white" faction, refused to recognize the legality of its convention held in Atlanta March 26, and heard Mamie Williams, of Savannah, Negro national committeewoman, deplore the "machinations and deceptions of political trickery and demagogy, such as are being sponsored in Georgia by a few men who do not represent Republicanism."

They heard other speakers plead for "fair play."

Dr. L. M. Hill, of Atlanta, made it plain that the Negro group is willing "to follow white leadership, but not white supremacy."

Won't Support "Lily-Whites"

He added: "We're waking up. We're not going to the polls and vote for any man unless we're treated fairly. We'll just stay away and see if the 'lily-whites' can put it over. I'm not a Democrat . . . no Negro in Georgia is a Democrat, and we don't expect to vote for a Democrat."

The meeting endorsed the Hoover administration and took the white party members to task in the presence of Durrell Cheney, said to be a special representative of Postmaster General Walter H. Brown, who is in Georgia "watching the situation," it was learned.

Ben J. Davis, of Atlanta, was in the balcony, but declared he was taking no part in the meeting.

J. T. Rose, leader of the "lily-white" group, was said to be in Macon, but was not seen at the meeting.

Mamie Williams called the meeting to order at the noon hour. Those meeting were members of the 1930 central committee, she said, "the last duly elected committee."

Twelve members of the committee, 11 of whom were Negroes, signed a request for a meeting but officers refused to call it. Under the rules, the committeewoman said, the members could issue a call. They did.

Davis Takes No Part

J. W. Arnold, white chairman of the 1930 group, was called. He was not present. Davis was called. Up to that time he had not been seen sitting alone in the balcony.

"He's here," said S .S. Humbert, of Americus. "There he sits in the balcony."

Humbert asked that Davis, the 1930 committee's secretary, come down and formally call the committee in session.

"I'm not taking part in this meeting," he said. "I do not recognize this meeting as legal or regular."

When the committee roll was called ,Davis again said: "Mr. Secretary, you marked me present. I desire to be marked absent. I'm taking no part in this meeting."

The secretary, B. F. Cofer, Atlanta, said he had not been marked present.

J. H. Watson, Albany, was elected acting chairman of the meeting. Cofer was named acting secretary. Both later were elected permanent acting chairmen, and will officiate at the convention here.

Charles Donnelly, Savannah, a white attorney, was present in the capacity of legal adviser, it was said. His only part in the meeting was to second the adoption of the convention call.

Telegraph

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Republican

Political-1932

Party Affiliation

OTTUMWA, IA.
COURIER

NOV 5 1932

Albia Republicans Hold Barbecue for 5,000, Add Third Speaker at Rally

Rev. J. W. Tutt of Des Moines, a Negro Minister Formerly at Ottumwa, Comes to Aid Victory Rally Today

Albia, Nov. 5.—With the addition of a third out-of-town speaker to the program, preparations were complete here at noon today for the republican pre-election rally and barbecue, which will be held in the courthouse square this afternoon by the Monroe county republican central committee. Approximately 5,000 persons from Albia and Monroe county are expected to attend.

The Rev. J. W. Tutt of Des Moines was the new speaker secured today by George E. Tucker, Monroe county republican chairman. The Rev. Mr. Tutt, a Negro, is a former Ottumwa pastor. He addressed a political rally for Negro voters in the Second Baptist church of Ottumwa Thursday night.

Miles Elliott, city attorney of St. Joseph, Mo., and W. A. Hunt, Ottumwa attorney and chairman of the Wapello county republican central committee, will be the other out-of-town speakers on the Albia program.

Mr. Elliott and Assistant Attorney General Seth W. Richardson of Washington, D. C., who gave the principal address at a G. O. P. rally in the Ottumwa armory last night, are reputed by C. W. Ramseyer of Chicago to be two of the most popular speakers working for the republican national committee in this campaign. Congressman Ramseyer, whose home is in Bloomfield, is director of the speakers' bureau for the western division of the republican party.

Mr. Hunt also appeared at several Monroe county republican rallies this fall. It was because of his popularity among the people of this section that he was invited to return today.

An hour's concert by the Albia city band opened the rally at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The addresses by the three out-of-town speakers were to follow, and at 4 p. m. the barbecue will be held on the east side of the square. The building formerly occupied by the Becker-Bowen Motor Co. was used as headquarters for the occasion.

Since midnight, Thursday, eighteen quarters of beef, which were purchased from John Morrell & Co. of Ottumwa, have been roasting over a pit of coals on the vacant lot back of the Clark Brothers' radio shop on federal highway No. 34. Two Negroes from Ottumwa have been in charge.

The Women's Republican club met at the courthouse Friday afternoon. Led by the chairwoman, Mrs. Hugh W. Lundy, plans were made for helping with the barbecue to be sponsored by the republicans of the county and also plans were made for the voting Tuesday.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

NOV 3 1932

PARTY LINES IN DISCARD IN HOT TENNESSEE RACE

Democrats Split, but McCall Fails to Profit as G. O. P Trades Him Off.

M'ALISTER IN LEAD NOW

Lea Support of Pope and Crump Backing of McAlister Figure as Issues.

By CECIL HOLLAND

Party lines are being ignored, party regularity is forgotten and constructive issues have been shunted aside in favor of charges and counter charges in this three-cornered gubernatorial race that will go down as one of the strangest in Tennessee history.

On next Tuesday the elecorate of Tennessee will chose its governor. Two Democrats, one labeled "regular" and th other "straight," and one Republican are the major nominees, with a Socialist and Communist completing the gubernatorial ticket. The race is between Hill McAlister, the regular nominee of the Democrats; Lewis S. Pope, the "straight" Democrat, and John E. McCall, the Republican.

For the first time in fifty years there are two Democrats in the race, and, in the usual course of events, when the Democracy of the state is split as completely as it is by the candidacy of McAlister and Pope, the election of the Republican would be practically assured. Not so in this election. Since the primary in August when McAlister won the regular nomination in a field of four candidates, McCall defeated Hal Clements of Knoxville for the Republican nomination, and Pope decided to run as the nominee of the "straight" Democrats, there have been several highly significant developments. These developments have brought to each of three candidates their hopes, their disappointments, and as well, their problems.

McAlister Has Advantage.

McAlister, with the vote of Shelby and Davidson county, and the added advantage of being classed as the regular nominee, is generally considered by unbiased and nonpartisan observers to have the inside track, but his position is being hotly disputed by Pope and McCall alike. While McAlister leaders have been somewhat alarmed by the strength amassed by Pope, the developments since the primary are, on the whole, to be considered as advantageous for him.

In the first place, the threat of the election of a Republican governor because of the split in the Democratic ranks has been largely offset by dissension among the Republicans themselves. In the preponderantly Republican First district this is especially true because there the congressional fight between Congressman O. B. Lovette and former Congressman B. Carroll Reece is taking the interest of the people, trades are being made and the candidacy of the Republican gubernatorial nominee is receiving scant attention.

Trades in First District.

Not by the district as a whole, but by counties, the Lovette and Reece factions are trading with the Democrats in whatever way possible to aid their candidate, it is generallly believed. In one county, the Lovette forces deal with the McAlister Democrats; in an adjoining county the reverse may be true, the Lovette forces may be trading with Pope. When one faction trades, the other comes right along and negotiates a deal with the other Democratic faction, thus serving to aid to no great extent either McAllister or Pope, but hurting McCall's chances for a good majority in this section.

The Republican nominee, while admititng that he has heard reports and rumors of them, has, in interviews and speeches, discounted the probable effect of these trade. The situation in the First district is due partly to the attitude of McCall himself. Reece received the regular nomination, but Lovette refused to abide by the decision of the voters, charged fraud in the conduct of the primary in Claiborne county, and announced as an independent candidate. McCall did not indorse Reece, neither did he sanction Lovette's candidacy. He attempted to steer a middle course and as a result has not the support of either faction. One of his own leaders in the First district gives him no more than 10,000 majority in the district, which would be a serious setback to his chances.

Taylor Claims for McCall.

In the Second district, the bailiwick of Congressman J. Will Taylor, Republican federal patronage referee for Tennessee, there have been rumors of trades, but nothing to substantiate these reports have been made. Taylor has indignantly denied the allegations that he was not supporting McCall and has offered a reward of $1,000 for proof to the contrary. Still the rumors persist and it is openly talked among some of the Republican leaders that if Taylor has not traded on the Republican nominee, his support is not as vigorous as it might be.

Another development that has been in favor of McAlister has been the matter of the Negro vote. Alienated by McCall because of his "lily-white" attitude, rejected by Pope, who is basing his candidacy as the nominee of the straight" Democrats on the alleged wholesale hearding and voting of Negroes in Shelby and Davidson counties the Negroes are supporting McAlister in large numbers. In Shelby county, where Bob Church and his Negro organization hold the balance of power, they are allied, as usual, with the Crump machine and will vote for McAlister. McCall has fought Church for years and with C. Arthur Bruce, Republican nominee for governor two years ago, fought to dispel Church's leadership.

McCall Sought Black and Tan Vote.

In this connection McCall has shown an inconsistency that has reacted unfavorably for him. As one of those opposed to the Negro domination of Republican politics in Tennessee, his course was watched with interest in this campaign. When he secured the nomination, McCall made a bid for the support of the "black and tan" element he has fought so long and this is said to have alienated many of those who were for him.

In Nashville, the Negro voters are being marshaled by the Howse-McConnico organization for McAlister. The big Negro paper has announced for McAlister in Knoxville, where "lily-white" clubs are being formed for McAlister. In the First district, the Negro vote is uncertain. "It's purchasable," one leader said, "and the side having the money to spend will get the vote."

Both After Patterson Votes.

Another important factor in the gubernatorial race, especially important in the factional fight in the Democratic vote, is the support of those who gave their vote to Patterson in the primary. Both sides, McAlister and Pope, are bidding for this vote. The Patterson vote largely represents that element of Tennessee Democracy which twenty-five years ago were for Patterson. The 60,000 votes that the former governor received in the primary are being divided, more going to McAlister than the Pope leaders anticipated, despite the personal campaigning of Patterson in behalf of Pope.

Pope Works Hard.

Pope still retains the large vote he received in the primary from the rural counties. He has campaigned in every section, nearly every county, of the state since September, and being the excellent campaigner that he is, he has kept his forces in line. But, as it has been pointed out before, Pope stands to lose in some sections because of the poll tax requirements that were not observed in the primary. That is especially true in the West Tennessee counties, where in one district that gave Pope a large majority over both Patterson and McAlister only 13,000 poll taxes have been paid, while the vote in the primary exceeded 32,000.

Whether or not this loss can be offset by gains in other sections becomes a matter of conjecture. Pope followers in Shelby county are claiming 10,000 votes for him there. In Memphis they say that the Republicans are deserting McCall and going to the support of Pope. That same situation holds true in some scattered communities of West Tennessee where the Republican vote is light.

Claim Inroads in Davidson.

The Pope followers are claiming a larger vote for their candidate in Davidson county, and a correspondin lower vote for McAlister. Combine with the Republicans, the Pope supporters have a controlling number o election officers. In this county wher frauds were alleged by Pope to hav been committed in the primary hi leaders admit now that "if any fraud are committed it will be because o lack of organization, or a case of be ing mistaken in the men we have se lected."

A thory that is being advanced b the McAlister leaders is that McAliste will gain thousands of votes becaus of the Roosevelt landslide that is anticipated in this state. They believe—it has been expressed here by none other than Senator McKellar—that the Roosevelt tide will bear McAliste along with it. Throughout the campaign the McAlister race has been linked with that of Roosevelt, although the Pope forces have also sought to take advantage of the same situation.

McAlister leaders have made use of another bit of propaganda in their campaign which nas been directed more against Pope than the Republican nominee. It is the same type

that was used in the primary, that "Pope can't win" and a "vote for Pope is half a vote for McCall." While this, of course, has been vehemently denied by Pope in all his speeches, it has had some effect in turning doubtful voters to McAlister.

Machine Control Issue.

Whatever issues there were between the candidates in the primary race on matters of state policy, these have been discarded since the campaign has warmed up. The acrimonious contention between Pope and McAlister has been the question of machine control and rule; the former has charged repeatedly that McAlister is but the candidate of the Crump machine of Memphis and his opponent is not McAlister, but Congressman Ed Crump, and the latter has retaliated with the declaration that Pope is supported and aided in his campaign by the remnants of the Horton-Lea administration. There is no disputation of Crump's support of McAlister. The Shelby county organization is doing everything possible for McAlister.

Also, it cannot be denied that Pope has the support of a large part of the administration. As a matter of fact, the administration organization, or that what was termed the administration, is split itself. Charles M. McCabe, former commissioner of finance and taxation, who was fired by Gov. Horton just before the primary election, is active in behalf of McAlister. Ernest Haston, secretary of state, is supporting McAlister, and it has been reported that Commisisoner of Highways Robert Baker is also favoring the state treasurer.

On the other hand, Pope has the support of P. L. Harned, commissioner of education; Adjt.-Gen W. C Boyd and others of the Horton-Lea group. Pope has denied the charge repeatedly expressed by his opponents that he is in alliance with Col. Luke

SENTINEL

Bay Shore, N. Y.

NOV 3 1932

Social News

A meeting of South Shore Temple, 568, I. B. P. O. E. of W., will be held tonight at the Elk's Club. Members are urged to get as many new members as possible while the dispensation is in effect.

There will be a special meeting of the club which was formerly known as the Suffolk County Colored Republican Club this Thursday evening, at the home of Harry Van Hoeren, 140 Fifth Ave., Bay Shore. All are invited to attend.

The rally which was held Thursday by the Colored Republican Club at the Elk's Club, was extremely well attended by friends from all over the Island The speakers of the evening were Mr Whitney, member of the Republican National Association, Charles Day Thomas Brown of Bay Shore, Peyton Vann of Sayville, and George Simms of Babylon. The last meeting before Election Day will be held on Monday night either at the Elk's Hall or the Legion Hall. After meeting, buses will be there to carry all present to ,Huntington, where Bert Bunn and his Crackerjacks will furnish delightful music for a free dance.

The free show for children at the Bay Shore Theatre on Monday night proved to be a great success and two of the prizes were won by local colored children. Little Alice Jackson and her brother, Floyd, children of Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson, won two theatre tickets, the first prize for having on the funniest costumes. Little Wilson Cuffie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Effert Cuffie won a ukelele as first prize for the apple eating contest.

The Inter-Comunity Choral Club met Monday night at the Legion Hall and under the expert instruction of their leader, Professor Caldwell, were able to learn an entirely new selection entitled 'Holy Night," a very complicated but pretty Christmas Carol.

The Ex-Soldiers Club, or the Foreign War Veterans' Club, met Wednesday night at the home of John Manners, 27 Harrison Ave. The main business on hand was the election of officers.

The Panther and Pantherette A. C. met at the Civic Hall on Tuesday night with a good proportion of the membership being present. After a good business meeting, members of both the boys and the girls basketball teams had a good practice. Jack Harris, son of Mrs. Florence Harris, formerly of Florida, became a member. He promises to be a great asset to the team. The Club will hold its regular weekly dance on Saturday night, Nov. 5, and invites everyone to come out and have a good time.

I have been asked to announce the following which should have been printed last week: Several of the friends gave Alfrieda Brown a birthday party on Oct. 19, at the home of Mrs. Julia Mill, 8 Fairfield St. Many beautiful gifts were presented to Miss Brown, who was very grateful for everything. A delightful repast was served later in the eevning, and the guests were entertained with card playing and dancing. Those present were Mrs. Laytha Brown, Mrs. Grace Cuffie, Mr. and Mrs. William Mills, Mrs. Beulah Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cornelius, the Misses Ethel Marshall, Leona Williams, Emma Wood, Hazel and Laytha Brown, Mrs. Edna Thomas, the Messrs. Stephen Murray, Charles Day JJr., Lennard Lock, Jack Harris, George Marshall, Edward Brown, Jr., George Fullerton, Lloyd Green, St. Clair Robinson, Floyd Smith and Simon Sylvester.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

NOV 6 1932

HOOVER TO RECEIVE CITY'S NEGRO VOTE

Women and Young Electors Reported as Strong Adherents of President

ALL LEADERS ARE FOR HIM

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Negro Republican leaders are confident that Tuesday will find an overwhelming majority of Negro ballots falling into the Hoover-Curtis boxes. The city "war board" estimates that in every ward where the Negro vote predominates the Administration will have "at least 1000 majority."

Lewis Tanner Moore, a lawyer, who has headed up the activities of the Young Republicans, said that he believes that even more than the leaders expected "there has been a decided swing to Hoover among young Republicans throughout the city." The Young Republican organization made its closing argument, with Representative James M Beck, Mrs. Mary Church Terell and Recorder of Deeds Hazlett speaking, Friday night at the O. V. Catto Auditorium.

John M. Marquess, who has been speaking for the Republican National Committee in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, shares the optimism of the leader of the Young Republicans. Following his last official speech, Mr. Marquess said:

"Because of the fact that the American people have developed the faculty to override hysteria and to use sound judgment in its stead there is no doubt but that Herbert Hoover will be re-elected by a substantial majority sufficiently large to reflect the fact that political soberness and common sense dominate the voters."

In surveying Republican hopes throughout the State, City Committeeman John C. Asbury said that the President will carry Pennsylvania by at least a 300,000 majority, and that he feels that despite the high Democratic tension Negroes will vote consistently with the Administration.

As the Vare leader of the Thirtieth Ward, where 85 per cent of the votes cast will be those of Negroes, Asbury said that he feels confident his ward will give the Republican ticket a majority of not less than 2000.

Whether the Administration is successful in the national election or not, much depends upon the voting of the Thirtieth, as far as the leader is concerned, due to the fact that he is the first Negro leader of the ward under the Vare regime. Since his ascension to the post left vacant by the death of Crawford Cook, rumor has repeatedly implied that all has not been well, and that there is to be an internal uprising led by others who sought the Vare nod that went to the former Assistant District Attorney.

Because of this rumored unrest the Democratic forces have concentrated their attack in this district, establishing as many headquarters as possible within the ward itself. Old Guard regulars who have backed the new leader against this attack feel that the Tuesday balloting will firmly establish Negro leadership in this strong Vare area.

In the same optimistic vein there seems to be no doubt about which side of the road Negro women will take on Tuesday. Mrs. Mary Church Terell, who has been making a specialty during the campaign of speaking to Negro women organizations, felt certain that "as always, Negro women will go to the polls and vote for the only party that has done anything at all toward recognizing Negro womanhood."

This optimism on the part of Negro political leaders does not, as it might seem, soar to a point of foolhardiness. Every one admits that the Administration's attack was belated, and that the normal vote will be greatly reduced, but they do not concede the Governor of New York any appreciable number of Negro ballots.

On the Democratic side of the wire, the southeastern headquarters was conceding the Republicans nothing. The leader of the Roosevelt forces in the Thirtieth Ward Sam H. Browne, said that he felt that that ward, in which the Republican registration was unusually high, would switch to Roosevelt in large numbers.

The Rooseveltians said that they would be content to rest their case after the speech of General Smedley D. Butler, who fired away at Republicans at Osage Hall, Broad and Catharine streets last night.

LOUISVILLE, KY
COURIER JOURNAL

NOV 6 1932

A NEGRO SPEAKS HIS MIND.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Here they go again, these Republican spellbinders, bringing out Abe Lincoln and holding him up as the savior of the Negro race in order to hold the Negro vote. But they studiously conceal the fact that Abraham Lincoln said:

"If I could save this Union without freeing a single slave I would do it."

His proclamation "freeing" the slaves was, as every student of history knows, only a war measure, because the slaves were staying at home producing "food to win the war" for their Southern friends who were out in the battle front. Neither was Lincoln the founder of the Republican party, as they would have you believe. When that matter came up Lincoln went over into another county until the matter of discussing and forming a new party was over. Everybody knows this who has read history.

If Abraham Lincoln were here today he would vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt. Not the slightest doubt about it! Who believes he would be in favor of reducing the "common man" to a state of starvation? Who believes he would be in favor of conditions where just a few men own nearly all the wealth of this country? Who believes that he would deliberately lie in order to get office? Nobody.

Surely members of our race will not be beguiled by the Watsons, the Kuklux, the Ogden Mills nor by certain ministers of our race who have sold their bodies and their souls to the most hypocritical aggregation ever organized to keep this country under the subjection of organized greed. I thank they have had their eyes opened. Thank God, at last!

H. B.,
A Negro for Roosevelt.

Frankfort, Ky.

HERALD

Sparkill N.Y.

NOV 4 1932

COLORED REPUBLICAN RALLY TONIGHT

Colored Republicans will gather tonight in the Piermont Masonic Hall for a rally as the guests of Henry Boss local Republican chairman.

There will be a number of speakers among whom are Laurens Hamilton Dr. Samuel Berg, George R. Lanchantin and the host Mr. Boss.

Political-1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

BRONX HOME NEWS

NOV 6 1932

G. O. P. Fails to Hold Colored Voters in Line as Other Parties Extend Hand of Fellowship

How is colored Harlem going to vote on Tuesday? Is it a fact that every Negro is a Republican? And if not, why not?

It is commonly considered that the Negroes are traditionally dyed-in-the-wool Republicans because of their gratitude and love for Abraham Lincoln. But an inquiry reveals that the colored citizens residing in all the five boroughs of New York are splitting their votes, not only between the Republicans and Democrats but also between Socialists and Communists. A startling thing about this vote splitting is that a substantial majority of the colored voters are aligned with the Democratic Party, not only in local elections but also in State and National elections.

The reasons for this interesting political development among Negroes, as gathered from the four Negro newspaper offices—the "Amsterdam News," the "Negro World," the "New York Age" and "New York State Contender," the latter a campaign flash—all weeklies published in Harlem, are as follows:

When the influx of the Negro population began to pour into Harlem after and since the war it came in from two sources, the South and the West Indies. The Southern Negroes carried, of course, for a while, their Republican traditions and were voting the straight Republican ticket. The Democratic leaders, especially of the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts which have now nearly 85 per cent colored population, confess that they were for a long time skeptical about winning the Negro for their party.

West Indians Led Shift

But the West Indian Negro population changed the situation entirely. They had no sentimental love for the Republican Party. They are proud of Lincoln in the manner of all American citizens and no more. Since most of them came and settled in urban centers like Harlem and Chicago they knew personally nothing about the handicaps of the Negroes in the South, and therefore entered politics on a realistic basis and joined the parties on their merits.

It is said that the West Indian Negroes joined the Democratic Party in order to obtain their share in the political patronage supervised by the Democrats who are controlling the City government of New York. The assumption is doubtlessly true, for they have fared better in all the departments of this city than in any other part of the country, except possibly Chicago.

One of the Civil Service Commissioners is a Negro, Ferdinand Q. Morton. There are now two municipal court magistrates, Justice Charles E. Toney, an American-born Negro, and Justice James J. Watson, born in the West Indies. They are represented in the Board of Aldermen and in the Assembly by Democratic legislators of their own race.

Democrats Make Gains

Locally the Negroes have become solid Democrats. Last year, for instance, they rejected Fred R. Moore, a civic minded Negro Republican editor of the "New York Age," with a huge following among the churches, and elected in his place John Martin, a white. It was surprising especially since Moore had already served two terms. And in the 21st A. D. another Negro Republican candidate for Assemblyman was defeated by a white candidate. Thus the colored voters have learned to put their party above their race.

Not Reaching the Masses

Socialists and Communists, too, have their colored followings. A strange thing about these parties is that they have failed to reach the masses although they profess to work for the latter. So far only intellectuals are to be found active in these radical folds.

Since Negroes are not welcomed generally by the official labor unions the colored workers are not taking much interest in the radical groups. The workers that are showing any interest in the Socialist Party are those that belong to Sleeping Car Porters' Union which was organized and is controlled by Frank R. Crosswaith, the Socialist candidate for Congress in the 21st District. Although the Communists have a grand array of Negro candidates including one for Vice-President, one for Lieutenant Governor, and another for Mayor, they have recruited only a few artists and writers to their banner.

Hoover Arouses Bitterness

Sentiment among Negroes as to how they would vote on Tuesday is definitely crystallized. They have been severely criticizing President Hoover ever since he took office. They have accused him of making Republicanism in the South "lily white," of sending Negro Gold Star mothers in "cattle ships," of mistreating Haiti, of eliminating almost all Negro Federal job-holders, of snubbing the Negroes by refusing to be photographed with them, and so on. The Negro is brimming over with bitterness against the Hoover administration. There is a feeling of revenge against Hoover abroad in Harlem.

Besides the Negroes of Harlem like Gov. Roosevelt, for they have got two judges during his administration, he having signed the bills creating those places. They also have a great affection for Col. Herbert H. Lehman.

Surrogate John P. O'Brien, the Negro leaders say, has been taking interest in them for more than a decade when he did not need their support for any office, and for that reason they are eager to show their appreciation of his friendship for them by supporting his candidacy.

DAYTON, O.

HERALD

NOV 8 1932

REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL STAGE RALLY

E. T. Price and Charles Price Will Address Gathering.

The Fifth Ward Colored Republican club will hold a Republican rally Thursday evening at the home of L. G. Rowe, at 118 Edison street.

E. T. Banks will speak on the Hoover-Curtis ticket, while Charles Price will talk on "David S. Ingalls and the state candidates."

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISPATCH

NOV 6 1932

The 36th Ward Women's Republican Club held a huge Hoover rally at the club headquarters, 24th and Wharton streets, Thursday evening, November 3. Mrs. Mae Souder, president, was in charge of the meeting and much credit should be given her for the splendid program. More than 200 women crowded the room to the doors and many had to stand during the entire evening. Miss Margaret T. Maguire, Philadelphia educator, was the principal speaker, and she delivered an oration upon the importance of childhood and motherhood on the citizenship of the nation, weaving her theme about the accomplishments of Herbert Hoover, who, orphaned early in life, was courageous enough to work his way to the Presidency of the United States. She was well received.

Edwin R. Cox, president of Council and leader of the 36th ward was the next speaker, and he covered the campaign issues, particularly the question of the gold standard, in the calm, deliberate analytical manner so characteristic of him. It was interesting to learn that in addition to being consulted as a financier in the municipal and State government, that Mr. Cox has also been in frequent consultation with Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Other speakers were Mrs. Emma Jones, prominent in colored women's groups; Mr. John Bush, colored leader in that vicinity; Mr Daniel Green, candidate for the Legislature; Mrs. Sara Sellar, vice chairman of the Young Republicans, and Mrs. Edna Carroll, chairman of the Women in Industry Pennsylvania.

TERRE HAUTE

INDIANA

NOV 3 1932

COLORED VOTERS ARE G. O. P. ENTHUSIASTS

Belief in the republican party because its principles give every man and woman a chance and confidence in President Herbert Hoover, Senator James Watson and Representative Fred Purnell, all of whom carry out those principles, was expressed in enthusiastic terms by Judge Nathan Cayton, dean of Howard university law school at a rousing meeting of republican colored people Wednesday evening.

The meeting was held at the K. of P. temple and was well attended. Candidates who were present were introduced, most of them making short talks.

Orlen Kennedy, chairman of the meeting, introduced the candidates. Thomas J. Downs introduced the speaker, telling of how he is one of the country's ablest orators and a leader in the advancement of the colored race.

He declared it a real privilege to have an opportunity to vote for such candidates as President Hoover, Senator Watson and Representative Purnell. He said it was the first time in history that Indiana had the senator who was the leading republican in the senate and a representative who was the republican leader in the house.

"The ballot is our real way to express our appreciation of the services of these men who do not allow a difference in race or creed to keep them from giving service to people who need it," he declared, and gave examples of colored appointees who had received the aid of Senator Watson.

Applause for Senator Watson was especially strong, when several specific persons were mentioned whom colored people in Terre Haute know personally.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

POST DISPATCH

NOV 4 1932

APPEALS TO NEGROES TO RE-ELECT HOOVER

Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Chicago Addresses Mass Meeting.

An eloquent plea for the re-election of President Hoover was made to St. Louis Negroes by Roscoe Conkling Simmons of Chicago at a mass meeting last night at the Odeon. Simmons, who has a reputation as an outstanding orator of his race, delivered one of the speeches seconding the nomination of President Hoover at the Republican National Convention last summer.

"The election of 1932 in our land, like that of 1864," Simmons said, "brings a supreme test. In 1864 it was Lincoln who bore upon his noble heart the distress of the

nation as the nation struggled on the fields of death to survive the attacks of disloyalty. Now, in 1932, it is Hoover who is the victim of disappointed designs to seize the government in the name of hate.

"In this contest we see no blood but we have war none the less. Honor and dishonor are once more met. The copperhead of the rebellion, who covered burdened Lincoln with grief and laid misery at his door, is reborn in the reckless backbiter now engaged in shameless war against the patriot frame of the President.

"The Republican party gave us Lincoln, who gave us union, liberty, a new nation. It gave us Grant who subdued treason. But above all it gave man to himself and supplied the ideas by which he could surmount difficulties and recover from the shocks of time and experience. It blossomed in the true Roosevelt and flowered in Hoover.

"Mr. Hoover's appeal, though addressed to reason, charms honor and gratitude. His accomplishments are his serene answer to every critic and they silence envy and hate. He is big enough to be first of the Republicans; worthy enough to be first among his countrymen. He knows neither sections nor creed nor race. His adversaries know nothing else."

HERALD
Summit N. J.
NOV 4 1932

Colored Voters Rally Hear Campaign Issues

The Colored Woman's Republican Club of Summit met Tuesday night in the Y. M. C. A. building on Broad street, with the president, Mrs. C. H. Burney, presiding, and discussed the issues of the campaign.

The meeting was enthusiastic and spontaneous. Addresses were made by Hon. Herbert J. Pascoe of Elizabeth, candidate for re-election to the House of the Assembly; "Kingfish" Ed. Williams of Elizabeth, a colored humorist, who not only spoke on behalf of the State and county candidates, but also explained the referendums and asked that all vote against the small board of Freeholders.

Other speakers were Ex-Mayor Ruford Franklin and Councilman R. L. Corby.

NEW YORK [illegible] WORLD—Telegram
NOV 8 - 1932

Pounds, Held Up 35 Minutes, Threatens to Quit Meeting

Long-Winded Speaker Took Plenty of Time to Introduce Republican Candidate for Mayor—Given Enthusiastic Greetings in Campaign Wind-Up in 3 Boroughs.

By JOSEPH MITCHELL,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Lewis H. Pounds, Republican candidate for Mayor, ended his campaign last night after a vigorous series of speeches in three boroughs during which he called John P. O'Brien, the Democratic candidate, a "dummy," and angrily threatened to leave a meeting in the upper Bronx at which a minor speaker, who was to introduce him, talked for thirty-five minutes.

Appearing before shouting, enthusiastic gatherings of Italian, Polish, Porto Rican and Negro Republicans the 71-year-old Brooklyn real estate dealer heard himself greeted, for the first time, as "our next Mayor!" Pleased by the greeting, Mr. Pounds declared that "thousands of Democrats are going to vote for me," and said that "O'Brien doesn't know enough to talk about the real issues or he's been told to keep his mouth shut."

"If you people want the humiliating kind of a government you've had for the last seven years," he said, "all I can say is, 'Vote for this fellow O'Brien and God bless you!' If you want a Mayor with a little business sense—vote for me!

"I've been talking about the real issues. He's been going around talking about kiddies, and a big army, and dogs, and what a family man he is. Why, if I went around bragging about what a fine husband Mrs. Pounds has, and what a fine daddy I am to my five kiddies you'd laugh at me. He's talking about women's right to vote. Well for goodness sake, that was settled long ago.

"You'd think he just found out about kiddies and dogs and the Army and Navy. What's a big army got to do with the city. We're not having a war, are we? What if he is such a family man? You expect any decent man to be that."

"Five-Minute" Stretches On.

Before Mr. Pounds had finished his final speech the two policemen who escorted his party said they were going to vote for him although they were Democrats. Mr. Pounds used a police escort in Manhattan for the first time last night. Throughout his campaign he scorned the use of automobile banners, sirens and elaborate police escorts.

Admittedly in "a fighting mood," the Republican candidate reached his first stop, Public School 45, at Hoffman St. and Fordham Rd., exactly on schedule. For thirty minutes he waited impatiently, listening to the melancholy music of a five-piece Italian orchestra.

Finally, the chairman of the Columbian Republican League of the Bronx introduced Elio Orfeo Cenci who described himself as "a poet dramatist and editor." Cenci, who was supposed to introduce Mr. complimented the Italian race for introducing good music into many American communities. As he left, Mr. Cenci yelled, "Votate per Pounds."

"Our Next Mayor."

At a meeting of Porto Rican born citizens in Carlton Hall, a 111th St. and Fifth Ave., he was loudly applauded, called "our next Mayor, beyond no doubt," Girls stood on their chairs and rattled tambourines, men shouted Spanish cheers and gilded banners were thrown into the air. Speaking to a gathering of Polish-American citizens in the Polish National Home, 23 St. Mark's Pl., he said that Surrogate O'Brien was "just a dummy," and that "it's all right for a Mayor to be deaf and blind, but not dumb." He told a group of Negro citizens, meeting in the Tenth Assembly District Republican Club, 175 S. Oxford St., that James J. Walker "had a good, solid, substantial reason to resign."

Ending his campaign at midnight he said that he had given up smoking on the night he was nominated and that today he planned to smoke a good cigar.

Pounds, promised to speak for five minutes. He became excited and talked for thirty-five minutes. On his fingers he counted ten reasons why Hoover should be re-elected Likening Tammany Hall to a gunman, he stalked across the stage impersonating a gangster ordering a citizen to "stick 'em up, mister, and keep 'em up for seven years." He spoke in English and Italian.

Can't Stop Him.

Mr. Pounds became angry. He got up and put on his overcoat The chairman gave Cenci a note He read it, kept on talking.

"You've got to quit," said Mr Pounds, "or I'm going to leave I've got other meetings to go to."

"I'm just announcing you," said the surprised speaker.

"Well, quit announcing me and let me speak," said Mr. Pounds. I'm tired of this! I don't like this kind of twaddle!"

The orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner" lengthily. Then Mr. Pounds explained Surrogate O'Brien's pro-kiddy campaign and

REGISTER
GALESBURGH, ILL.
NOV 5 - 1932

COLORED VOTERS RALLY MONDAY AT "Q" TIE PLANT

A rally of colored voters, sponsored by the Republican party, will be held Monday evening near the church yard at the C. B. & Q. Tie Plant, it was announced today. Chairman E. H. Blaich of the Knox county Republican Central committee has named Dr. W. T. Green as the main speaker at this meeting. There will be other speakers and a musical program is promised. Refreshments will be served.

The speaking program is set for p. m., and all colored voters are invited to attend. The Fifth Ward Republican club, recently organized, will take a prominent part in the meeting.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.
TIMES
NOV 2 1932

Negroes Hold Rally In City

Negro Republicans of Nueces county held a Bullington rally Tuesday night to advance the candidacy of Orville Bullington, Republican nominee for governor of Texas.

Maxwell P. Dunne, county Republican chairman, was the principal speaker of the evening. Dave Pruitt, negro, also made an ad-

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RECORD
NOV 2, 1932

Colored G. O. P. Rally ~~Held~~ In Eureka Hall

Mayor Potts, Rienzi Leamus And George Gregory Speakes at Enthusiastic Meeting

Eureka Hall on Spring street was filled to overflowing last night by the colored Republican voters of Morristown to hear Mayor Clyde Potts, Rienzi Leamus, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Porters and a well known national colored speaker, and George Washington Gregory, colored Newark lawyer.

Mayor Potts, addressing an enthusiastic colored audience, drew a most extraordinary analogy between the re-election of Abraham Lincoln 68 years ago and the importance of re-electing Herbert Hoover today.

Mr. Leamus stressed the relation of the colored citizen to the national issue in the present campaign. He told of the great work of President Hoover's reconstruction Finance Corporation and stated that the third bank to be saved by the president's program was a colored bank in one of the southern states. Mr. Leamus also discussed the relation of the colored man to the business systems of today. The colored man, he said, can today go into any bank and borrow money provided he has the proper collateral. The same rules, he said, apply to the colored man as anyone else.

George Washington Gregory, a well known colored lawyer in Newark, laid his emphasis upon the importance to the colored man of adhering to party lines. He also told of discriminatory bills directed against the colored race by Democratic agencies and cited Vice-Presidential Candidate Garner particularly in this connection. Mr. Gregory said that 56,410 colored people were employed by the Federal Government under the Republican administration.

Dr. Julia T. Mutchler, Republican candidate for re-election to the State Assembly, also spoke and described the ballot. County candidates and Republican Leaders were also present. William Watson, colored Republican leader and president of the Morris County Civic and Improvement League, presided

Republican.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EAGLE

NOV 4 1932

Blumberg Greeted By Unions, Lodges

No Meeting Too Small to Provide an Audience in Crusade for Clean Government and Real Representation—Continues Questions

Carpenters and charity workers, war veterans and lodge brothers, Republicans at a dance and Negro Methodists at a church rallied to the cause of George Blumberg, Republican candidate, last night as he swept through the 7th Senatorial District.

No meeting was too small to provide him an audience as he carried on his crusade for "clean government and adequate representation" in the district of State Senator John A. Hastings.

Blumberg waited 40 minutes to address less than 50 people at 5 Willoughby Ave., where he was invited to address the Brooklyn Carpenters Verein, Ind. No. 1.

Decides to Wait

Members were in a closed session, discussing a heated point, and Blumberg followers tried to dissuade him from waiting. But he ruled that he would leave no stone unturned, no group uninformed that "they must be represented in the State Senate even though Hastings has given them no representation in ten years."

In wide contrast, there were almost 1,000 persons who interrupted another speaker with applause for Blumberg when he arrived at a rally and dance for first voters of the 6th A. D. at Regina Mansion, 603 Willoughby Ave.

Leader John R. Crews mounted the platform and had to shout his introduction of "your next Senator" above the noise of the crowd.

"He is the strongest candidate on our county ticket and the one who is surest of election," Crews roared at the crowd. Then, "You'd better speak to them, George, they won't keep quiet till you do."

Among Friends

Blumberg gave a friendly talk, avoiding issues there, for he was among strong friends. He expressed his confidence in the result, asked for continued support. It took him more than 15 minutes to free himself for his next engagement from the crowd of well-wishers.

Meantime came phone calls from his Brownsville headquarters at 1650 Pitkin Ave. that more than 1,100 persons, crowding the half-block store, were demanding an appearance. He expressed the wish that he were "twins," hurried to another meeting that awaited him in the 5th District.

About 50 members of the Berezner Benevolent Association held up their business meeting at 3 Lewis Ave. so he could address them.

'Speech Almost Unnecessary'

"It seems unnecessary to have him speak," said J. N. German, president, in introduction. "His father and mother have headed hospitals and have done more for Jewish philanthropy and benevolence than any one I know."

Blumberg, standing on his own feet as he has during the campaign, insisted that people interested in charity should vote for him, not because of his parents' interest, but because "Senator Hastings has done nothing for these needy people who are your concern. He gave not one cent even to the relief fund of his own political club."

A technicality threatened to gag the candidate, invited to address the Jewish War Veterans, Brownsville Post, 38, as he sped into the 23d A. D. after 11 o'clock. The post's bylaws prohibit political speeches at the meeting.

But Blumberg, an honorary member, was admitted to the meeting while members found a way. Simply and definitely, they adjourned the meeting. Then, to his friends, he pleaded his cause for good government.

Blumberg's talk here furnished an interesting sidelight. His mother, active in almost every Brownsville philanthropy and welfare activity had been invited to tell members about district relief.

Her candidate son presented the picture of a district's suffering poor "woefully neglected by the man who is paid to serve you" as he viewed Hastings' record from the political angle.

More than 200 persons attended the meeting, including the Ladies Auxiliary of the post. Maurice Sarrett presided at the session held at 1546 Pitkin Ave.

Sees Negro Vote Vital

A large attendance of Negro Methodists waited at St. John's A. M. E. Zion Church, Howard and Atlantic Aves. Introduced by Clarence A. Holland, Blumberg emphasized the importance of the Negro vote in this year's election. He was preceded by Charles H. Ant, Republican candidate for Assembly.

"Tammany has been using relief money—your relief money to help build up its machine," said Ant. "If you would stop this machine, vote for Blumberg."

Blumberg stopped briefly to pay his respects to lodge members at Kings Lodge, K. of P., 434 Hopkinson Ave. and in his tour addressed outdoor meetings at Somers and Rockaway Aves. and Herkimer St. and Rockaway Ave.

Long after midnight he was told that he was welcome to address the Nonpareil Club at 1926 Prospect .... which was extending its non-partisan courtesies to all candidates.

Ready for Debate

Here for the first time Blumberg mentioned the challenge to debate which Hastings is claimed to have hurled Wednesday night. "I predicted on Monday that he would make some such last-minute play to the grandstand. He knows well it cannot be arranged before election. If it can, I'm ready.

"As a matter of fact, I've been debating with Hastings for four weeks. I've demanded him to defend his record, questioned him about bus deals. I've mailed him the questions, registered, and they've been printed in the press. He cannot defend himself and now he wants to put me on the defensive."

Again Seeks Answers

Continuing his nightly series of three questions, Blumberg demanded: "What did Fageol of the Fageol Bus Company mean when he said: 'I'm tired of playing Santa Claus to Hastings and (Gerard M.) Dahl?' "

Blumberg recalled that "B. M. Harkness of the B. M. T. testified before the Seabury committee: 'The attitude of the city administration changed from hostility to friendliness after the Brooklyn company showed a willingness to deal with the firm that had hired Hastings as contact man.' "

His other questions: "Was there a showdown on the bus deal when you (Hastings) and Fageol and Dahl met on Dahl's yacht for a conference?"

"How do you reconcile your activities in representing private bus companies that negotiated with the city with your publicly announced stand that you are 'irrevocably for municipal operation of all forms of municipal transit?' "

Senator Hastings last night was greeted with boos when introduced to make an address before 300 members and friends at the Nonpareil Club, 1926 Prospect Place. The club, a non-partisan organization was holding a political night and heard speakers representing both parties. President Arthur D. Epstein presided.

ANSONIA, CONN
SENTINEL

OCT 31 1932

NEGRO POLITICAL CLUB TO HOLD ANOTHER RALLY

The second big rally of the Negro Political Club of Ansonia will be held in Doric hall, 61 High street, Tuesday night, November 1.

Rev. J. C. Jackson of Hartford, Atty. A. C. Logan of Arkansas and Daniel Stewart of New Haven will be the principal speakers. Local republican candidates will also speak.

Since Mr. Logan's visit to Ansonia the Negro voters have manifested more interest in the campaign. Mr. Logan has spoken in both of the Negro churches of Ansonia and he is asking all the Negro voters to cast their votes for Representative Goss and the rest of the republican candidates.

The officers of the Negro Political club are: Thomas Coleman president; W. J. Lunsford, vice president; David Clayborne, secretary; Solomin Walker, treasurer Fred Tatten, a member of the club is a republican candidate for justice of the peace.

TIMES
Montclair, N. J.

NOV 1 1932

Colored Voters Endorse Democratic Ticket

The board of governors of the Montclair Colored Voters' League Inc., last Friday night endorsed the entire Democratic ticket. A statement issued by the board said that its members were "cognizant of the fact, however, that any self-respecting Negro has to make apologies to his intelligence and conscience if he endorses either of the major parties at this particular time.

"The league feels that in endorsing the Democratic ticket it is paving the way for greater and more sympathetic attention to the Negro in his efforts to gain the recognition that is rightfully his," the statement continued.

The league plans to hold a meeting shortly at which Democratic candidates will speak.

STATE JOURNAL
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

NOV 1 1932

Noted Negro Will Speak For Hoover In City Saturday

Col. R. C. Simmons To Talk At Meeting At Arsenal.

Col. Roscoe Conklin Simmons, noted Negro speaker, who is on a tour in behalf of the candidacy of President Herbert Hoover, will be the speaker at a mass meeting at 8 o'clock Saturday night at the arsenal.

The meeting will mark the close of the Republican campaign in Sangamon county. C. Wayland Brooks, Chicago, nominee for state treasurer, will be invited to come to Springfield to address the gathering.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the meeting is composed of Dr. S. A. Ware, Attorney Clarence B. Davis, Dr. J. I. Ford, Col. R. A. Byrd, Lonnie Jones, George Neal, Jack Gorum, Carl D. Pickett, William Beverly, Rev. George Singleton, Rev. J. H. Higgs, O. B. Duncan, T. Baley, Mrs. Susie Thomas Bessie Mospy, Mrs. M. B. Coleman Mrs. Eva Monroe, Edith Webb, Beulah Grady, Dr. Cecil Lambert, Mrs. B. Hughes, Mrs. George Neal and Mrs. Mazie Mallory

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 6 1932

VARE GEARS MACHINE TO WIN PHILADELPHIA

Hoover Aid From Republican Boss Viewed as Heaping Coals of Fire.

HE PLANNED RECEPTION

Ordered Lieutenants to Have Big Crowd Out to Welcome the President.

G.O.P.SENTIMENT STRONGER

All Is Not Harmonious in City, but Party Leaders Talk of Large Plurality.

By LAWRENCE DAVIES.

Editorial Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—President Hoover's half-hour visit to Philadelphia last Monday probably did not win or lose votes for him. It did, however, serve one outstanding purpose. It showed the skeptics that William S. Vare, the sick but still powerful leader of the Philadelphia Republican organization, really had determined to overlook his grievances, real or imagined, and send his machine all the way down the line for the President.

Ward chiefs and division workers would shrug their shoulders if they heard it remarked that the biggest assemblage massed in the central city district in years had been drawn there by the personal popularity of Mr. Hoover among Philadelphia's 2,000,000 residents. They might, if they felt sufficiently insulted, observe that they figured they "did a pretty good job carrying out orders and getting a nice crowd out to meet the President."

It was Mr. Vare's show. His political henchmen were there in person and had enough support to throng Reyburn and City Hall Plazas and near-by streets. Mr. Vare arrived early and, with some assistance, took his place on the platform several minutes before the arrival of the President's party. He was cheered when he rose to introduce Mr. Hoover.

Old Sores Not Healed.

Not many months ago few would have been bold enough to predict that Mr. Vare and President Hoover would be sitting on the same platform; much less that the Philadelphia leader would be presenting the President to an audience. True, the part played by Mr. Vare at the national convention four years ago is not forgotten, but neither are matters of patronage and of the Philadelphian's failure to be seated in the Senate. Neither was a certain world series baseball game in this city, at which Mr. Vare's associates charge he was deliberately snubbed by the President. The Vare supporters feel that Mr. Hoover might have aided in more ways than one during the last quadrennium when their political chief was in need of help for himself or for protégés recommended by him for Federal posts.

But once the Philadelphia leader declared for the President "100 per cent," he sent out his orders and the machine began to function. Its drive during the closing weeks of the campaign has been particularly vigorous.

From the paralytic stroke which laid him low, Mr. Vare has come back to a unique position. His lieutenants, however eagerly they may privately aspire to his place of leadership, continue to take their problems to Atlantic City and lay them before the boss at his Summer home. His is the final word. Probably from a personal standpoint he never has been stronger politically than he is today.

This does not mean that there are not weak spots in the Republican armor plate here in this campaign. Four years ago the weakest ones were right down in "Vareville," those wards, "south of South Street," where Mr. Vare and Republican Chairman James M. Hazlett and many other loyal Vare associates have their homes. But six Republican candidates for the Legislature, including one for the State Senate, were defeated in the popular Smith uprising that swept that wet area, in which reside many Italians and other foreign-born voters.

Trouble in the South Side.

This year the Vare committeemen are experiencing trouble not only with the Italians but with many of the Negroes living in South Philadelphia. But if the Roosevelt vote in that section approaches that accumulated by Mr. Smith, the Republican Legislative candidates have determined that their fate shall not be a repetition of 1928. State Senator Joseph Trainer got busy months ago and won a place on both the Republican and Democratic ballots. Charles C. A. Baldi Jr., in the Second Legislative District, two candidates in the Third, Edward J. Cooke in the Fourth and a few others elsewhere are running on at least two, and in some cases, three or four tickets. Their places are safe, regardless of what happens to Mr. Hoover.

A straw poll completed this week by The Philadelphia Record, covering the vicinity of Philadelphia, gives Governor Roosevelt a lead of 1.8 to 1 over Mr. Hoover. A similar poll taken by the same paper in July recorded a 3.5 to 1 advantage for the Governor. This probably is a fair index of a change of sentiment hereabouts in favor of the President, and this last week or two of effort by Vare organization workers is counted upon to insure a sufficient local plurality for Mr. Hoover to put him over in Pennsylvania.

The Republican registration of 553,435 is a loss of 68,589 compared with 1928 and the Democratic enrolment of 85,236 is a decrease of 17,156. But enrolment figures mean little. The fact remains that if the Hoover plurality in this city falls below 125,000 even the Democrats will be surprised. Republican leaders hope privately to keep it up at least to 150,000, and estimate it publicly at 200,000 to 225,000. Mr Vare has given the word, and the main cogs in his machine are doing their best to see that instructions are followed. After all, the ironical headline "Vare Saves Pennsylvania for Hoover" would give the Philadelphia boss a lot of personal satisfaction after what has happened during these four years.

TRENTON, N. J
STATE GAZETTE

OCT 29 1932

BIG RALLY HELD BY COLORED G. O. P.

Republican Meetings Are Scheduled for Tonight And Tomorrow

The first big colored Republican rally of the campaign was held last night at the Masonic Home, on Pennington Avenue, with upwards of 500 men and women voters present to hear addresses by men and women of State and national prominence.

Important issues, including prohibition, tariff and the economic recovery were stressed by such speakers as Charles E. Mitchell, United States minister to Liberia; Willard W. Allen, Scottish Rite Masonic commander and president of the Southern Insurance Company, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, of Camden, a member of the State Republican advisory committee. Mrs. Townsend related her experiences in conjunction with a recent visit at the White House to see President Hoover.

The party candidates spoke briefly about their campaign pledges and County Chairman Charles H. Mitchell explained the importance of getting out the vote on election day. Other participants included Allen B. Washington, Thomas Hope, of Camden, and Attorney Robert Queen.

Also last night there was an enthusiastic meeting of White Horse Republicans at the fire house on Locust Avenue. The chief speaker was Clifford Baldwin, prosecutor of Camden County. The candidates were also heard in short speeches.

Tonight the nominees will attend a meeting of the Christopher Columbus Society at their rooms, Hudson and Mott Streets. Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Senator A. Crozer Reeves will address a meeting of the Italian-American Republican Club, of Lawrenceville, at the Lawrence Road fire house. Peter DiAntonio will preside. Tomorrow evening a rally of Polish Republicans will be held in Holy Cross Hall, with Joseph B. Kalus as the speaker.

HERALD
Bristol, Pa.

NOV 4 1932

COLORED VOTERS OF COUNTY HOLD RALLY TUESDAY NIGHT

The Logan Street Baptist Church was crowded to capacity Tuesday evening, when a Republican Rally was held. Frank Cook was master of ceremonies and introduced the various speakers.

Alderman Jourdan of Evanston discussed the national issue of the campaign, and traced the contribution made by the Republican Party during the past seventy years. He urged his people to stand by the Republican Party in this emergency and to vote for the re-election of President Hoover and the nominees of the Republican Party. Atty. J. Paul Kuhn and Willard Moody discussed the state issues in the campaign, and Arnold P. Benson, Republican nominee for State Senator, spoke in behalf of the county and district candidates.

Refreshments were served following the rally.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PRESS

NOV 3 1932

Appeals to Colored Race to Stand by Hoover

To the Editor of The Press—Sir:

Why not sound a very sudden alarm to wake up the sleeping sensibility of the American Negro facing as he is such eminent danger of racial oppression and destruction.

To elect the Roosevelt-Garner ticket at this particular time would mean economic and political suicide to the colored man. In reading their unrepudiated attitude toward the Negro as a wage-earner, we must agree that they will have no place in their consideration when it comes to employment on the basis fair play or equal rights. We know Mr. Garner has nothing to offer to the col red man but his Texas persuasion and that as a heritage from his ancestors who never thought the Negro had any rights that demanded consideration.

I do think that in view of these conditions that the N. A. A. C. P. should refrain from opposing the present administration.

Mr. Hoover has been criticized and accused of neglecting the working man. He needed financial help could he get it from the common people? Then why censure the President for calling to his side the rich men of our country who were able to help him to organize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

THOMAS T. TAYLOR (Rev.)
617 N. Indiana Ave.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR

NOV 5 - 1932

Colored Association Endorses Candidates

Both Democrats and Republicans were endorsed for offices on the national, state, county and judicial tickets in a secret poll taken of the membership of the Colored Non-Partisan Association, with headquarters at 948 W. Federal St. Attorney W. M. Howard is president and J. W. Hawthorne, secretary of the association.

Following are the candidates endorsed, with the ticket on which they are running behind each name:

President—Herbert C. Hoover (R); Vice President, Charles Curtis (R); U. S. Senator, Robert J. Bulkley (D); Congressman-at-large, George H. Bender (R); Stephen M. Young (D); Congressman, Dennis F. Dunlavy (D).

Judicial Ticket—Chief Justice, Carl V. Weygandt (D); Judge of Supreme Court, William P. Stephenson (D); Thomas A. Jones (R); Edward S. Matthias (R); Court of Appeals, W. S. Metcalfe (R); common pleas, George H. Gessner (D); probate court, Arthur Morgan (R).

State—Governor, David S. Ingalls (R); Lieutenant Governor, Lee B. Palmer (R); Secretary of State, George C. Braden (R); Treasurer, Harry S. Day (R); Auditor, Joseph T. Tracy (R); Attorney General, John W. Bricker (R); State Senator, J. Eugene Roberts (R); William L. Sause (D); State Representative, Earl D. Haefner (R); John J. Borak (D); James M. Elliot (D).

County Ticket—Prosecutor, Jesse H. Leighninger (R); county commissioners, Frank Vogan (R); Thomas G. Kennedy (D); clerk of courts, William Quinlan (D); county recorder, Fred M. Griffith (R); country treasurer, B. Frank Thomas (D); sheriff, Eugene Callan (D); surveyor, Alexander Conquest (D); corner, Dr. David H. Hauser (D).

Republican

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation

RECORD
Washington, D.C.
NOV 1 1932

ENTHUSIASTIC COLORED VOTERS' RALLY HELD HERE

Noted Orator From Chicago Aroused Audience to High Pitch of Interest

Probably the most enthusiastic political rally held here in years was the meeting held at Memorial Hall last Friday evening for colored voters when Hon. Harris B. Gaines of Chicago, delivered a forceful Republican address.

The hall was filled with a crowd which included a number of out of the city visitors and the speaker who is one of the most eloquent orators of the colored race was constantly interrupted with applause. He combined wit, humor and logic in a manner which kept his hearers closely interested until his last sentence.

Mr. Gaines has been a member of the Illinois legislature since 1929. He drafted and guided through this legislature the famous Illinois change of venue act in contempt cases and also drafted and helped gain passage for the Illinois Extradition Act which prevented thousands of negroes from being returned to southern states on bogus charges. He was assistant state's attorney in charge of the largest police court in America for three and a half years.

The Jeffersonville Harmony Four colored singers and a pianist entertained the audience previous to the speaking. Joseph Crosswhite was temporary chairman of the meeting and introduced Charles Schwart as permanent chairman, candidate for representative to the Ohio General Assembly. Mr. Schwart also introduced other Fayette county Republican candidates.

When Mr. Gaines was introduced he explained the fundamental principles upon which the Republican party was founded and for which it stood and then gave the reasons why the colored race owe its allegiance to this party. He talked on national issues and explained why every colored voter should vote the straight Republican ticket this year.

WHEELING, W. VA.
NEWS
NOV 5 1932

COLORED MEET THIS EVENING

WILL BE HELD AT 1309 MARKET STREET UNDER COLORED WELFARE LEAGUE

NUMBER OF INTERESTING SPEAKERS WILL LAUD MERITS OF G. O. P. CANDIDATES

This evening the Colored Peoples Welfare League will sponsor a Republican voters rally at the Ohio County Republican headquarters, second floor, 1309 Market street. The meeting is scheduled to get under way at 8 o'clock.

Speakers are Rev. J. H. Peters, J. S. Settle and W. R. Byrd, all members of the league, who have been working hard in behalf of the Republican party.

Rev. Peters will preside as chairman and in addition to speaking will introduce the other speakers.

The colored voters are pleased with the manner in which the campaign is being conducted in their ranks and are of the belief that Herbert Hoover and the balance of candidates on the ticket, national, state and local will go over the top in fine shape.

All Republican colored voters, from Eastern Ohio, Northern West Virginia and the Western Pennsylvania are invited to attend the meeting, which is open to both men and women.

WILMINGTON, DEL
EVERY EVENING
NOV 4 1932

URGE NEGRO VOTERS TO SUPPORT G. O. P. TICKET

An appeal to the colored voters of Delaware to support the Republican candidates in return for the benefits which Negroes have received under the Republican administration was made last night by Dr. John M. Marquess, first vice-chairman of the national planning board for colored voters in the Eastern division, at a mass meeting in the National Theatre, Eighth and French Sts.

Miss Addie Dickerson, Philadelphia and Mrs. Carrie M. S. Pipes, State committeewoman, also were speakers, as were a number of Republican candidates. The meeting was sponsored by the Colored Republican Women's Hoover-Curtis Clubs of Delaware.

HOBOKEN, N. J.
OBSERVER
OCT 29 1932

COLORED G. O. P. HAS ROUSING RALLY

With the auditorium of Public School No. 14, Union street, Jersey City, packed to capacity and a hundred standing, the colored Republicans of the section whooped it up for President Hoover and the local Republican ticket at a rally last night.

One of the speakers introduced by Alderwin S. Thomas, of the prosecutor's staff, who presided, was A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, New York, and a candidate for Hoover elector. Vice Presidential Candidate Garner was an especial target of his assault on the Democratic ticket. Garden's opposition to the anti-lynching law was cited against him. Gov. Roosevelt's close association with the Democrats of Georgia was one of the points made against his candidacy.

Other speakers were Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Eunice Hunter Carter of Brooklyn, and several of the local workers.

The rally to be held at the school next Thursday night will have as speakers Miss Annie Burrs, one of the leading women of her race in the country; Hubert Delaney, assistant district attorney of New York, and Mrs. H. E. Young of Baltimore.

Santa Monica, Calif.
OUTLOOK
NOV 3 - 1932

Negro Republicans Will Stage Rally Tomorrow

The presidential Republican Organization of the Santa Monica Bay district, composed of Negro voters will hold its pre-election meeting at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at the First Baptist church of Venice, Seventh street and Westminster avenue, according to Mrs. Myrtle Hill secretary.

The Nannie Borough and the Oscar DePriest Republican Study clubs will join with this organization in culminating the political activities of the campaign at this meeting.

Charles W. Dempster, assemblyman; Clarence Coe, Los Angeles councilman; Mrs. Lulu J. Adams, and Mrs. Etta V. Moxley are to speak. Arthur L. Reese, who is to preside, announces that all voters are invited to attend.

MIDDLETOWN, O.
JOURNAL
NOV 2 1932

REPUBLICAN RALLY SATURDAY NIGHT TO BE THRILLING EVENT

Several Thousand Persons Expected To Take Part in Parade

More than two thousand persons are expected to participate in the monster Republican parade here next Saturday night, according to the Committee from the Young Men's Republican Club, the Colored Republican Club, Women's Republican Club, the Central Republican organization, and the Engineers Hoover for President organization.

Phil M. Russell will serve as grand marshal of the parade. He will be asisted by a committee consisting of Joe Donisi, Austin Dallas, Edward Tyson, John Erb, A. H. Albaugh, W. H. Adams, Bennett Chapple Jr., Arthur Miltonberger Mort Hawthorne, Charles Cretors, James Aubley, Wm. Stringham, E. N. Millan, and Hugh Wright.

The Women's Republican organization expects to decorate an attractive float, and enter it in the parade. Numerous other groups will devise displays and stunts for the occasion.

The parade will be headed by a car bearing Mr. Charles P. Taft, II the speaker who will address the mass meeting at the Gordon Theater later in the evening. Following this car will be a band of Middletown musicians, and then the foot marchers. Some five hundred people have already indicated their intention of marching. Then will come the big automobile delegation The parade will form at 7:15 p. m on Baltimore Street at the High School Building, where the marshals in charge of the various sections will assign positions to everyone. Each marshal will wear a white sash over his shoulder, which is reminiscent of old-time political rallies.

A section of the downtown parking ground on the old canal bed has been reserved for the automobiles of the paraders.

As an overflow crowd is expected in the Gordon Theater, loud speakers will be placed on the outside so that everyone may hear Taft's speech, which is expected to begin at 8:15 p. m.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
NOV 3 1932

Colored Republicans Will Rally Tonight

The final rally of the campaign will be staged by members of the Colored Republican Association of Hudson County tonight at School 14, Union St. near Jackson Av.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs of Washington, D. C., will be the principal speaker. Others who will address the gathering are Mrs. Howard E. Young of Baltimore, the Hon. Hubert Delaney, assistant United States district attorney of New York, and Fred Carter, Assembly candidate. Alderwin Thomas, colored executive leader, will preside.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
JOURNAL
NOV 7 1932

Colored Republicans Have Big Meeting

Colored Republican voters filled the auditorium of School 14, Union St. Thursday night and stood out on the street at the meeting of the Colored Republican Association of Hudson County, the final rally of the campaign to be staged by the organization.

Robert E. T. Walker, president, and Alderwyn S. Thomas, chairman of the meeting, welcomed the large crowd and arranged for some of the speakers to address the gathering on the street from the steps of the school.

The speakers introduced by Thomas, all of whom stressed the Republican issues of the campaign, were Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes, of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Howard E. Young, of Baltimore, Md.; Hubert Delaney, assistant United States District Attorney, of New York, and others.

Republican candidates on the local ticket, arriving late at the school were unable to get inside, owing to the large crowd that had packed the house and were forced to address the gathering on the street in front of the school.

CANDEM, N. J.
POST
NOV 7 1932

Issues Facing the Negro Voter

To the Editor:

Sir—I ask Republican leaders of State, county, and City of Camden:

1—What is the function of the Jim Crow State Advisory Committee of which Oliver Randolph, Geo. Bates, Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend and Mrs. Bessie Mention are members?

2—Why isn't some Negro put on the ticket and elected to the state committee in the Constitutionl way?

3—Why was the Negro Migrant Bureau created just a few months prior to the last gubernatorial election?

4—Why wasn't the service of some expert social service worker secured to work in conjunction with the seven individuals who constituted this group?

5—By what methods were Oliver Randolph and Mrs. Wilda Townsend selected to run on the ticket last Spring for delegate and alternate respectively, to the National Republican Convention?

6—Who selected the members of the New Jersey delegation that went to Washington with the Simmons' African Expeditionary Forces to get a Hoover photograph?

7—Is the position which Horace Bryant, Jr. holds a civil service appointment or a political plum?

8—Is the job which Horace Bryant, Sr. holds an indication of his value to the Republican party?

9—Why isn't some Negro turnkey in the county jail?

10—Hasn't the colored borough of Lawnside been sufficiently loyal to the Republican party to merit a paid deputy sheriff?

11—Why are not some colored men operating elevators in the new City Hall or Court House Annex?

12—What is responsible for creation of the deputy city clerkship a position which was abolished two or three years ago when Thomas Hope a Negro occupied said political berth?

13—Why are colored plainclothesmen, who are called detectives, paid patrolmen's salary?

You will recall that I submitted some questions through the columns of this reputable paper a few weeks ago.

Party leaders have failed miserably the satisfactoryily answer them. May I ask why?

OLIVER BOND.

Pennsauken

BRIDGETON, N. J
NEWS
NOV 1 1932

PLEA BY HEAD NEGRO REPUBLICAN CLUB

H. S. Pitts Asks for Rousing Majority for Whole Republican Ticket on November 8.

Editor Evening News:

Will you kindly yield me space in your valuable paper? I feel that such statement will lend help to our efforts toward a Republican victory on the 8th of November.

I have been a voter for twenty-six years and I can conscientiously say that I have never supported the Democratic party in my life. I felt disposed to do so in 1928, but I did not do it. I had a disposition to do so this year, but I did not, and I was not offered one cent or anything else to change my mind. There is not a man in the State of New Jersey who can contradict these statements. Besides, I was not sent here by anybody from anywhere to work for the Democratic party.

The Negro people in every city, town and hamlet should have a representative and that representative should have a clean record. He should be able to look the world in the face without fear of being attacked on the grounds of any phase of lawlessness, civic stability, honesty and patriotism. The people should not be willing to have any other type to represent them. They are not willing.

It is definitely known that I, as president of the colored political club of Cumberland County, am the servant of the colored voters of this city and county. As such, I feel it my duty to come out squarely before the people, white and colored, and let it be known as to where I stand on the principles of manhood and citizenship. There is no one living in any town or state who can attack me on the grounds of the minutest infraction of the law, dishonesty, civic instability or patriotism. I have never been arraigned before the courts in any town or city, never been arrested and my qualifications for leadership have never been challenged, for my life has always been my recommendation. By way of demonstrating the true test of American citizenship and supported by the colored political club of Cumberland County, I am doing all that is in my power to affect a complete victory for the Republican party on the 8th of November. We are permanently organized to operate twelve months in the year, and as a man true to my trust and a lover of my race and my country, I would not stoop to anything that would tend to stultify the chances of the club, as a unit, to serve the city of Bridgeton, the county of Cumberland and the State of New Jersey.

Our first service is to pile up a large majority for the Republican party on the 8th of November. We solicit the cooperation of the county at large toward making November 8 a glorious day for all the Republican candidates on the whole Republican ticket.

H. S. PITTS.
President of the Colored Political Club of Cumberland County.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.
EVE. UNION
NOV 5 1932

BIGOTRY MARS CAMPAIGN HERE

Effort to Inject Religious Issue Denied by Both

Major Parties

Attempt by anonymous persons to inject the religious issue into the county shrievalty campaign brought vigorous protests from both political camps yesterday. There were strenuous denials from Republican headquarters to the allegations.

The attack came in thousands of circulars spread about the county branding Al Johnson, Republican nominee for sheriff, as a Klan organizer and against the "best interest of the Catholic, Jewish and Colored people."

Daniel Bell, Democratic opponent of Johnson, repudiated the circulars in the following statement:

"You will note that this literature has not been sponsored by anyone and is anonymous in character. I further advise that any statements or literature in my behalf will either be approved by me as a candidate or the Atlantic County Democratic Committee; that no literature of any character has my approval unless so authorized, and I appeal to the voters of Atlantic County to pay no attention to any false literature or statements that may be issued in the last hours of the campaign."

The placards carried the heading 'Beware, K. K. K., Beware," and concluded with the statement "For proof of the above facts consult Major Samuel Iob, Phil Gravatt and Charles Ernst.

Just how those behind the printing and distribution of the throwaways came to select the names of any of these three men as "proof" was a mystery to all three. They absolutely denied any knowledge whatsoever of the candidates' affiliation with the Klan, and likewise urged the voters throughout the county to ignore the "dirty propaganda."

"My only knowledge of the Klan is what I have read in the newspapers. I know nothing whatever of the workings of the order as I've always been careful through my career against affiliating with any organization that's bigoted," Major Samuel Iob stated.

Phil Gravatt, the second named as "proof," declared that he never had been connected with an organization of that character and bitterly condemned the practice of those behind the movement to discredit the G. O. P. nomoinee, while former City Detective Charles Ernest, the third "proof" stated: "My bitterest enemy couldn't have injured me more than those who affiliated my name with such filthy propaganda."

According to County Clerk Blair the placards first made an appearance early this week among the Italians of Landisville, Buena Vista and Hammonton. During the past several days more were distributed among the Jewish residients in the Fourth Ward and later among the Negro population on the Northside.

Republican candidates and orators, both white and colored, last night mentioned the circulars in addresses throughout the city and county, appealing to voters to ignore the "despicable propaganda."

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS
NOV 4 1932

Intelligent Action

PRESIDENT HOOVER, too, has discovered that the situation presented by the war department investigating the war department is queer, to say the least.

This, as we pointed out some time ago, was the reason why the war department, in investigating itself, should take extraordinary care to discover the facts about the charges of "virtual slavery" said to exist in its Mississippi contract camps. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made such charges after a thorough investigation. The war department, which is responsible for the flood control project, the contractors and conditions in their camps, said it would investigate.

But midway in this inquiry, President Hoover has announced the appointment of an independent four-man commission to inquire into these charges.

That is the intelligent way to get at the root of the trouble.

SALINA, KANS.
Journal
NOV 5 - 1932

NEGRO REPUBLICANS MEET

Will Hold Rally at Courthouse Monday Night

Colored republican voters will hold a meeting in the district court room at the court house Monday night at 8 oclock. Speakers have not been selected as yet, but Ray Weaverling, republican chairman, has been advised that some one with a real message will be present.

NEWTON, KANS.
EVE. KANSAN-REPUBLICAN
NOV 5 1932

Colored Voters Mass Meeting

There will be a big Republican Mass Meeting Monday evening, November 7 at 8 o'clock at the Second Baptist church with Hon. Elisha Scott of Topeka as the speaker.

Mr. Scott has been heard in Newton before and his address to the colored voters on the important issues of the campaign will be well worth hearing.

Refreshments will be served by the ladies of the church.

HERALD
Hillsboro W. Va
NOV 4 1932

Colored Republican Rally Here Saturday

A colored eRpublican rally will will be held at 8:00 Saturday evening at the Brooke county court house. Attorney Bane, former commissioner of colored public schools of Berkley, W. Va., will be the speaker.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RECORD
NOV 3 1932

Colored Voters Meet Tonight

Regular meeting of the Morris County Colored Independent Political Clubs will be held tonight at 8 o'clock. All members and friends are urged to attend. There will be a lecture on the ballot, which should be of interest to all of the citizens. After a short business session, all of the Republican candidates are invited to be present to speak in the behalf of the party.

The candidates who haven't been notified may feel free to be present at the meeting or send a representative.

HERALD
Starkill N.Y.
OCT 28 1932

Colored Republican Rally

A Republican rally will be held next Friday evening in the Colored Masonic Hall, Piermont, at 8 o'clock. Speakers of prominence will address the meeting. Refreshments will follow the speaking.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR
OCT 31 1932

Asks Colored Voters To Back Republicans

Arthur Johnson, ex-mayor of Miles Heights, assailed Democratic promises to colored voters when he substituted for Leroy Bundy at a Progressive League mass meeting in the Centenary Church last night. About 500 persons attended.

Johnson said that during a Republican administration in Cleveland 1,500 colored persons had been employed in city offices and when the Democrats came into power 1,200 of these were discharged.

Councilman W. S. Vaughn introduced the speaker. Attorney Berry Hill presided.

Political - 1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

DAYTON, O.
JOURNAL

NOV 1 1932

COLORED SPEAKER TO ADDRESS RALLY

Voters' Meeting Will Be Conducted Tonight at Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Mrs. Blanche Armand Beatty of Washington, D. C., one of the most noted colored educators in the world, will be the speaker at a rally of young colored voters at 8:15 o'clock tonight at the Tabernacle Baptist church, Broadway and Home avenues.

The meeting is one of the most important that has been planned in this year's campaign by colored Republican leaders and is expected to attract a capacity audience. Mrs. Beatty is known as one of the most forceful and interesting speakers of her race and for some years has taken a prominent part in activities of the Republican party.

She formerly was superintendent of colored schools at Tampa, Fla., and for the last four years has been in educational work in Missouri. She is parliamentarian for the National Colored Women's clubs.

All voters are invited to attend the meeting. Daniel C. Brower, county chairman, said last night.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
STAR

NOV 2 1932

G. O. P. Is Negro Friend, Henry B. Krug Stresses

The Republican party always has been a friend of the Negro race, Henry B. Krug, Indianapolis attorney, asserted last night in an address at an Eighth ward Republican meeting held at 1337 North Capitol avenue. Other speakers were the Rev. B. H. Hogan, Robert Lee Brokenburr, candidate for the Legislature, and William O'Nan, Eighth ward chairman. R. E. Smith presided at the meeting.

OTTUMWA, IA.
COURIER

NOV 2 - 1932

NEGRO VOTERS To HEAR M. F. FIELDS

WATERLOO ATTORNEY WILL BE REPUBLICAN SPEAKER HERE THURSDAY.

Attorney M. F. Fields of Waterloo will be the main speaker at the meeting of Negro voters at the Second Baptist church Thursday night at 7:30, it was announced today by that division of the republican central committee. The church is located at the corner of Green and fourth streets.

Women of the church will serve a turkey supper preceding the meeting, between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m., it was also announced.

Local republican campaign leaders are carrying their drive on until the very eve of election, which is next Tuesday, November 8.

Tonight at Dahlonega, Raymond Sayer of Warren county near Indianola, prominent farmer, will outline tariff and other policies of President Hoover and explain the farmers' position in the present political campaign.

At Columbia church last night Sayer told a large audience, made up chiefly of rural residents, that hope for the agricultural classes as well as general business recovery rested in the republican party and depended largely upon the re-election of the president next Tuesday.

Sayer said one of the hopes of the taxpayer today is economy in government, declaring further that Governor Roosevelt's has been the most expensive administration in the history of New York state. He compared the democratic standard bearer with Gov. Dan Turner of Iowa, under whose administration taxes have been reduced by millions, "and the job has only been started."

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
ITEM

NOV 3 1932

Negroes Urged To Aid G. O. P. Slate At Polls

Bray And Tarrytown Pastor Cite Benefits Under Republicans

A group of 50 negro Republicans of Rye Village attended a political rally last night at the Young Men's Republican clubrooms on Purchase Street and heard Paul Bray, Westchester conty Negro Republican chairman, and the Rev. C. L. Franklin, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, of Tarrytown. F. G. Mitchell, of Rye, presided as chairman.

The speakers clearly outlined the benefits of a continued Republican government and pointed to the dangers that would result from a change at this time.

Rev. Mr. Franklin gave the audience a broader knowledge of the platform of both parties by comparing them. "When the foam of the Democratic party had been lost, there was no beer left," he said. "When the Republican party gave its platform to the public it paid no attention to the outside appearance of it. It gave its voters a platform that could never be duplicated nor defeated."

Mr. Bray reminded his audience that John Garner, Vice-resident tial aspirant, had said "No" to every attempt to give an appropriation to Howard College." With Democratic officials in power the Negro education program will be at stake," he declared

The speaker ured every Negro to attend the Republican rally at the County Center, White Plains, tomorrow evening and take part in the parade "as a protest to the Democratic administration of New York State."

PINE BLUFF, ARK.
GRAPHIC

NOV 1 1932

THREE REPUBLICANS, ONE INDEPENDENT ON BALLOT FOR COUNTY

Three negro Republicans are running without opposition and a white man is running as an Independent in the Jefferson county general election.

A. A. Harper is seeking the office of justice of the peace of Spring township (Sulphur Springs, as an Independent.

Walter Robinson, negro, is unopposed as the Republican candidate for constable and James Tooks, negro, is the unopposed Republican candidate for justice of the peace both in Victoria township. Their names were placed on the ticket by petitions signed by the white voters in the township, it was said.

In Richland township Listash Browder is unopposed as candidate for constable. He is a negro also.

BULLETIN

Boonton, N. J.

OCT 28 1932

Republican Rally for Colored Voters

Republican rally for colored men and women voters given under the auspices of the Hoover Club of Boonton, in Odd Fellows' hall, over Boonton post-office, on Cornelia street, on Saturday evening, October 29th, at 8:15 o'clock, sharp.

E. Bland, of Newark, will speak on Republican issues of campaign. Mr. Bland is a prominent colored Republican. All colored men and women of Boonton and vicinity cordially invited.

No. Jersey Courier
Orange, N. J.

OCT 29 1932

G.O.P. Best Friend to Negroes, Says Epps

Rev. William Epps, Jersey City colored pastor, told the 300 members of the Lackawanna Republican club of South Orange at their mass meeting at Red Man's Hall last night, that the Republican party had always given the best opportunities to members of the colored race. Rev. Epps urged the support of the entire Republican ticket.

The Orange Jubilee Singers, well-known choral group, frunished the music at the mass meeting. Besides Mr Epps, Dr. Hargraves, Senator Wolber David H. Jones, Sr., and Congressman Cavicchia spoke.

S. R. Dixon presided, and Mrs. William Oakes was in charge of reshments.

TOLEDO, O.
TIMES

NOV 2 1932

1,000 Colored Voters Expected for Rally

More than 1,000 colored voters are expected to attend a rally in the Frederick Douglass Center 12-16 Tenth street tonight, where Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, will speak. Mr. Howard will be introduced by Clarence R Vena, Toledo colored Republican leader. Candidates for county of ices will be introduced.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y
SUN

NOV 3 1932

Republican Rally for Colored Voters

A Republican rally will be held at 35 Carroll Street for colored voters of the Seventh and Eighth Wards Friday, November 4, at 8 p. m.

Three speakers will be present to discuss national and state issues. Colored voters interested are cordially invited to be present.

No. Jersey Courier
Orange, N. J.

OCT 28 1932

Negro G. O. P. to Hold Mass Meeting

Colored Republicans are expected to turn out in large numbers for the mass meeting to be held tonight at Bethel Baptist Church, 229 Walnace st. The principal speaker will be Senator Joseph G. Wolber. Dr. F. S. Hargraves, former assemblyman, will be master of ceremonies. The gathering is under the auspices of the Second Ward Republican Club of which Mrs. Helen Lucie is president.

PRESS
New Egypt, N. J.

NOV 3 1932

REPUBLICANS AFTER THE NEGRO VOTE

Democrats today charged that Republican workers were telling Negro voters if they would not vote for Hoover, to "vote for the Republican electors, they're all fine men."

Charges were also made that William Savage, relief director, was threatening to withhold aid from those dependent on the township who failed to vote the Republican ticket.

James W. Fleet, Negro, leader of the seventh district, told Democrat leaders Savage had told him "we want your district to be Republican this year." Fleet said when poor persons applied for relief they were given Republican posters and told to display them in their homes.

—Asbury Park P.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
ARGUS

NOV 4 - 1932

Colored Republicans to Hear Chicago Attorney

W. E. King of Chicago, an attorney, will address a meeting of colored Republican voters tomorrow night at a meeting in the colored Masonic lodge hall at Eleventh street and Fifth avenue, Rock Island. Luncheon will be served after the speaking.

MT. VERNON, N. Y
ARGUS

NOV 5 1932

NEGROES TO HEAR MISS RUTH TAYLOR

The Negro Civic League will listen to speeches by both Republicans and Democrats at a meeting Monday night at Edison Vocational School, 60 South Third Avenue. Miss Ruth Taylor, Commissioner of Public Welfare, will be one of the speakers. William J. Brogan, president of the Common Council is also listed as a speaker. Others will be Courtney V. Price, editor of the Westchester Tribune, and Edward Johnson, president of the league. F. E. Lucas will preside.

MOUNT BAYOU WENT SOLIDLY REPUBLICAN

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., Dec. 1.—(ANP)—Mound Bayou, the famous Negro city of Mississippi cast its entire vote for the Republican ticket last election day. 121 votes were cast and all of them for Hoover and the presidential electors. Eugene P. Booze, husband of Mrs. Mary C. Booze, national committeewoman for the state, returned from a tour of Illinois and Missouri where they were making speeches for the party ticket, just before election day. They discovered, Mr. Booze reported, that the Democrats had visited the community, collected funds and stirred up considerable opposition to President Hoover. Active work returned the sentiment to its accustomed channel.

The Doom of Mr. Hoover's Policy of "Lily Whiteism"

By KELLY MILLER

IT IS an ill wind that blows nobody good. The late election swept the political circle clean, and left havoc in its wake. President Hoover's policies, upon which he relied with so much assurance, have been scrapped, except in so far as Governor Roosevelt may see fit to adopt and adapt them.

Kelly Miller.

The Grand Old Party has been put out of commission for at least a quadrennium, perhaps for a decade — it may be forever. The Democratic party, reinforced by recalcitrant Republicans, is nonplussed by its oversuccess. Old political foundations are being broken up. The new day calls for a new deal. Roosevelt has the opportunity of the age to succeed—or to fail.

The Negro politician of the old G. O. P. type, like Othello, finds his occupation gone and himself slated to recruit the ranks of the unemployed. Will the new crop of Democratic leaders be an improvement over their Republican counterpart? Or, will they follow in the train of sycophancy and greed? A little time will tell. But whatever else happens, the race has gained one undisputed advantage of indisputable value—the "lily white" variety has been uprooted from the political flower garden.

Several weeks before the election I stated that the defeat of Mr. Hoover was essential to the eradication of this adventitious growth on the Republican body politic. The good President had set his heart on his "lily white" policy as one of his noble experiments. His objective had been all but accomplished. Every ambitious Negro leader in the South had been crushed or subordinated with the sole exception of Howard and Booze of Mississippi. Limitation of space forbids a catalog of names. Ben Davis of Georgia, Cohen of Louisiana, and Levy of South Carolina head the list. Perry Howard constitutes the solitary outstanding stumbling block; he is indeed a horseman who cannot be unhorsed.

Let it be hoped that the South land will not revert to its former status as a fruitful hunting ground for presidential delegates by candidates with a plethora of cash and poverty of conscience.

White Democratic primaries in the South have already been struck a death blow by recent decisions of the Supreme Court. Negroes are being cautiously admitted to the right to vote in Southern States. The alarmers of "white supremacy" and "Negro domination" no longer alarm and arouse racial passion as they were once wont to do. Good sense and manly propitiation must be relied upon to secure the Negro his rights in the South. He may no longer expect to have them forced by outside compulsion. Much will depend upon the administration of Governor Roosevelt. He is in a position to lay propitiating hands upon the head of the North, the South and the Negro. Let it be hoped that the incoming President will not be so deeply engrossed with things concrete and material that he will not find time for things moral and human. For, after all, material well-being should not prevent righteousness and justice according to the American ideal.

Mr. Hoover is about to retire to private life. All good Americans wish that joy may go with him and peace behind him. In envisaging his political career in retrospect, I ween, the part which he will least care to have remembered will be his "lily white" Southern policy and his treatment of Perry Howard.

DOWN TO BRASS TACKS

THE suspicion grows daily that the Republicans were simply assuming a disguise for political purposes during the Presidential campaign when the party leaders set the incumbent administration up as an Uncle Sam in benevolent whiskers ready to hand out food for the hungry, public road and building construction for the jobless, and simply secured money for home owners burdened with mortgages and jammed by creditors.

The Grand Old Party may have tried to make Uncle Sam look like Santa Claus but a disappointed public is beginning to wonder if he knows it is December, so little has he bestirred himself to fill the empty fireside stockings. It all looks like a pretty fiction created by master skywriters strictly for political reasons. But there is nothing so cruel as giving rise to false hopes, and a disappointed public will remember this shattering of false hopes as vividly as a dissatisfied electorate decisively rejected Hoover and his aides on November 8.

It's about time to get down to brass tacks —and here they are. Congress appropriated or otherwise made available for loans to state and local governments the huge sum of $300,000,000 to be used for direct or work relief. To begin with this was a mere pittance compared to what was needed—but even less than one-third of it has been allotted by the R. F. C. up to now, so humiliating was it for state and local borrowers to meet R. F. C. terms and so suspiciously political and restricted was the distribution of what was allotted.

Let's take another item. There was established $1,500,000,000 credit for self-liquidating projects, from which the government was sure to get back eventually what it loaned, with interest. The last report of statisticians was that less than one-tenth of this huge sum has been authorized for expenditure and not one dollar of it had been disbursed.

The joker however, in this alluring deck of pre-campaign "business recovery" efforts was the Home Loan Bank Act. To believe what they said about this depression stop-gap, Uncle Sam was to become the guardian angel of people about to be put out into the cold by cold-blooded and Shylockian landlords. Noth-

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especially so near December 25th.

Although the Home Loan Bank machinery is showing some signs of life, it takes even longer to trickle down to those who need money most. They shouldn't try to find the traditional lost-like our wealth—concentrated in a small coterie than anybody whose homestead has been saved with the Home Loan Bank is showing of the sort! it would be easier to find

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Political - 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

NEGROES SHOULD VOTE FOR REPUBLICANS, HENDERSON SAYS

Franklin D. Roosevelt summed up this national campaign, so far as the Negro is concerned, when he said last Sunday, "I do not have to talk politics in Georgia."

These are the words of David E. Henderson, attorney of Kansas City, Kas., now assistant to the attorney general of the United States, stationed in Chicago. He is back in his old home to remain until after election.

Continuing about the election, Mr. Henderson said: "This 1932 election finds the Democratic party standing right where it has always stood. From 1857 when Judge Taney wrote the Dred Scott decision taking from the Negro all the protection of the Constitution, down to this day, we have had to face Democratic opposition to our citizen rights.

"In 1928 the Democratic party went to Arkansas to get its vice presidential candidate. They chose Robinson whose state has succeeded in keeping Negroes from voting. They have a party rule down there which accomplishes their purpose, and up to this time the supreme court of the United States has refused to review the cases brought to overcome it. This election they go to Texas and choose Jack Garner, a Texan of Texas. With Dr. Nixon's gallant fight for the ballot fresh in our minds, no Negro can doubt what it means for the Democrats to choose a Texan for vice presidential nominee.

"For reasons that are plain I repeat that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President made the Republicans' campaign among Negroes. If the South is still standing where it was when the Dred Scott decision was rendered, if 'the Negro has no right which a white man is bound to respect,' the safe thing to do, the only thing to do is to vote for Herbert Hoover and the Republican party.

"As candidates for the high office of President of the United States, President Herbert C. Hoover and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt each must be considered as the champion and embodiment of the political principles of the party which nominated him. Party principles and records are therefore the voters' most important guide in making a choice of candidates.

Negro Interested

Due to the unusual political and economic status of the Negro in the United States, party records on the Negro question are of peculiar interest to us as indicating the attitude which will be taken toward us by those who occupy governmental offices.

"At its National convention held in Chicago this year the Republican party adopted as a part of its platform the following plank, viz:

"For 70 years the Republican party has been the friend of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro citizen to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican party, and our party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights for our Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from that tradition nor to alter the spirit or letter of that pledge."

"This plank was specifically referred to and endorsed by President Hoover in his speech of acceptance, and his action in so doing was extremely gratifying to the Negro electorate of the United States as indicating his approval of the record of the Republican party on the Negro question.

"In the light of its record the claim of friendship for the Negro on the part of the Republican party is completely justified. President Hoover, by his express acceptance and endorsement of that plank, stands forth as the guarantor of the continuance of the benefits conferred by Republican legislation.

Lynching, Hatred

"On the other hand, the Democratic party has never abandoned the doctrine laid down in the Dred Scott decision in localities where its conduct cannot be restrained. It never speaks on the Negro question in its National party platforms, but every discriminatory law which it has written upon the statute book of any state is a solemn public declaration of its hatred and ill-will for the Negro. Every lynching, every unjust verdict by prejudiced Southern Democratic unmixed juries, every unfair decision of a prejudiced Southern Democratic court or judge, and every refusal to allow Negroes to vote in an election is a re-iteration of the doctrine that Negroes have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

"Governor Roosevelt is the embodiment and champion of the Democratic principles which inspired these manifestations of hatred and ill-will toward the Negro to the same extent that he is the champion and embodiment of its other principles.

"If further proof of his position on the subject is desired it is found in his close alliance with the South as shown by the method of his nomination, his maintenance of a Georgia home, the choice of his running mate and the recent importation of Senator Huey Long into Kansas to spread his southern doctrine of White Supremacy.

"Under the circumstances, the choice is between the principle of liberty and equality on one hand and discrimination, segregation, jim-crowism, disfranchisement and lynching on the other. But over and above all this the Negro knows that his vote is not wanted in the South, which is the real home of Democracy, because in many of the states belonging to that group, the election is already as good as over and that party has denied their right to vote at Democratic primaries either by statutory enactment or by party resolution.

"In my opinion, based upon statistics obtained from a wide survey of the Negro electorate, President Hoover, whose reconstruction program is saving the economic life of the nation and whose attitude toward the Negro is one of justice, opportunity, and equality, will be supported in the coming election more solidly and enthusiastically by Negroes than were any of his predecessors in office. The tide is setting strongly toward the G. O. P. We will win in November."

Atty. Henderson is evidently in the best of health. He is pleased with his work which has to do with the collection of monies due the government. He is with his family at 622 Troupe avenue, Kansas City, Kas.

Race Owes No Debt To G.O.P., Writer Advises Change

Courier 11-5-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By WILLIAM D. EDWARDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—There is no difference between the Southern Democrat and the Southern Republican. The Northern Democrat is just as kind to the Negro as the Northern Republican is, considering what the Negro does for the Republican and what he does against the Democrat.

For seventy years the Negro has been a servile follower of the Republican party. This sheep-like devotion has worked to his detriment and undoing. It is a bad policy to put all of one's eggs in one basket, and it is equally as bad to pin all of one's hope in one political party. No other American group has done this but the Negro.

It is claimed that the Negro owes his allegiance to the Republican party because it gave him his freedom and citizenship. I refute that claim. The Civil War was not fought to secure to the Negro his freedom and citizenship; it was fought for the preservation of the Union. At the outset of the war not even the immortal Lincoln, as high and noble as his conception of humanity and human rights was, had any intention of emancipating the Negro.

History tells us that Lincoln while campaigning, "held that while slavery must be protected where it was, ought not to be carried into free territory." And in a letter to Horace Greeley August 22, 1862, Lincoln said in part:

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

I admit, however, that the Negro's freedom came during a Republican administration. But I maintain that it was not a gift, as the Negro has been led to believe, but that he bought his freedom at the price of 195,000 Negro soldiers, who fought, suffered and died, same as did white Union soldiers, to save the Union.

Speaking of the Negro soldiers in his message to Congress, December 8, 1863, Lincoln said: "Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full 100,000 are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the place which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any."

The Negro has been misled all these years—taught to hate and oppose the Democratic party. The Democratic party did not indorse slavery 100 per cent. History tells us that the slavery question divided the Democratic party into two parts. The Democratic party did exactly what the church did. The church divided on the same question. That is why we have in America the Southern Methodist and the Northern Methodist, the Northern Baptist and the Southern Baptist. Does the Negro hate the church? Then why hate the Democratic party? Both were wrong on the question, and both have since acknowledged it.

The Negro's attitude toward the Democratic party is responsible for his political predicament in the South. It is only natural that when you oppose to the utmost of your ability to keep a certain man out of power, if by chance he gets in in spite of your opposition, he will be the last man to do you favors—and you are not entitled to any. "He who would have friends must first show himself friendly."

The Democratic party is charged with the abridgement of the Negro's civil rights in the South, but rightly placed this crime lies at the door of the Republican party. For it was by the Republican "carpet-baggers" that the Negro was misled, and made to overstep his abilities and abuse his rights and privileges. Instead of working for peace and harmony with his white neighbors, and building up an economic foundation for himself, sharing only according to his competency, the responsibilities of citizenship, he, through Republican misguidance, sought to take complete control of local state governments, and came near doing it, being of greater number.

White southerners would not consent to their states being ruled by unqualified Negro voters, who put shall his people in the South remain disfranchised.

The proper step for the Negro to take is to make friends of those ignorant and evil designing politicians made his enemies. change, they will be thrice blessed. The voting strength of the two ma- It will bring to them throughout too nearly equal for this nation a new birth of freedom. Negro vote new political opportunities, and the East and West. And return of the government to the Republican party has not people, which is essential to social and misled the Negro. justice.

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NEGROES SHOULD VOTE FOR REPUBLICANS, HENDERSON SAYS

Franklin D. Roosevelt summed up this national campaign, so far as the Negro is concerned, when he said last Sunday, 'I do not have to talk politics in Georgia.'

These are the words of David E. Henderson, attorney of Kansas City, Kas., now assistant to the attorney general of the United States, stationed in Chicago. He is back in his old home to remain until after election.

Continuing about the election, Mr. Henderson said: "This 1932 election finds the Democratic party standing right where it has always stood. From 1857 when Judge Taney wrote the Dred Scott decision taking from the Negro all the protection of the Constitution, down to this day, we have had to face Democratic opposition to our citizen rights.

"In 1928 the Democratic party went to Arkansas to get its vice presidential candidate. They chose Robinson whose state has succeeded in keeping Negroes from voting. They have a party rule down there which accomplishes their purpose, and up to this time the supreme court of the United States has refused to review the cases brought to overcome it. This election they go to Texas and choose Jack Garner, a Texan of Texas. With Dr. Nixon's gallant fight for the ballot fresh in our minds, no Negro can doubt what it means for the Democrats to choose a Texan for vice presidential nominee.

"For reasons that are plain I repeat that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for President made the Republicans' campaign among Negroes. If the South is still standing where it was when the Dred Scott decision was rendered, if 'the Negro has no right which a white man is bound to respect,' the safe thing to do, the only thing to do is to vote for Herbert Hoover and the Republican party.

"As candidates for the high office of President of the United States, President Herbert C. Hoover and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt each must be considered as the champion and embodiment of the political principles of the party which nominated him. Party principles and records are therefore the voters' most important guide in making a choice of candidates.

Negro Interested

Due to the unusual political and economic status of the Negro in the United States, party records on the Negro question are of peculiar interest to us as indicating the attitude which will be taken toward us by those who occupy governmental offices.

"At its National convention held in Chicago this year the Republican party adopted as a part of its platform the following plank, viz:

"For 70 years the Republican party has been the friend of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro citizen to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican party, and our party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunity and rights for our Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from that tradition nor to alter the spirit or letter of that pledge."

"This plank was specifically referred to and endorsed by President Hoover in his speech of acceptance, and his action in so doing was extremely gratifying to the Negro electorate of the United States as indicating his approval of the record of the Republican party on the Negro question.

"In the light of its record the claim of friendship for the Negro on the part of the Republican party is completely justified. President Hoover, by his express acceptance and endorsement of that plank, stands forth as the guarantor of the continuance of the benefits conferred by Republican legislation.

Lynching, Hatred

"On the other hand, the Democratic party has never abandoned the doctrine laid down in the Dred Scott decision in localities where its conduct cannot be restrained. It never speaks on the Negro question in its National party platforms, but every discriminatory law which it has written upon the statute book of any state is a solemn public declaration of its hatred and ill-will for the Negro. Every lynching, every unjust verdict by prejudiced Southern Democratic unmixed juries, every unfair decision of a prejudiced Southern Democratic court or judge, and every refusal to allow Negroes to vote in an election is a re-iteration of the doctrine that Negroes have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

"Governor Roosevelt is the embodiment and champion of the Democratic principles which inspired these manifestations of hatred and ill-will toward the Negro to the same extent that he is the champion and embodiment of its other principles

"If further proof of his position on the subject is desired it is found in his close alliance with the South as shown by the method of his nomination, his maintenance of a Georgia home, the choice of his running mate and the recent importation of Senator Huey Long into Kansas to spread his southern doctrine of White Supremacy.

"Under the circumstances, the choice is between the principle of liberty and equality on one hand and discrimination, segregation, jim-crowism, disfranchisement and lynching on the other. But over and above all this the Negro knows that his vote is not wanted in the South, which is the real home of Democracy, because in many of the states belonging to that group, the election is already as good as over and that party has denied their right to vote at Democratic primaries either by statutory enactment or by party resolution.

"In my opinion, based upon statistics obtained from a wide survey of the Negro electorate, President Hoover, whose reconstruction program is saving the economic life of the nation and whose attitude toward the Negro is one of justice, opportunity, and equality, will be supported in the coming election more solidly and enthusiastically by Negroes than were any of his predecessors in office. The tide is setting strongly toward the G. O. P. We will win in November."

Atty. Henderson is evidently in the best of health. He is pleased with his work which has to do with the collection of monies due the government. He is with his family at 622 Troupe avenue, Kansas City, Kas.

Race Owes No Debt To G.O.P., Writer Advises Change

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
1-5-32

By WILLIAM D. EDWARDS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—There is no difference between the Southern Democrat and the Southern Republican. The Northern Democrat is just as kind to the Negro as the Northern Republican is, considering what the Negro does for the Republican and what he does against the Democrat.

For seventy years the Negro has been a servile follower of the Republican party. This sheep-like devotion has worked to his detriment and undoing. It is a bad policy to put all of one's eggs in one basket, and it is equally as bad to pin all of one's hope in one political party. No other American group has done this but the Negro.

It is claimed that the Negro owes his allegiance to the Republican party because it gave him his freedom and citizenship. I refute that claim. The Civil War was not fought to secure to the Negro his freedom and citizenship; it was fought for the preservation of the Union. At the outset of the war not even the immortal Lincoln, as high and noble as his conception of humanity and human rights was, had any intention of emancipating the Negro.

History tells us that Lincoln while campaigning, "held that while slavery must be protected where it was, ought not to be carried into free territory." And in a letter to Horace Greeley August 22, 1862, Lincoln said in part:

"My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that."

I admit, however, that the Negro's freedom came during a Republican administration. But I maintain that it was not a gift, as the Negro has been led to believe, but that he bought his freedom at the price of 195,000 Negro soldiers, who fought, suffered and died, same as did white Union soldiers, to save the Union.

Speaking of the Negro soldiers in his message to Congress, December 8, 1863, Lincoln said: "Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full 100,000 are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the place which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any."

The Negro has been misled all these years—taught to hate and oppose the Democratic party. The Democratic party did not indorse slavery 100 per cent. History tells us that the slavery question divided the Democratic party into two parts. The Democratic party did exactly what the church did. The church divided on the same question. That is why we have in America the Southern Methodist and the Northern Methodist, the Northern Baptist and the Southern Baptist. Does the Negro hate the church? Then why hate the Democratic party? Both were wrong on the question, and both have since acknowledged it.

The Negro's attitude toward the Democratic party is responsible for his political predicament in the South. It is only natural that when you oppose to the utmost of your ability to keep a certain man out of power, if by chance he gets in in spite of your opposition, he will be the last man to do you favors—and you are not entitled to any. "He who would have friends must first show himself friendly."

The Democratic party is charged with the abridgement of the Negro's civil rights in the South, but rightly placed this crime lies at the door of the Republican party. For it was by the Republican "carpet-baggers" that the Negro was misled, and made to overstep his abilities and abuse his rights and privileges. Instead of working for peace and harmony with his white neighbors, and building up an eco-

BEL 47

THE ISSUE OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE—GENERAL ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

IF EVER a time arose in the life of this nation when the necessity for deeper thinking and the adoption of a resolution to safeguard our national interests, preserve our rights, liberties and privileges as citizens of this great and glorious commonwealth, bequeathed us by the blood of our forefathers and provided by the constitution of these United States, that time is now. Now, when as possessors of a freedom which places all citizens of this Republic on one common level in the eye of the law, when as participants and co-workers in a struggle almost as great as that which gave our nation its birth; now, when a challenge is openly flung to us whether we preserve the traditions and institutions entrusted to our care and keeping, or whether we destroy them—the demand is made upon us for the exercise of sound judgment, clear vision and wisdom in our choice of representatives to continue to lead us on to victory, and to steer our ship of the nation clear of the rocks and shoals that have been placed in the channels which lead to the harbor of safety.

But "yesterday" and the world in its baptism of blood brought about the greatest period of reconstruction and reformation that humanity had ever experienced, and gave a new birth of freedom, equality of justice and brotherly feeling among the peoples of the earth; and today we must exhibit more than ordinary concern to maintain and preserve this legacy with a determination that "come what may" it shall never be taken away from us whether as the individual, the people or the nation, but be safeguarded as a heritage to be handed down to posterity and the generations to come.

For this cause therefore we are compelled to remind the people of Colorado that nine days hence an election—THE GENERAL ELECTION—proving the sincerity and integrity of liberty-loving America, shall have demonstrated that thought (as is common to mortals) we make mistakes, yet we are not filled with that bigotry, creating such a rancor among us, as to demolish the bulwarks of our institutions that have for nearly a century and a half won for us the respect of nations, and therefore the special interest to be taken by us, the sacred duty devolved on us to return on Tuesday, November 8, men to manage our affairs in state and nation, must not be done lightly, in a careless, off-hand manner, but engage us specially in an action which will be particularly beneficial to us and the dawning of a new era of prosperity. How this can best be done is by a review of the two parties, Republican and Democrat, and their contributions to this country's welfare, and the conviction is brought home to us that the larger, broader sphere of usefulness, successful leadership, national development, improved economic conditions, etc., cannot be found anywhere else than in the Republican party, which should be continued for the next four years. To prove our capability to use the franchise and that we merit and appreciate the FOURTEENTH and FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS of our constitution, let us rise early Tuesday, November 8, to go to the polls and cast our votes for all times.

BAYONNE, N. J.
EVENING NEWS
Times
OCT 25 1932

Colored G. O. P. Meet Tonight

The final colored Republican mass meeting of Bayonne will be held tonight at Republican headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street.

The group will be addressed by Assembly candidates and by Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas. Final instructions will be given the workers by the colored Republican leaders of the county.

DANVILLE, ILL.
COMMERCIAL NEWS

COLORED EX-SERVICE MEN TO HAVE MEETING

A Republican meeting will be held tonight at 7:30 o'clock under the auspices of the colored ex-service men at 234 Clements avenue. Lincoln Lenoir will preside at the meeting, while speakers will be Dr. Hewitt Jackson and Leon Hewell.

Attack On Hand Picked Leaders Made In Jersey

Wilda Townsend Among Four Who Are Under Fire

Camden, N. J.—The net result of the last election here as in all parts of New Jersey is spelled in two major developments.

The first and obvious one is that staunch Negro Republican centers such as Camden and surrounding South Jersey towns kicked over the bucket of tradition in a manner unprecedented here; the most faithful G. O. P. wards all going Democratic.

The second development is one which lies still unsettled, but promises to become the major act in Jersey's continuous political show. In other words the "Big Four" have their backs to the wall.

MRS. TOWNSEND UNDER FIRE

The 'Big Four" refers to the four colored members of what is known as the advisory committee to the Republican State Committee—Atty. Oliver Randolph, of Newark, George E. Bates of Orange, Mrs. Bessie B. Mention of Princeton, and Mrs. Wilda Townsend of Camden. Under fire from many angles throughout the election these four leaders have gained little from the fact of being on the losing side.

The chief criticism launched at them is that they are hand picked leaders, each the personal representative of prominent white Republican leaders, but none of them elected by Negroes themselves as their real representatives.

Bates is a favorite of Bertram C. Mott, G. O. P. State chairman.

HAND PICKED LEADERS

Mrs. Townsend is directed by Mrs. Elisabeth C. Verga, vice state chairman of the party and closely associated with David Baird, Jr., defeated candidate in the governor race of last year. Atty. Randolph represents Ambassador Edge principally. Mrs. Mention is preferred by a fourth white leader.

The complaint of younger elements and progressive elements in the Republican party in the State is not a personal one against the members of the "Big Four." Each has many friends both Democratic and Republican.

SILENCE NEGRO COMPLAINTS

The basis of the complaint is that leaders of the colored wing of the party in the state should be elected by the Negroes whom they represnt. As it is none of the four members are heads of any sizable aggregation of voters and all are in a position where they must do what they are told by those higher up. All money comes through them. All applications for positions are referred to them. But on the other hand they have secured little or no positions for anybody. Their real function seems to be to silence all Negro complaints.

Most serious of all, however, the "Big Four" failed to deliver the Negro vote to the G. O. P. column last Tuesday.

Younger opposition to the group cites ironically the fact that the National Committee winessed the successful move by the New Jersey Republican Committee in thwarting all Negro protest by the use of the "Big Four" with the result that the recent campaign in the East was carried on among Negroes by the duplication of the "Big Four" idea in the Eastern Advisory Board.

OPPOSED BURRELL

In North Jersey Atty. J. Mercer Burrell won a seat in the state legislature despite the opposition of the "Big Four" ever since last spring. This opposition was led by George E. Bates. Burrell's victory is regarded as a dramatic repudiation of the group by voters.

The third, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth wards of Camden with their large numbers of Negro residents failed to resist the Democratic tide in the election, despite the fact that staunch Republicanism has always ruled in these sections.

The third ward, where Mrs. Wilda Townsend, woman Republican leader, resides, gave 576 votes to Hoover and 824 to Roosevelt. The fifth gave Hoover 1126 and Roosevelt 1299. The sixth gave Hoover 1136, Roosevelt 1540. The seventh, where the majority of population is colored gave Hoover 1674 and Roosevelt 1751. The eighth gave Hoover 962 and Roosevelt 1300.

Democratis members of the State Legislature.

In Chicago, Candidates King, Jenkins aand Wrfield were elected to the State House or Representatives. Representatives B. Gaines was also reelected.

In Philadephia, John W. Harris and Samuel Y. Hart were elected members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

J. Mercer Burrell will be a member of the New Jersey Assembly.

Negro Candidates Suffer From Protest Vote Against Hoover

Washington, Nov. 18—(CNS)— A number of Negro candidates running for various offices thoughout the country went down to defeat as a result of the avalanche of Republican votes in the protest were against President Hoover's reelection. A notable exception, however was the reelection of Oscar DePriest to Congress from the First Illinois District, by a majority of about 9000.

In Detroit, Chales H. Mahoney, Republican Congressional candidate in the First Michigan District was swamped, as also were Dr. Ossian Sweet and Charles Roxborough candidates for the State Senate.

In New York City the tidal wave helped reelect James E. Stephen, Democratic candidate in the 19th Assembly District. Mr. Stephen will be the only Negro in the next New York Legislature.

In Indiana, Henry J. Richardson, Jr. of Marion County and Dr. Robert L. Stanton, Lake County were elected

Political-1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

AUBURN, N. Y.
CITIZEN-ADVERTISER

OCT 26 1932

Negro Civic Club Speakers Take Jab at Gov. Roosevelt

An interested group of both colored and white citizens filled Osborne Hall Tuesday night at a meeting sponsored by Republican members of the Negro Civic Club. Henry T. Johnson acted as chairman. Musical numbers were rendered by the Booker T. Washington Hi-Y Glee Club. Speakers on the program were, Mayor Bowen, Arthur H. Blauvelt, Leonard H. Searing, Congressman John Taber and John M. Pollard, Sr., of Niagara Falls.

Republican voters were urged to stand by the G. O. P. during this time of difficulty. Mr. Pollard presented many interesting facts about both major political parties, reminding the group "of the policies of the Democratic Party especially in the South where the disfranchisement of the negro prevents his participation in political affairs."

Mr. Pollard touched upon Governor Roosevelt's record, declaring that "a larger percentage of children between the ages of 10 and 14 are now employed, and he adopted the parole system in New York State which has been proven so unsuccessful in the State of Ohio, and he has increased state expenditures."

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J
HOME NEWS

OCT 28 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS PLAN MASS MEETING FOR MONDAY NIGHT

A mass meeting of colored voters of this city and surrounding towns is being planned for Monday evening at the Colored Elks' building at 150 Baldwin street under the auspices of a committee of prominent colored Republicans headed by Dr. E. Gaylord Howell, New Brunswick physician.

Among the speakers who will address the gathering will be such outstanding colored citizens as Oliver Randolph, assistant United States district attorney of the State of New Jersey and Edward W. Henry, judge of the municipal court of Philadelphia, who is a past grand exalted ruler and now the grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the Independent B. P. O. E.

All the county Republican candidates are slated to speak at the rally, which wil start at 8:30 p. m. Refreshments and entertainment will follow the business meeting.
Adv.

YONKERS, N. Y.
STATESMAN

NOV 4 1932

Negro Republicans Rally Tomorrow

A Republican rally will be held tomorrow evening at eight o'clock at party headquarters, 53 North Broadway, under the auspices of the Negro voters of this city.

Several Republican candidates will address the meeting. Other speakers will include members of the National Committee.

The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Anna D. Borden, Mrs. C. B. Fletcher, C. V. Ryerson, George Davidson, Charles Skinner and Smiley Banks.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

NOV 3 1932

Will Urge Negro Voters To Support McAlister

A mass meeting of colored voters of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards has been called for Thursday to arouse support for Hill McAlister in the gubernatorial election. Reasons why the colored voters should not cast their ballot for John E. McCall, the Republican nominee, will be explained by several speakers, it is announced. The meeting will be held in the Calvin Donaldson school.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 9 1932

HOOVER IS LEADING IN PENNSYLVANIA

State Is Again Going Republican, but by a Far Smaller Margin Than Normally.

DAVIS IS ALSO WINNING

His Plurality Will Approximate That of President Despite Lottery Charges.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Wednesday), Nov. 9.—Pennsylvania lived up to tradition by remaining Republican in yesterday's Presidential election, but incomplete returns early this morning indicated that President Hoover's plurality might be considerably less than half of the 500,000 figures claimed by leaders in the last weeks of the campaign and that Philadelphia, for many years the stronghold of Vareism, stayed loyal by a mere 75,000 votes.

Returns from 5,820 districts out of 8,199 gave Hoover 1,070,975, Roosevelt 933,918.

The complete unofficial returns in Philadelphia gave for the Presidency Hoover, 327,806; Roosevelt, 255,923; Thomas, 12,726.

Governor Roosevelt's victory in Republican Allegheny County, by an indicated plurality of about 20,000 shattered all political precedent. Even Republican "zero" divisions in Pittsburgh turned in for Roosevelt.

In the anthracite region Lackawanna and Luzerne, two of the three Pennsylvania counties carried by Mr. Smith in 1928, landed in the Roosevelt column, Lackawanna by probably 6,000 and Luzerne by more than 5,000.

Despite the defection in Allegheny County, however, the up-State Democratic figure was not so great as the party leaders had hoped.

They had felt that if Philadelphia returned a plurality under 125,000 for the President, the State was headed for Democracy.

While President Hoover was carrying the State by a plurality probably not more than a fifth as great as that which he rolled up four years ago over Alfred E. Smith, Senator James J. Davis rode back to the Senate in his sharp fight against his Democratic opponent, Lawrence Rupp.

Despite the Federal lottery charges pending against him, Mr. Davis's final total will approximate that of the President, it was indicated.

Democrats See Vare Defeat.

The small Philadelphia plurality was hailed by Democrats as amounting to a virtual defeat for William S. Vare. The Republican leader, in spite of grievances which he entertained against the President, declared his organization would back Mr. Hoover 100 per cent., and the election was anticipated as a test of the Vare strength.

The Vare organization was censured sharply by the voters on the election machine question. Despite direct orders to organization workers, the city voted to retain its machines, which were used today in twenty-two of the forty-eight wards. Mr. Smith in 1928 carried eight of the Philadelphia wards and was beaten in the city by 143,000 votes. Governor Roosevelt yesterday was victor in ten, four of which are located in "Vareville," and one of which is Mr. Vare's home ward.

The Republican organization workers thus were unable to cope with the great feeling of protest among the Italians and Negroes of South Philadelphia and among the thousands of unemployed in the industrial sections of the northeast.

Democrats Parade Through City.

The great Roosevelt vote was a signal for Democratic parades in all sections of the city, participated in by thousands in automobiles and afoot.

The desertion of Allegheny County was one of the chief sore spots of the Republican leaders. Although they had recognized a difficult situation there, they had hoped to keep the vote about even.

The counties about Philadelphia, including Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Bucks, the last named the home of former Senator Joseph R. Grundy, who jumped into the campaign in behalf of the Republicans at the last moment, all turned in heavy Hoover pluralities.

Dauphin, home of the State capital, gave President Hoover and the State ticket better than a 4 to 1 margin. That Pennsylvania Democrats made gains in their Congressional fight was indicated, but at an early hour today the exact number of Democrats in the delegation of thirty-four was not certain.

The outstanding feature of the Congressional battles was the defeat of Representative Henry W. Temple the dry dean of the delegation, by Charles I. Faddis, wet Democrat, in the Twenty-fifth district, the home of General Edward Martin, chairman of the Republican State Committee.

In another contest that attracted wide attention Representative Henry W. Watson, Republican, defeated Representative Norton L. Lichtenwalner, Democrat, in the Ninth district. The two incumbents were running against each other for the reason that under the Congressional reapportionment their home counties were placed in the same district.

Vare Casts His Vote.

Throughout the State the votes were orderly, but in this city, where unusual precautions were taken by the Democrats and where Representative Loring M. Black of New York, constituting a subcommittee of one of the House Committee on Elections, is preparing to open an investigation of alleged fraudulent election activities on Thursday, hundreds of warrants were sworn out.

S. Davis Wilson, chief counsel for Representative Black and chairman of the Roosevelt Progress League in this State, announced that 639 Federal, State and city warrants had been issued during the day based upon alleged irregularities reported to his office and to the headquarters of the Committee of Seventy.

Among those arrested on Federal warrants and held in $1,000 bail each was Morris Brooks, former Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection. He with three others was accused of threatening to attack a watcher for the Jobless party at a polling place.

Mr. Vare motored here from Atlantic City and spent eight minutes voting in his home division, which in 1928 went to Mr. Smith. He refused to comment on the voting machine issue in the face of reports that his organization had issued orders to defeat the machines in a referendum held in connection with today's election.

Charge Tampering With Machines.

Charges that Republican organization workers tampered with voting machines so that they would not register Democratic ballots and that the workers gave illegal assistance in wards where paper ballots were used were made tonight by Mr. Wilson, who declared that "if the vote is close in Philadelphia and it makes any real difference in the total State vote you can expect some real fireworks."

"The 'boys' who acted for the Republican organization in the wards where they had voting machines fixed the machines with concealed rubber bands, buttons and small pieces of metal, so they could vote Republican but not Democratic," he asserted.

The complete, unofficial returns in Philadelphia gave for Senator, Davis 319,379, Rupp 249,798.

NYACK, N. Y.
DAILY NEWS

NOV 4 1932

COLORED RALLY

Colored Republicans will rally round the standard of the elephant in Piermont this evening, when the whole Negro section of Sparkill and Piermont is expected to attend a rally in Harris's store Piermont.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

NOV 4 1932

Roscoe C. Simmons, Negro Orator, Praises Hoover in Talk Here

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, noted Negro orator, who as a delegate to the Republican National Convention from Illinois seconded the nomination of Herbert Hoover for re-election as President, told an audience of more than 3000 members of his own race and a considerable number of white organization Republicans last night that the defeat of Hoover Tuesday would mark a serious decline in the spirit of America. He spoke at the Odeon.

Simmons declared that no self-respecting Negro can support Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner; that no Negro who revers the memory of Abraham Lincoln or cares anything about his emancipation proclamation, "which struck the shackles from a race of slaves," could vote for the candidates of a party which "jim crowed them and disfranchised them."

He spoke to two halls of people and to others on the street. The auditorium of the Odeon seats 1900 people. Several hundred crowded the entrance or stood about the lobbies. Simmons spoke through an amplifying system to about 800 more members of his race in the assembly hall.

Ernest Patillo, Negro State Committeeman from the Twelfth District presided. Dr. E. B. Clements, Republican National Committeeman for Missouri; Arthur M. Curtis, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Richard E. Gruner, chairman of the Republican City Committee, and the numerous local candidates occupied seats on the platform. Mrs. Mary Booth, Negro National Committeewoman from Mississippi, and other prominent Negroes. some of the churchmen, also were seated on the platform. The boxes were occupied principally by members of the state and city organizations.

"I've no quarrel," said Simmons, "with any Negro that wants to be a Democrat. He is not worth quarreling with. I will not recognize him.

"Next to the church of God, the Republican party is the greatest organization the world ever saw. All that I am tonight, all that you are, is due to the Republican party. It found you in bondage and set you free.

Came from South.

"If there be Negroes in St. Louis who love the Democratic party so deeply and desire to turn over to it the conduct of this government, why not return to the state from whence they came in the South? You won't be bothered about casting ballots down there. You will never see one.

"What are you doing up here? Why did you come? I'll tell you why I came. I came seeking liberty, the liberty which was denied me in Mississippi. If somebody denied me liberty down there, who was it? (Voice, "Democratic party."

"I mean to speak plainly here tonight. I hope when I leave that there will not be a self-respecting Negro in St. Louis who will confess that he intends to vote for Roosevelt and Garner.

"Oh, they say I speak too much of Abraham Lincoln? Why should I not speak of him. Who was it wrote the emancipation proclamation? Answer me. What party wrote the fifteenth amendment. I pause for your answer.

Now a Free Man.

"Tonight I stand upon this platform a free man. I can vote, I can write and I can figure I was asked to make a speech in the great Republican National Convention at Chicago to second the nomination of Herbert Hoover, one of the great figures of history.

"Who made it possible for me to stand among free men? The Republican party did it and yet there are some Negroes who want to vote against Abraham Lincoln—want to forget him and vote for the candidate of the political party which oppressed them.

"What is the difference between a Democrat up here in Missouri and a Democrat down South? There is no difference. If there were, some of the Democrats up North would arise in their conventions and protest the disfranchisement and the destruction of the civil rights of the Negro down South.

"The Democratic party is a racial party. I recall traveling through Uvaldi County, Texas, from whence John Nance Garner, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, hails. I recall a sign which read: 'Nigger don't let the sun go down on you here,' and I did not.

Will Mark Recovery.

"The Democratic party is without fixed principles. It is dry down South, wet up North. It is free here and slave down South.

"It is said that a white man never forgets a favor, that an Indian never forgives an insult. When I hear of Negroes talking about voting the Democratic ticket I think that members of my race recollect neither favors nor insults.

"How can you forget Abraham Lincoln? I repeat, a Negro who can forget Lincoln was born to be a slave. The election of President Hoover Tuesday will mark the recovery of the nation. His defeat will mark its decline. The men around Roosevelt are strangers to the spirit of America.

"I've got the courage to oppose the men who chained me. The Negro who is a Democrat ought to be in one of two places—the jail for dishonesty or the asylum for the insane.

"I notice in the newspapers that 101 electoral votes are already counted for Roosevelt in the states of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and the others. That condition is true because the Democratic party stripped your people and mine of the right of the ballot.

"Oh, you are mad at Hoover because he did not give you jobs. Is that it? What jobs did the Democrats ever give you except to hand you a whiskbroom and a towel?

Helped by Republicans.

"Where are the Negro members on the Democratic National Committee? Where were the Negro delegates to the Democratic National Convention? There were seven alternate Negro delegates. You know an alternate is there and he is not. Were any of them asked to make a speech? The only speech I heard was by one of the seven, who said: 'Here, Mr. Huey (Long), here is your hat.'

"I do not say that the Republican party did all for me that it should. I do not say that. I do say, however, that all that has been done for you and for me was done by the Republican party.

"Some of you out there came from Mississippi, where you never saw a ballot."

Simmons' remarks were broadcast locally beginning at 10 p. m. He spoke until about 11 o'clock, beginning soon after 9. Dr. J. R. Crossland, a representative of the Seed Loan Office of the Department of Agriculture spoke briefly before he arrived.

TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA

NOV 3 1932

COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO MEET TODAY

A meeting for colored republican women voters will be held at 2228 Chase street Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Con Herber, vice county chairman, will be the speaker.

NEW HAVEN, CONN
TIMES

NOV 4 1932

Says Colored Race Has Issue Against Hoover

Attorney Rainey, Of Boston, Urges Negro To Vote For Roosevelt.

MALONEY ATTACKS G.O.P. HIGH TARIFF

Hackett And Pastore Promised To Back Cross—McCoy Addresses Rally.

The Foundation for the Advancement of the Negro race through its official paper, an impartial organ, has for the first time in its history taken a stand in an election and it is directly opposed to Hoover, Julius D. Rainey, assistant corporation counsel of Boston, last night told a rally of colored Democrats in the auditorium of Hillhouse high school. The speaker declared that the colored race had the same general complaints against Hoover as had the majority of voters in this country and in addition had some personal ones of its own.

Hoover Not a Friend

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Rainey declared that he saw no reason voters of his race should not feel able to vote the Democratic ticket. He stated that the slave was freed by the Republican party as war-time measure only, in order to discourage England's backing of the South, to increase the moral of the Union forces and to injure the South, and that it was not done through any love for the negro race. He said the Republican party put an army in the South to insure the negro would vote for and encouraged the uneducated negroes to take advantage of their new freedom

When the newly developed west turned to the Republican party and the vote of the southern negro was no longer needed, the army was withdrawn and the negro was left to face the hatred he had been encouraged to create, said Rainey. He added that due to this the Republican party had caused all the racial hatred in this country against the negro.

Roosevelt Negroe's Friend.

The speaker pointed out that Hoover had done nothing at all for the negro, whereas the Democratic President Cleveland had given more appointive posts to negroes than any president since the Civil War. He pointed out that Roosevelt had always been the friend of the negro race and aided them in securing two judges in Harlem. He lauded Garner and said that he had always been friendly to colored institutions and had secured for Howard university in Washington, D. C., the largest appropriation it had ever had. In conclusion he declared that the race had always been given more by the Democrats than by the Republicans and stated that if the race did not make use of its most important weapon, the vote, it would be passed by.

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McCoy Is Speaker

David J. McCoy, chairman of the Democratic town committee, declared that the colored race had a long since paid any debt, it ever owed to the Republican party, if it had ever owed any. He stated the race was now securing political freedom. He urged everyone to get out Tuesday and vote for the Democratic ticket for the good of the entire nation.

Jerome Doyle, of the Yale Demo- asserted that Hoover had a-democratic club had a-dthen forgotten it. He declared that who would do the most for the Democrats have made to the nation

ST. LOUIS, MO.
GLOBE DEMOCRAT

NOV 4 1932

Roscoe C. Simmons, Negro Orator, Praises Hoover in Talk Here

Roscoe Conklin Simmons, noted Negro orator, who as a delegate to the Republican National Convention from Illinois seconded the nomination of Herbert Hoover for re-election as President, told an audience of more than 3000 members of his own race and a considerable number of white organization Republicans last night that the defeat of Hoover Tuesday would mark a serious decline in the spirit of America. He spoke at the Odeon.

Simmons declared that no self-respecting Negro can support Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Garner; that no Negro who revers the memory of Abraham Lincoln or cares anything about his emancipation proclamation, "which struck the shackles from a race of slaves," could vote for the candidates of a party which "jim crowed them and disfranchised them."

He spoke to two halls of people and to others on the street. The auditorium of the Odeon seats 1900 people. Several hundred crowded the entrance or stood about the lobbies. Simmons spoke through an amplifying system to about 800 more members of his race in the assembly hall.

Ernest Patillo, Negro State Committeeman from the Twelfth District presided. Dr. E. B. Clements, Republican National Committeeman for Missouri; Arthur M. Curtis, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Richard E. Gruner, chairman of the Republican City Committee, and the numerous local candidates occupied seats on the platform. Mrs. Mary Booth, Negro National Committeewoman from Mississippi, and other prominent Negroes, some of them churchmen, also were seated on the platform. The boxes were occupied principally by members of the state and city organizations.

"I've no quarrel," said Simmons, "with any Negro that wants to be a Democrat. He is not worth quarreling with. I will not recognize him.

"Next to the church of God, the Republican party is the greatest organization the world ever saw. All that I am tonight, all that you are, is due to the Republican party. It found you in bondage and set you free.

Came from South.

"If there be Negroes in St. Louis who love the Democratic party so deeply and desire to turn over to it the conduct of this government, why not return to the state from whence they came in the South? You won't be bothered about casting ballots down there. You will never see one.

"What are you doing up here? Why did you come? I'll tell you why I came. I came seeking liberty, the liberty which was denied me in Mississippi. If somebody denied me liberty down there, who was it? (Voice, "Democratic party."

"I mean to speak plainly here tonight. I hope when I leave that there will not be a self-respecting Negro in St. Louis who will confess that he intends to vote for Roosevelt and Garner.

"Oh, they say I speak too much of Abraham Lincoln? Why should I not speak of him. Who was it wrote the emancipation proclamation? Answer me. What party wrote the fifteenth amendment. I pause for your answer.

Now a Free Man.

"Tonight I stand upon this platform a free man. I can vote, I can write and I can figure I was asked to make a speech in the great Republican National Convention at Chicago to second the nomination of Herbert Hoover, one of the great figures of history.

"Who made it possible for me to stand among free men? The Republican party did it and yet there are some Negroes who want to vote against Abraham Lincoln—want to forget him and vote for the candidate of the political party which oppressed them.

"What is the difference between a Democrat up here in Missouri and a Democrat down South? There is no difference. If there were, some of the Democrats up North would arise in their conventions and protest the disfranchisement and the destruction of the civil rights of the Negro down South.

"The Democratic party is a racial party. I recall traveling through Uvaldi County, Texas, from whence John Nance Garner, Democratic Vice Presidential candidate, hails. I recall a sign which read: 'Nigger don't let the sun go down on you here,' and I did not.

Will Mark Recovery.

"The Democratic party is without fixed principles. It is dry down South, wet up North. It is free here and slave down South.

"It is said that a white man never forgets a favor, that an Indian never forgives an insult. When I hear of Negroes talking about voting the Democratic ticket I think that members of my race recollect neither favors nor insults.

"How can you forget Abraham Lincoln? I repeat, a Negro who can forget Lincoln was born to be a slave. The election of President Hoover Tuesday will mark the recovery of the nation. His defeat will mark its decline. The men around Roosevelt are strangers to the spirit of America.

"I've got the courage to oppose the men who chained me. The Negro who is a Democrat ought to be in one of two places—the jail for dishonesty or the asylum for the insane.

"I notice in the newspapers that 101 electoral votes are already counted for Roosevelt in the states of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and the others. That condition is true because the Democratic party stripped your people and mine of the right of the ballot.

"Oh, you are mad at Hoover because he did not give you jobs. Is that it? What jobs did the Democrats ever give you except to hand you a whiskbroom and a towel?

Helped by Republicans.

"Where are the Negro members on the Democratic National Committee? Where were the Negro delegates to the Democratic National Convention? There were seven alternate Negro delegates. You know an alternate is there and he is not. Were any of them asked to make a speech? The only speech I heard was by one of the seven, who said: 'Here, Mr. Huey (Long), here is your hat.'

"I do not say that the Republican party did all for me that it should. I do not say that. I do say, however, that all that has been done for you and for me was done by the Republican party.

"Some of you out there came from Mississippi, where you never saw a ballot."

Simmons' remarks were broadcast locally beginning at 10 p. m. He spoke until about 11 o'clock, beginning soon after 9. Dr. J. R. Crossland, a representative of the Seed Loan Office of the Department of Agriculture spoke briefly before he arrived.

TERRE HAUTE
INDIANA

NOV 3 1932

COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO MEET TODAY

A meeting for colored republican women voters will be held at 2228 Chase street Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Con Herber, vice county chairman, will be the speaker.

NEW HAVEN, CONN
TIMES

NOV 4 1932

Says Colored Race Has Issue Against Hoover

Attorney Rainey, Of Boston, Urges Negro To Vote For Roosevelt.

MALONEY ATTACKS G.O.P. HIGH TARIFF

Hackett And Pastore Promised To Back Cross—McCoy Addresses Rally.

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Jerome Doyle, of the Yale Demo-

Republican

Political -1932

Party Affiliation

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
NEWS

NOV 3 1932

Colored Workers Formed Into Hoover-Curtis Club

MRS. JULIA REED.

DR. W. E. BROWN.

With Dr. W. E. Brown as genera chairman, assisted by Mrs. Julia Reec as chairman of women's activities, a large group of colored workers has been organized into a Hoover-Curtis Club, to inform colored voters of the vital issues of the campaign. Headquarters of the organization are in the Hod Carriers' building, 442 North Senate avenue.

The young people's group is headed by Garfield Lewis. The purpose of the club is to educate the voters on important questions of the campaign and to obtain their pledge to vote the Republican ticket. Activities of the club are under the general direction of the Hoover-Curtis county committee in the Hotel Lincoln, which has been organized for co-ordination of Republican campaign activity throughout the city and county.

In the colored division the appointment of the following ward captains is announced: First ward, Lucille Brown; Second, Carrie Evans; Third, Mrs. Hadley Fite; Fourth, Mrs. Celia Simor; Fifth, Daneva Wines; Sixth, Cora Carter; Tenth, Carrie Barlow, and Fourteenth, Edna Holliday. Members of the advisory committee are Dr. L. A. Lewis, William F. Cannon, Samuel Welch, the Rev. G. W. Ward, Dr. L. R. Young, H. H. Abel, Horace Page, John Burch, Dr. E. D. Moten, L. W. Whitley, Shephard Hardrick, Sr., Curtis Stewart and Virgil Jones.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TIMES

NOV 4 1932

RANSOM WARNS NEGRO AGAINST G. O. P. PLEDGES

Republicans Mislead Voters of His Race, Prominent Attorney Asserts.

By Times Special

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 4.—"The hinking Negro no longer will be ooled by false promises, mention f Lincoln, and campaign represenations," F. B. Ransom of Indianapolis, manager of the Mme. Walker Manufacturing Company and rominent Negro leader of the tate, told hundreds of Negroes at rally here Thursday night.

Ransom scored Republican Negro rganizations "that spring up every our years to get a feed and a taxi ride and then go out of existence." He said these directed all their opposition to the Democratic party and its vice-presidential nominee, John N. Garner, on two things—"alleged failure of the southland to regard the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and the lynching record of the state of Texas."

"About the only thing the Negro has obtained from the distinguished leader of the senate, James E. Watson, is a slap on the back at election time," Ransom said.

Ransom attacked the reports and rumors being circulated by the Republican national committee to drive and frighten the Negro into voting the Republican ticket."

"President Hoover's attitude toward the colored people, to say the least, is not friendly," Ransom charged. "This is evidenced by the fact that not once has he mentioned the Negro in his addresses and he is the rst Republican President since Lincoln to take this position.

"Every one knows that President Hoover has sought to make the Republican party in the south a 'lily-white' party and to get rid of the Negro in the councils of the party.

"Another evidence of his attitude toward the Negro is found in his determination to appoint known enemies of the Negro to office," Ransom said.

TRENTON, N. J.
GAZETTE

OCT 28 1932

BIG RALLY TONIGHT FOR NEGRO G. O. P.

The first big colored meeting of the Republican campaign in Mercer County will be held tonight at 8:15 o'clock at the Masonic Home, 44 Pennington Avenue, with a group of men and women of national prominence as speakers. The allied Colored Republican Clubs of the county will be in charge.

The principal speakers will include Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, of Camden, vice chairman of the advisory committee of the State Republican Committee; Charles E. Mitchell, Minister to Liberia; Willard W. Allen, of Baltimore, grand commander of the Scottish Rite Masons of the southern jurisdiction and president of the Southern Insurance Company, and Thomas Hope, of Camden, member of the State advisory committee. The party candidates will speak briefly on the campaign issues.

Presiding will be Allen B. Washington and the following committee: E B. Williams, William Hall, of Princeton; James Eaton, of Lawrenceville; Albert Wicher, of Pennington; Attorney Robert Queen, P. H. G. Logan, Vincent Harvey and Windham Green. Refreshments will be served.

HUTCHINSON, KANS.
HERALD

NOV 6 - 1932

NEGROES MEET

Republican Rally Is Staged At Courthouse

T. W. Bell, Leavenworth Negro attorney, presented an argument for Hoover, Curtis and the entire Republican ticket at a Republican meeting for Negroes at the courthouse last night.

Bell was born a slave, the son of a woman who was sold three times on the auction block. Attributing freedom of the Negroes to the Republican party, Bell launched into a strong emotional appeal to the 'Black Democrat," to change his party and vote Republican.

"I hape that my hand is forever stilled before I mark an X beside the name of a Democratic candidate," Bell said. "They may be just as good looking as the Republicans, but there is samething wrong with their good looks—they simply aren't right at the heart."

T. W. Woodward introduced the speaker. William Harrison, local Negro attorney, presided.

HERALD
Dillsburg, W. Va

NOV 4 1932

G. O. P. RALLY AT WINDSOR HEIGHTS

A colored Republican rally will at 7:30 o'clock this evening at Metro's Hall, Windsor Heights. Charles Prince, candidate for state senator will be the speaker.

UNION CITY, N. J.
HUDSON DISPATCH

NOV 5 1932

CREDITS G. O. P. WITH GIVING NEGRO VOTE

The Republican party was praised for "having clothed the Negro in robes of citizenship" by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C., Thursday night before the Elizabeth Thomas Ward Republican Club of Jersey City. She urged re-election of President Hoover.

Other speakers were Revs. W. A. Epps, E. P. Dixon, William A. Byrd and W. S. Smith; James Robertson, Fred Carter, Mrs. L. Summers, Harry Ray, Mrs. M. L. Hendrick, Mrs. Ida E. Brown and Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
MORNING POST

NOV 1 1932

REPUBLICANS TO SPEAK TONIGHT

Buffalo Speaker at Headquarters—One Meeting With Colored Elks.

Two Republican political rallies will be held tonight. F. W. Maaloe of Buffalo will address a meeting of the Young Republican Club, both men and women, at the Republican headquarters in the Hotel Samuels at 8 o'clock. The meeting was arranged by the young women. Mr. Maaloe is head of the Radio Broadcast Division, Eastern Division, Republican National Committee. A quartette from the Young Republican Club will sing a campaign song composed by Ernest D. Leet. Vernon Johnson is leader of the quartette.

David L. Brunstrom, candidate for Assemblyman from the First Assembly District, will speak before the Colored Republican Club at a meeting in the Colored Elks' lodge rooms in the Arcade Building tonight at 8 o'clock.

Two meetings are scheduled for tomorrow night, Mr. Brunstrom, and J. Russell Rogerson, former corporation counsel, and president of the local Hoover-Donovan Club, or Mr. Leonard, will be the speakers at Panama High School. Ernest D. Leet and Mr. Bodine are to address a similar meeting at Randolph the same evening. Both will start at 8 o'clock

Bemus Point will be the scene of a meeting Thursday evening when Mr. Brunstrom and Walter L. Miller of Jamestown will discuss the issues of the campaign.

URBANA, O.
CITIZEN

OCT 2 6 1932

PRESIDENT IS LAUDED HERE BY DR. BUNDY

Colored Voters Hold Rally—Ingalls Is Praised Also.

Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, third district councilman of Cleveland, and National Republican representative among the colored people of Ohio, Tuesday night told local Republicans in plain terms of the many weak points of the Democratic party, and of how the Negro race has been treated in the hands of Democrats.

"The white man or woman," said Dr. Bundy, "who pleads the cause of the Democratic party must of necessity subscribe to intolerance, bigotry, denial of human rights and the nullification of the constitution."

"The Negro man or woman that attempts to plead the Democratic cause must be the long talked of, forgotten man—forgotten by man; forgotten by God, for they subscribe to Jim Crowism, lynching, burning at the stake, discrimination of the repressive kind and economic slavery."

For the past 30 years, Dr. Bundy, a native Ohioan, has been a practicing dentist in Cleveland. A graduate of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Dr. Bundy long has been a leader among Cleveland colored citizens, and spoke before a capacity audience here Tuesday night in the St. Paul's A. M. E. church.

Born of Stress

"The Republican party," continued Dr. Bundy, "was born out of the stress of political issues in the middle of the 19th century, when there arose a necessity for expressing a new idea of justice, righteousness in society and a new political economy.

"Today as in the dark days when our party was born, we meet once more unprecedented conditions, and while our valiant party founders have passed into the great beyond, I pledge you tonight that in these trying times we find the spirit of these immortals reincarnated in the leadership of a Benjamin, an Allen, Bettman, Ingalls and Hoover."

Dr. Bundy lauded the present campaign of President Herbert Hoover, David S. Ingalls, candidate for governor of Ohio, and for Gilbert Bettman, candidate for United States senate, and urged every colored voter in Champaign county to vote the straight Republican ticket and do all in their power to elect every man listed on the Republican ballot.

Dr. Bundy was introduced to the capacity audience by Walter Dale, local colored Republican worker, after Mrs. Mary Church, member of the county Republican executive committee, had started the meeting. City Councilman W. A. Mack called the meeting to order.

Of especial interest was the campaign songs offered by the Urbana Republican Colored Glee Club, one of the most popular vocal organizations ever formed in this section. The singers presented a number of peppy campaign numbers, in addition to spirituals, and were complimented at length following each song.

Present in the audience to hear the address of Dr. Bundy, and to exchange political greetings, were all of the Republican candidates of the county.

Members of the colored glee club who sang Tuesday night were Clarence Stevens, Harry Stevens, Homer Roberts, Wayne Slaughter, Chauncey Church, Roy Church, Homer Otey, Fred Taborn, Harry Robinson and Homer Strawther.

MONROVIA, CAL.
NEWS POST

OCT 2 6 1932

G. O. P. TICKET IS ENDORSED BY NEGRO BODY

The Eastside Republican Club, together with the Economic, Commercial and Political League, reopened its headquarters at 605 East Maple avenue. Tuesday. The headquarters have been closed since the primaries. "It would have been opened sooner," states Mr. S. W. Brister, who will be in charge of the headquarters. "but was waiting the decision of the State Economic, Commercial and Political League as to its endorsement of candidates on the national, senatorial and congressional tickets."

The state league met last Sunday at Bakersfield and reaffirmed its endorsement of the national Republican ticket, and also the candidacy of Frederick F. Houser. Rev. G. W. Reed of Monrovia, who made the speech and motion upon which the state league based its endorsement of the national Republican ticket. Miss Marjorie Clease and Miss Anna Kennard will do the secretarial work.

Literature pertaining to the candidacy of each of the Republican candidates may be had at the headquarters after Tuesday. Those desiring information and help in reference to voting and the marking of ballots may call at the headquarters and the manager or secretaries will gladly give such help.

HAMMOND, IND.
LAKE COUNTY TIMES

NOV 1 - 1932

INTIMIDATION IS CHARGED BY REPUBLICANS

Intimidation of colored people through a new angle was charged by republicans yesterday when Rachael Weddington and Carry Sanders of East Chicago were arrested and held in jail following charges by a poll taker that they refused to answer questions. The colored women declared they had answered three poll takers and "did not want to hear the political arguments put up by another." Deputy Sheriff O'Neill was called and placed them in Indiana Harbor jail.

Attorney H. L. Davis appeared for the women and asked immediate trial. He declared that Deputy Prosecutor Thomas Depue refused to grant that request and refused to file an affidavit. The police said they were unable to release the prisoners on bond because they were under the sheriff's office.

A writ of habeas corpus was finally asked in city court and Attorney Davis secured the release of the prisoners on bond. Their trial has been set for this Tuesday afternoon.

It was reported to republican organization leaders that democratic poll takers had been using pressure on colored voters especially, and they denounced the practice.

MERIDIAN, MISS.
STAR

NOV 1 1932

INCOMPLETE

You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro . . . The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours.

Quoting President Hoover in his address to some 150 negro leaders of the nation.

A fine, upstanding declaration—as far as it goes.

However, like most of Mr. Hoover's "bunk," the utterance holds far from far enough.

Social equality—Mr. Herbert Hoover and "Mister" Perry Howard.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover and "Mistress" Mary Booze.

Pals, buddies, cronies. "Social equals"—or what have you.

From every standard, the Hooverism seems to constitute the most disgusting "bust" in all our national history.

COURIER
Orange, N. J.

NOV 1 1932

Colored Republicans To Meet

According to the Republican Speaker's Committee, a meeting of the Essex County Colored Republicans will be held in the Mount Olive Baptist Church on Ashland ave. tonight. Senator W. Warren Barbour will be guest speaker.

There will also be a meeting of the First Ward Colored Republicans at Republican Headquarters, Main st., East Orange. Local candidates are expected to be present.

MARION, O.
STAR

NOV 2 1932

COLUMBUS LAWYER TALKS AT MEET HERE

L. P. Henderson Addresses Colored Group at Political Meeting.

L. P. Henderson, colored, a lawyer of Columbus, gave the Republican party credit for practically all legislative steps taken in the history of the country for the benefit of the colored race, and pointed to the attitude of southern Democrats toward Negroes when he addressed a Republican rally at the A. M. E. church on Park street last night following a church dinner.

He urged Marion colored residents to support President Hoover. He criticized the Democratic national ticket, especially John N. Garner who, he charged, attempted to introduce legislation to disband two colored regiments in the army.

A number of county candidates were introduced.

HERALD
Summit N.J.

NOV 1 1932

Colored Voters in Republican Rally

A Republican rally for colored voters will be held tonight at 10 o'clock in the Broad street Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of the Colored Women's Republican Club of Summit. The speakers will be Assemblyman Herbert J. Pascoe and "Kingfish" Ed. Williams of Elizabeth. Mrs. C. H. Burney, president of the club, will preside.

This meeting will follow immediately after the big rally at the High School, which starts at 8 o'clock.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

OCT 30 1932

...EPUBLICANS

...ard Republican club, ...ization, will hold a ...n. Monday for the ... pledging the support of members to the presidential candidacy of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, it was announced Saturday by James Sauler, secretary. The meeting will be held at Rev. Carter's Baptist church, Broadway near Colapissa street. George Doyle of the 7th Ward Mohawk Democratic club has been announced as one of the speakers. Abraham Monroe will be chairman of the meeting and James Clause the sergeant-at-arms.

Political - 1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

Centralia, Illinois
Sentinel
October 1, 1932.

REPUBLICAN RALLY ON NORTH OAK MONDAY NIGHT

A colored Republican rally wil be held at the Odd Fellows Hall or North Oak and Kerr streets, on Monday night, October 3, at 7:30 o'clock.

Hon. Charles Cooper of Jefferson county, candidate for State Senator, Hon. R. J. Branson, candidate for State Representative and Clayton Haney, Jr., candidate for state attorney will also be on the evening's program.

CENTRALIA, ILL
SENTINEL

OCT 1 - 1932

SOUTHTOWN COLORED REPUBLICAN MEETING

The Southtown branch of the Colored Republican Club met at the Westbrook Annex on Marion ave Thursday night with a large attendance.

The chairman, after calling the meeting to order and stating its purpose, stressed the importance of everyone exercising his or her rights of suffrage and register their choice at the poll[s] [N]ovember 8.

The necessity [v]ing for the $20,000,000 bon[d] iss[ue] passed by the special session of the legislature was also stressed, in an effort to present an increase in the state tax rate, and after these matters were discussed and interesting talks made by those present, the meeting adjourned.

JOURNAL
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL

OCT 2 1932

Precinct 5 G. O. P. Negroes Organize

A Republican Club for Negroes was recently organized in Precinct No. 5, with Rev. K. S. Cotton chosen as president.

Other officers include Sam Young, vice-president; Tommy Warren, recording secretary; Mrs. Ellen Smith, assistant secretary; George Walker, reporter; Miss [illegible] Bonds, assistant reporter. Frank King was selected as committeeman and Mrs. W. M. Walker, committeewoman.

BANNER
Logan, W. Va.

SEP 23 1932

State Colored Bureau Wages Effective Fight For G. O. P. Ticket

All along the battle front, the State Colored Republican Bureau headquarters is waging an effective campaign for the success of the Republican party, national, state and local.

Reports from field workers to director T. G. Nutter give assuring evidence of local activity among colored voters in the thirty or more counties, embracing Negro population.

Dr. E. L. Youngue, chairman of the speakers division, aroused the voters of Kanawha county with a forcible and eloquent presentation of the issues of the campaign in relation to Negro citizens.

Mrs. Jane A. Matney, field supervisor of women's work, and Professor Wm. W. Sanders, Supervisor of Negro schools, met the voters of Mabscott, Raleigh County, Monday night in a rousing Republican rally.

Professor E. L. Morton, field organizer of men's work, upon his return from the eastern panhandle, gives a wholesome account of the interest and response of the colored voters in Jefferson, Berkeley and other counties of that section.

Requests are coming in to director Nutter from Summers, Raleigh, Fayette, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Kabeli, Logan, Greenbrier, Pocahontas and many other counties for the services of the headquarters' "Flying Squadron."

Announcement has just come to headquarters of the appointment of Mrs. Memphis T. Garrison, state chairman of the women's division, as a member of the National and state advisory committee for colored voters. This committee constitutes a sub-committee of the Republican National committee for each particular state. Mrs. Garrison's name was recommended by National Committeeman Walter S. Hallanan.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

OCT 3 1932

A Despicable Campaign

NOT since the Republican National committee permitted, if it did not actually encourage, the raising of the religious issue against Governor Smith in 1928, has a more contemptible form of campaign beer indulged in by any body in this country than that which is being carried on by negro Republican leaders in the Middle Western cities against Roosevelt and Garner. The Republican committee, we are sure would disavow responsibility for the dirt that Oscar DePriest, the Chicago negro congressman, and another negro politician from Mississippi, are spreading. But they can not escape moral responsibility for what these two negroes are doing in the name of the Republican party.

DePriest, according to reports of his speeches, is going about among the negroes in the Northern and Middle Western cities telling them that the Democrats are working a scheme to get a Southerner from a "Ku Klux ridden State" into the White House. Roosevelt's health is bad, he tells them. He will not last six months, if he is elected. Then John Garner will become president. Then DePriest and his dusky colleague from Mississippi load up their audiences with frightful pictures of negro persecution in the South, of the terrors of Ku Kluxism, and the risks of lynching negroes are alleged to run when they live in the South.

This clearly is carrying political license to excess. To attempt to arouse sectional and racial prejudice, for political or any other purpose, is highly reprehensible. It is bad enough to lie about the physical condition of the Democratic nominee, and to peddle weird conceptions of Democratic plans. But to seek to stir up hatred among the people of one section against the people of another section on false and exaggerated accounts of conditions is much worse.

OMAHA, NEB.
EVE. BEE-NEWS

SEP 29 1932

DISCUSS CAMPAIGN

The Young Negro Republican club held a meeting and discussed campaign plans Wednesday night at 2424 No. 24th St. Weekly meetings are to be held for the next month. Martin Thomas and Harry Anderson were speakers.

CINCINNATI, O.
TIMES-STAR

OCT 3 1932

On the Steps of the White House

That was a poignant scene on the White House steps Saturday when a group of representative Negroes of the country, speaking through Roscoe Simmons of Chicago, the eloquent Negro who seconded Hoover's renomination, pledged their support to the President. "We are tongue-cursed by a thoughtless few," said Simmons, "because we hold that although Abraham Lincoln is dead he still lives. . . . We come to you in our heaviest hour. And yet we are here to bespeak you to remain strong. We ask no higher honor than to help save the nation and again go forward under your leadership. Speak, Mr. President, speak and say there is no higher faith than eternal liberty. Dispatch us back to our people with words and solemn phrases that will stir them."

To such an appeal there could be but one answer, and Herbert Hoover gave it, voicing his gratitude to colored men and women for their services to the country in counsel upon education and their co-operation in flood and drought relief, congratulating them on the forward march of their race, pledging himself, as Lincoln had done before, to sustain their "right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity." It was left to a colored woman, Mrs. Wilda Townsend of New Jersey, to add this pungent commentary: "The Democratic party is pleading for our votes now, but in some States it will not let us even cast those votes."

NEWS
Moorestown N. J.

OCT 5 1932

LARGE CROWD ENJOYS COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETING HERE

The Colored Republican Club of Moorestown held an enthusiastic meeting in the Second Baptist Church Beech street, Monday evening. More than eighty men and women attended.

All of the speakers gave stirring messages for the entire Republican ticket. They included A. Matlack Stackhouse, president of the Republican Club of Moorestown Township; Dr. Nathan Thorne, Edward Halleran, candidate for re-election to the Township Committee; Richard J. Ballantyne Benjamin W. Cooper, Postmaster Evan F. Benners, Frank H. Wimberley, colored attorney, and the Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor of the Second Baptist Church. A quartet delighted the crowd with several excellent numbers.

OMAHA, NEB.
Eve **WORLD-NEWS** Herald

SEP 29 1932

Political Club Meets.

The Young Negro Republican club held its first reorganization meeting Wednesday night at North Side republican headquarters, Twenty-fourth and Lake streets. Discussion of the Negro's part in the coming election were carried on by Harry Anderson, Millard Carr and Chairman Martin Thomas. Weekly meetings will be held hereafter.

COLUMBIA, MO.
TRIBUNE

SEP 29 1932

NACY AND ROSE FLAY REPUBLICAN LIES

Tell of Profligacy in Expenditures by Republican State Officials

DRIVE COSTLY CARS

Trying to Hoodwink Negroes and Illiterates With Lies About Dem.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Columbia was addressed last night by Richary Nacy, Democratic nominee for state treasurer, and J. A. Rose, chairman of the Cole county Democratic committee.

Mr. Nacy told how the Republicans were attempting to colonize the Negroes in the cotton raising counties in southeast Missouri and said that they were telling the Negroes that if Roosevelt is elected he will soon die and that Garner will become president and that Garner will have "Jim Crow laws" for them. However, it seems like the Negroes are smart enough to know that the president of the United States does not enact the laws but that this is done by congress. This simply accentuates the fact that the Republicans have nothing to stand upon and now that they are resorting to a campaign of mis-representation, Mr. Nacy said.

He also pointed out that the Republicans are telling the voters that Dwight Brown, candidate for secretary of state, is blind, and that Francis Wilson will never live to serve his term out.

Mr. Nacy told the young Democrats of Columbia that it is a fact that the Republicans are going to move heaven and earth to carry Missouri and that already Secretaries Mills and Hurley and several other Republican big shots are to be sent to Missouri in this campaign of misrepresentation.

Mr. Rose indicted the Republicans, both state and national for their profligacy and he cited the number of automobiles that are being used by the different departments of the state government at Jefferson City. He stated that these cars are not Fords or Chevrolets but that they are high priced cars such as Packards, Buicks and Studebakers.

Referring to Winter's talking about bossism, Mr. Rose said that Governor Caulfield appointed the election commissioners in Kansas City and that his commissioners appointed the election judges and Mr. Rose could not imagine the Republican election commissioners of Kansas City conspiring with Tom Pendergast.

He stated that the Republican national committee has raised enough money to conduct its campaign from the tariff barons and millionaires who want to see Hoover re-elected and that the committee has sent $1,000 into Missouri to date.

Mr. Rose said that there are 15 assistant attorneys general and that some of them are never in Jefferson City. He says it is a rare sight to see Stratton Shartel attorney general, in Jefferson City. Shartel is also attorney for a large chain store and gives his time to this business while his 15 assistants try to do what he was elected to do.

Mr. Rose said that the winning of the election in Missouri would depend to a large extent on the large Democratic counties like Boone and Monroe getting out their voters.

About 300 volunteer workers have signed to assist in taking a city poll of Democrats and those who want to vote the Democratic ticket and they will also see that all Democrats are given an opportunity to register and to get to the polls on election day.

SAN DIEGO, CAL
UNION

SEP 30 1932

NEGRO MEN FORM REPUBLICAN CLUB

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Constitution and by-laws were drafted and will be acted upon at the next meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock at 428 North Twenty-eighth street.

Leaders in the group were members of the reception committee that welcomed Rep. Oscar De Priest, Chicago, who arrived here last Sunday and addressed a large gathering of his race in the auditorium of Logan Heights school that night.

OAKLAND, CAL.
TRIBUNE

SEP 30 1932

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Vote Republican Ticket in November, Urges Negro Congressman in S. F. Talk

"In these trying times no man could have done better than President Hoover has done, and if you put anybody else in his place, you'll live to regret it," Representative Oscar de Priest of Chicago, only Negro member of Congress, told a large audience of Eastbay voters in the Auditorium Theater last night, at a Hoover-Curtis campaign rally.

An eloquent speaker, with a wide range of relevant facts at his commpany, De Priest held his listeners attentively through a comprehensive presentation of issues on which November votes will be decided, and sent the assemblage away with indisputable reasons why the Republican elephant should not be swapped for the Democratic donkey.

"Vote the Republican ticket straight," advised De Priest. "Political experience has proved that the Republican candidates are the best public servants offered the people. I'm urging you to vote for the whole ticket, from President Hoover down. Vote for Senator Tallant Tubbs for United States Senator. We need him in Washington. Send back to Washington again your able representative and my friend, Albert E. Carter. Send along with him this Republican candidate, Ralph R. Eltse, in your new Congressional district.

REPUBLICANS NEEDED.

"Give us more Republicans at Washington. We've had enough of the Democrats back there since last December. They've had control of the House of Representatives and haven't done a single constructive thing. And since this campaign has begun their Presidential nominee has been doing a lot of talking all over the country, but he hasn't said a single thing that is going to be of any help to this country. And I'm warning you here and now: If you elect anybody but President Hoover in November, you're going to live to regret it."

Patiently and painstakingly De Priest went into an explanation in simple terms of the constructive legislation sponsored by President Hoover. He told how the Reconstruction Finance Corporation relief legislation works, how the home loan banks will save the homes of the wage earners and heads of families. He took up charges made by the opposition that the Republican relief plans aim to aid only the rich, and showed how loans to banks, railroads and insurance companies have not only protected the life savings of the average man, but have safeguarded as well small holders of stocks and the army of men and women employed by these concerns.

"All the Democrats do is to criticise," he said. "Any man can criticise, but it takes brain power to build. The Democrats tell you they're against the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill. And that makes it difficult to understand how any Californian, living in a state where an adequate protective tariff means so much, can possibly vote the Democratic ticket. I don't need to tell you what Republican tariff policy means to a state like California.

DON'T RISK CHANGE

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has done more to stabilize business conditions than any legislation enacted in a long time. Practically all business, responding to an unavoidable effect of the greatest of all wars, had been at a standstill. Some of the Democrats have been saying that it was all President Hoover's fault. Well, I want to say that if President Hoover was able to cause a world-wide depression, then he's the biggest thing the world has ever seen. But you and I know differently. We know that depressions always have followed wars, and that it was natural to have the greatest economic crisis after the greatest war of all. Under the influence of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Republican relief measures, business has taken an upturn recently. We must keep the business trend in that direction. We must not risk any change now.

"We had a sample not so long ago of what the Democrats would try to do. Speaker Garner, a Texas Democrat, wanted to lend out government money to individuals. Republicans know that that is not the right way. The Republican plan is that the American people can best be helped by keeping the wheels of industry and commerce turning."

De Priest was described by Captain A. P. Alberga of the Republican Service League, who presided, as the lone spokesman in Congress of 12,000,000 Negro citizens of the United States. An address of welcome to the distinguished visitor was delivered by John Pittman, editor of the Spokesman. Leland S. Hawkins, president of the San Francisco unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, introduced De Priest. Wesley Peoples made a short address on behalf of Senator Tubbs, from whom a telegram of well wishes was received and read.

Among the vice-presidents on the platform introduced by the chairman were Representative Albert E. Carter, Mayor Fred N. Morcom of Oakland, Mayor Thomas E. Caldecott of Berkeley, Dr. John F. Slavich, William F. Knowland and Ralph R. Eltse.

De Priest lyeft this morning for Portland, Ore.

BRIDGETON, N. J.
NEWS

OCT 3 1932

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Enthusiastic Meeting Last Week is Precursor of Other Constructive Gatherings This Month.

The Colored Republican Club of Cumberland County, with headquarters in Bridgeton, was reorganized on Thursday evening of last week, with Morris Tudos acting as temporary chairman.

There was an animated discussion of the campaign issues by several of those present, prominent among them being Rev. J. A. T. Foust and Rev. A. L. Freeman, Messrs. Branch, Doyle, Wright, Hubbard, Cortland Pierce, Harry Cottman, Morris Tudos, Norman Graves and H. S. Pitts. Mrs. Purnell, Sr., and Mrs. Morris Tudos, the committeewomen of Cumberland County, also spoke.

Such an enthusiastic meeting so comparatively early in the campaign was marvelous, according to one of the members, and this spirit bids fair to last throughout the campaign.

Among the officers elected are: H. S. Pitts, president; Charles Branch, vice president; James Hersey, secretary; Morris Tudos, treasurer; Mrs. Purnell, chairman of the committee on current events, and several other important committees in which Revs. Freeman and Foust, Messrs. Doyle, Harry Hubbard, Cortland Pierce, Redman Tudos and Miles are large factors.

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Political-1932

Republican

Party Affiliation

A SUBVERSIVE VICTORY

Colorado Statesman
9-10-32
Denver Colorado

BY LIEUT. EARL W. MANN

Some days ago I was asked, why are so many colored people renouncing the Republican party? To this I replied: "There are many and divers reasons, but it appears that the jargon of political sophistries, the deviation from the paths of local governmental idealism illustrated in petty acts, and by petty officeholders has aroused the masses to the conviction that in all probability the noble precepts set forth by the Great Immortal, Abe Lincoln, have long since served their purpose, and that no longer can the colored man look upon the party as his friend." It must be remembered that we are dealing with a new addition each year; young men and young women being graduated from our local schools where they have been instructed in all of the sciences and other courses, without relation to race or color. Upon graduation they are met with the discouraging knowledge that all doors of honorable pursuit, for which they have trained so diligently, are closed to them, by reason of color. Why should the Republican party be blamed? was asked. To which I replied: "It is more psychological in that the incidents that create unfavorable reaction have been more numerous of late. While we are all mindful of the economic and social chaos that has gripped the entire civilized world, for the past few years, it is impossible to attribute direct challenges to the black man's right to compete economically with his white brother to any other agency than the one that has control of governmental affairs during the period of hardship. The Colored man's position is akin to that of the weary traveler who, in coming into the hostelry first meets the bellhop, and then the clerk. Seldom is the manager or proprietor met. Due to his social isolation he seldom meets the "big shots" of the party. The clubs, chambers of commerce and other places where "real men" of the white race meet, are closed to him, hence any matters that affect his welfare must be taken to the powers that be via circuitous routes, i. e., through the bellhops and clerks. Thus it must reasonably appear that both the Southern Democrat and the Communist, have been victorious, by reason of the closed door policy of powers that be.

Our Local Situation

It cannot be gainsaid that if civi society was established for the bene fit of man all the advantages fo which it was made become his right it is an institution of beneficence, and law itself is only beneficient actin by rule. It is alleged that there is growing movement of a subversive nature, known as communism, which ha for its purpose the destruction of civi society. The very character of the organization must necessary be developed along lines of discord, suspicion dissatisfaction and kindred diseases the by-product of injustices. To augment, and make fertile the soil of discontent we have another group known as 100 per cent Americans, (not to be found solely in the Republican party but to the contrary, notwithstanding having migrated from the Democratic South now appear in our midst) whose efforts appear to be fruit bearing. Some days ago our communist group desired a little publicity. They procured the aid of a group of Colored lads and persuaded them to seek a beach in which to swim where they had not customarily gone. There has been no evidence that even the Communists have been guilty of destructive practices in the city, nor had they persuaded the boys to commit an unlawful act, nor could it be assumed by the wildest stretch of human imagination or established precedent that the presence of the boys would cause such trouble as to justify the presence of police authorities. The Communists wanted publicity, and they got it. Today two million colored people have been informed through the colored press of a purported race riot in Denver. Communism has been eulogized Denver shamed, and a few bellhops made ridiculous. It is to be hoped that the reins of local, as well as state and federal government, will soon be found in the hands of those qualified by experience to fulfill this arduous and delicate task, and to that end we trust that the men of character, irrespective of race, creed, or previous condition of servitude, blend and fuse their beneficial contributions to mankind. Should prejudice thwart and make this impossible, then death hath but little left him to destroy.

Six Negroes Attend White House Luncheon

WASHINGTON—(CNS) — Six Negroes attended the luncheon given by the President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House Thursday afternoon as a prelude to the ceremony at which President Hoover was notified of his nomination by the Republican National Convention.

The informal reception to Republican leaders here to attend the notification ceremony began shortly after noon. The President and Mrs. Hoover received their guests in the East room from which the procession moved in line out onto the broad lawns of the White House where a buffet luncheon was served from the awning covered tables which dotted the lawn.

Invitations had been sent to all members of the Republican National Committee, the notification committee and the District of Columbia reception committee. The guests included members of the Cabinet and Congress, representatives of the worlds of finance, business, labor and the professions, men and women of achievement and reputation, who gathered together on equal footing.

The six Negroes attending were Perry W. Howard, National Committeeman from Mississippi; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, National Committeewoman from Mississippi; Dr. W H. Harris of Savannah, Georgia member of the notification committee representing Georgia; Dr. John R. Hawkins, president of the National Negro Republican League; and the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, delegate to the Republican National Convention from the District of Columbia. Charles Isaacs of Natchez, member of the notification committee from Mississippi, did not attend

Negroes Attend Hoover Reception

Perry W. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Booze, Dr Harris of Ga., John R. Hawkins and Rev. Jernagin Among Those Present at White House

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—In the historic setting afforded by the White House, President and Mrs. Hoover last Thursday afternoon entertained Republican leaders gathered here for the party's notification ceremonies.

New York City New York
8/15/32

A reception, luncheon and garden party were combined, the President and Mrs. Hoover receiving at 1 o'clock in the Blue Room and afterward joining their guests in the open where a buffet luncheon was served from tables set under gayly striped marquees on the south lawn.

Among the guests were Perry W Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, the Republican national committeeman and committeewoman, respectively for Mississippi. The latter was accompanied by her husband, Eugene P. Booze.

Others were Dr. William H. Harris of Athens, Ga., a member of the notification committee; John R Hawkins, who directed the Republican campaign among Negro voters in 1928, and the Rev. W. H. Jernagin who attended the Republican convention in Chicago last June as a delegate from the District of Columbia

Charles H. Isaacs of Natchez, Miss. who was appointed at the Chicago convention as a member of the notification committee, was not able to come to Washington for the ceremonies. Mr. Howard designated E. E Hindman, former United States attorney at Jackson, Miss., who was here, to serve in his place.

The guests numbered 500.

DENIES ARTICLE USED BY DAILIES

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
8/20/32

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 18.—Hardly had the pomp and splendor of the G. O. P. Notification ceremonies died away until the sinister influence of the Lily-White Republicans showed itself all the way from Mississippi to Washington.

According to reports both from

ISAAC'S ANSWER

Natchez, Miss., Aug. 15.
To the Editor,
The Pittsburgh Courier,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

In answer to your telegram, all statements attributed to me, appearing in press news, absolutely unfounded.

(Signed) Chas. H. Isaacs.

The Courier wired him concerning a statement appearing in a southern daily, which quoted him as saying:

"I am a Southern Negro and do not put my feet under the table of white folks."

Mississippi and Washington, the ceremonies were somewhat embarrassed by the failure of one of the committee to put in his appearance. It is said that Mr. Charles H. Isaacs, of Natchez, Miss., was supposed to join the group of colored brethren around the festive board of the president, but at the last minute, changed his mind and did not go to Washington. Dr. William H. Harris, of Athens, Ga., and Dr. John R. Hawkins, who will be remembered from the campaign of 1928, and Rev. W. H. Jernagin, of Washington, D. C., along with Perry Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, accompanied by her husband, Eugene P. Booze, were the colored representatives of the Republican party present at the notification ceremonies.

When asked for an explanation for the absence of Mr. Charles H. Isaacs, it was stated that he was threatened by the Lily-White Republicans of his state, who defied him to accept the invitation, and there were even reports that Mr. Isaacs said that he did not believe that it was his place to sit at a white man's table. Mr. Isaacs is said to have stated, "I am a southern Negro and I do not put my feet under the table of white folks." This statement appeared in a southern daily newspaper, but when asked by a Courier reporter whether he had made such a statement, Mr. Isaacs said that he had made no such statement and that he had been grossly misrepresented. The embarrassing situation, however, continued to persist because it was rported that the Lily-White Republicans were mad because it was reported that the lected to represent Mississippi at the notification meeting.

When this threat to Mr. Isaacs got abroad in the country, Negro Republicans became incensed, and it only remains to be seen what they will do when it comes to the question of supporting the G. O. P. ticket in the fall. If Lily-Whites of Mississippi are going to insult Mr. Isaacs and other Negroes by threatening them, the G. O. P. will lose thousands and thousands of Negro votes because the Republican party has stood for the insult supposed to have been given Mr. Isaacs.

It is reported that Congressman DePriest is trying to quiet the situation but at this writing, no definite statement or denial by Congressman DePriest has been heard.

There is also some dissatisfaction among northern Republican Negroes because the notification ceremonies did not invite any northern Negro Republicans but rather invited Negroes from Georgia, Mississippi and the District of Columbia, where the Republican vote is absolutely nil in the fall election.

Urges Negroes to Vote Against President Hoover In November

Age 9-10-32

By MELVIN J. CHISUM

CHICAGO, ILL.—The present campaign will probably prove that the Negro in this United States of North America has attained his majority in politics. No longer will he play the role of the weakling in national political performance by voting for "The Party" because his father voted that way. Our fathers were wholly justified in their almost slavish loyalty, because the leaders of the Republican party were interested in their political welfare and proved that interest by seeing to it that they were given a liberal portion of political patronage.

Not so today. The leaders of the Republican party boldly refuse to consider any black man regardless of his worthiness to hold office. They will not appoint a Negro to any responsible post. And for that reason, there are thousands who will refuse to support the Republican presidential candidate in 1932.

Minds Made Up

Those of us who have definitely made up our minds to vote against Mr. Hoover this year are not Democrats; we are dissatisfied—disgusted Republicans who have made up our minds to get rid of Mr. Hoover and his prejudiced lily-white gang of leaders. And the ides of November gives us our opportunity and we are organizing to make the best of this chance to weed out of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt the enemies of the black man in this country.

Mr. Hoover proves that he is an enemy of the Negro of this United States. He has within the last fortnight displayed two brilliant example of his hatred for the colored man by two appointments to office which are an insult to us and a plain show of his disregard of our feelings in political matters.

The Negro Press

The New York Age said editorially last week: "Our political leaders at Washington, from the President down, are wont to make complimentary talks about the Negro in which the race is highly praised for its wonderful progress since emancipation,' but the records fail to show that appointments to diplomatic and consular posts are being made commensurate with this historic advancement. As a matter of fact, for the last twelve or fifteen years the Negro steadily has been losing ground in these two branches of the service.

The naming of Norman Armour to succeed another white man as United States Minister to Haiti has again caused the question to be asked by members of the race: 'Why does not Washington send a Negro to the black republic to represent Uncle Sam as was the policy for many years?' President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson are best in a position to give the real answer."

The Afro-American in its issue of August 27 editorializes thus: "Our correspondent wrote under date of July 23; Minister Mitchell will be leaving for the States on the 8th of August. We understand that a Secretary of Legation (white) has been named charge d'affaires and will probably succeed Mr. Hunt, who will act in that capacity while the minister is away.

Then I expect there will follow a white minister, as the pay now ($10,000) is considered too high for a Negro to enjoy."

Since the above was published an A. P. dispatch has announced that Mr. Hunt has been recalled and a white man put in his place. The Journal-Guide of Norfolk, Va., under date of August 27, said: "Squeezed out of the republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, rumors now have it that Charles Mitchell, minister to Liberia is to be replaced by a white man. This coming on the heels of the appointment of another white diplomat to Haiti gives force to the contention that the State Department, instead of suspending its policy of keeping Negroes out of consular posts, is more determined than ever to keep them out. Even in the countries which are predominantly Negro, it is becoming fast the policy to appoint white men ,despite the fact that no objection has been raised against American men of color."

And the Pittsburgh Courier says editorially: "If the Negro takes his politics seriously this year, it may be said with some truth that the brother has come to the parting of the ways. Already, we have indications of not only political differences, but social ostracism because of political differences, business disagreements, and fraternal disorders. The break in the ranks is not only definite, but extensive. While only a handful of Negroes, so to speak, will join the Communistic and Socialistic parties, Negroes by the thousands are going to vote the Democratic ticket this Fall. We suggest that Negroes divide their vote. We go further, and advise it. To be a Democrat is to reflect intelligence, while to be a Republican at this time, is to exhibit ignorance."

A Fatal Blunder

We have given the above excerpts to the end that those who assume that the writer is alone in his disgust with the Republican party as now constituted may witness their egregious error. Their assumption that in 1932 they can employ a few messengers around the national headquarters and thus placate the unrest in "Brown America" is destined to prove a fatal blunder. The Negro is going to vote this year for the purpose of rebuilding the Republican party by defeating Herbert Hoover and thus putting out of power the evil prejudiced white gentleman who constitute the high command of the Republican party of today. We believe it is a fundamental if not irreparable error to assume that the advise which this same high command is accepting from the black ku kluxers they have gathered about them will get them any where.

No set of swashbuckling damagogues be they white or black will deliver the "solid black vote" in 1932 because there is no such thing as a solid black vote any more. We are organizing for the purpose of establishing anew the fine principles of Douglass, Lynch and Langston ,and through the fine telligent cooperation of the young Negro men and women we are broadening our field of operation by each setting sun. Our objective is the rebuilding the Negro politically in this country; the first task to perform is to get rid of the Hoover lily white crowd. That done we will then seek to support a new set of fair-minded white men who have some sense of justice when it comes a question of dealing with black men in politics.

Negro Leadership Destroyed

Mr. Hoover's crowd of lily white bossess began their destruction of Negro leadership at Kansas City in 1928; this political dictatorship has consistently all through the Hoover regime at Washington, step by step, crushed and mangled the hopes and the rights of black men and woman in this country until they have fomented a revolt which cannot be hushed up and smothered out by sending out a few circulars from a State street politician's office because that politician has convinced the high command that "The Negro newspapers have no influence over the colored people in the country."

Had it not been for the thousands of columns of publicity given this particular State street politician free, he would never have been able to sell himself so successfully to the Negroes of the nation. The end is not yet and the Negro press will no doubt take care of his case along with Mr Hoovers.

The thing in which we are all more interested in for a moment is the statement released by the Associated Press dispatches of August 24, to the effect that the Hoover managers have abandoned trying to carry the Southern states We must see to it that they do not carry the pivotal Northern states.

Political-1932

Republican.

Party Affiliation

MT. VERNON, N. Y. ARGUS SEP 17 1932

PELHAMS, BRONXVILLE, TUCKAHOE, SHERWOOD PARK

G. O. P. SPEAKERS DISCUSS BONUS, LIQUOR PROBLEM

Pelham Club Told Prohibition Is Not a Party Question

More than 150 Pelham Republicans, members of the newly formed Pelham Republican Organization Club, heard addresses by Postmaster Albert Firman of Brooklyn and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, head of the Women's Speakers Bureau of the National Republican Committee, at Pelham Memorial High School last night.

Mr. Firman listed campaign issues and attacked the stand of the Democrats on each. Discussing Prohibition, the depression and the soldiers' bonus, he launched into a vigorous defense of the Republican attitude on the three.

"Theliquor question as it stands," he said, "is not a party question. He argued that Southern Democrats are solidly for Prohibition, but that their idea of Prohibition is Prohibition for the Negro and no Prohibition for the white man. He said the attitude in the South can be summed up in the words of the governor of a Southern State, whom he quoted as saying:

"We in the South are satisfied because while we have Prohibition, we also have liquor."

Sees No Settlement

"Northern Democrats," he said, are "saturated wet", but represent only one of the many divergent views of the question in the Democratic Party. He declared the liquor question would never be satisfactorily settled in the life of any member of his audience, because it has been a troublous issue for the last 4,000 years.

Defending the handling of all factors in the present depression, he compared the situation in America today with the situations in other countries, pointing out that while this country has many evils to cope with, things could be much worse. He listed China, Japan, Australia, Spain, Portugal, Germany and Great Britain as countries facing everything from pending civil war to conditions bordering on starvation.

Maintaining that payment of the soldier's adjusted compensation at this time would be rash and unfair to the country at large, he offered figures showing what the government is doing for the veterans. He said that while Great Britain Canada, France, Germany and Italy are spending a combined sum of $890,000,000 on veterans, the United States alone is spending annually $860,000,000.

Backs Hoover

Miss Boswell decried the present political situation in which, she said, everything imaginable is being blamed on President Hoover. She offered a recently published verse in illustration of her point. The humorous poem included among the things that are blamed on the president shoes that pinch, lemon pies that are two sweet, and doctor's bills that are too high.

She said that while Mr. Hoover lacks the wisecracking ability of Jimmie Walker, he has the stability of George Washington. She compared the president's position to that of a captain on the bridge of his ship while the ship rides out a storm.

President Hoover, she declared, is thinking not only of the 'forgotten man' but also of the forgotten woman and the forgotten child.

In the absence of Newton M. Argabrite, president of the club, Mayor Lawrence F. Sherman, a vice-president presided. Other speakers were J. C. Oswald, Mayor Sherman, William Russell, E. F. Eilert, Mrs. James L. Gerry and Miss Eleanor Seed. Mayor Sherman announced that at the next meeting, October 21, the principal speaker will be a man who has been close to President Hoover during the last few years. He did not name the speaker.

ST. CHARLES, MO.
COSMOS MONITOR
SEP 22 1932

NEGRO REPUBLICANS CLUB HELD MEETING AT WENTZVILLE—GOOD TALKS MAD

The St. Charles and St. Charles County Negro Republcan Club held a meeting in Wentzville Wednesday night which was well attended and good addresses were made. About eight cars filled with people from St. Charles went there and many from that section of the county were present. Rev. Wm. H. Cochrell and Mrs. Mabel Calloway delivered two good addresses on the political issues of the day in which as laid down in the platform of the Republican party, the depression and corporations were the high points brought out. The ladies also sang "Steal Away," and were much applauded. The meeting was a great success. There were several representatives of the St. Charles County Republican Club present: Chairman Dr. Leroy Belding, Walter Borgelt, Grover Hoffmann, George Dierker, Lester Plackmeyer, Francis M... and others.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RECORD
SEP 18 1932

44TH WARD NEGROES FORM ORGANIZATION

Nonpartisan Group Conducts Membership Campaign.

For the promotion and advancement of Negro voters in the 44th ward, a new organization, the Republican Active Workers' Association, has been formed.

The organization, which was started about two months ago and has 212 members, will hold a registration mass meeting tomorrow at White Rock Baptist Church, 45th st. and Fairmount ave. The purpose of the mass meeting will be to enroll in the new organization as many of the 4700 eligible Negro voters in the ward as possible.

According to William C. Mayo, a member of the Republican Ward Executive Committee from the 44th ward, the new organization will be non-partisan. Mayo declared that the interest of Negro voters in the ward in politics was waned.

He pointed out that although Negro voters control 15 of the 34 divisions in the ward, they never have been organized. One of the purposes of the association, Mayo declared, will be to assure the ward getting its share of improvements and benefits, particularly for the Negro element.

Thirteen committeemen of the ward are members of the association. Its officers are: John McAdams, president; Edward S. Dennis, vice president; Bernard H. Nichols, secretary, and Edgar Harris, treasurer.

ABILENE, TEX.
NEWS
SEP 23 1932

The "Garner Conspiracy"

Oscar DePriest, the Chicago negro congressman, is making his own swing around the circle, telling his colored brethren of a dastardly plot to make John Nance Garner president of the United States.

The way the Chicago congressman tells it, Roosevelt is just an innocent pawn in the game. The real meat in the coconut, the genuine Senegambian in the woodpile, is to make a president out of John Garner by electing him vice president and having him succeed to the presidency when Mr. Roosevelt dies. According to DePriest, Mr. Roosevelt is liable to die any time. He is being kept alive only by copious injections of powerful stimulants. If Mr. Roosevelt is on the verge, so to speak, he is about the livest dying man in captivity.

This cock and bull story will do the republicans more harm than good, in the long run. It should disgust every right-thinking American citizen, including the negro voters who have traveled more than a mile or more from the primitive superstitions of their Gold Coast ancestors.

Less than a year ago a life insurance company issued a $500,000 policy on the life of Franklin D. Roosevelt, after the most rigid examination by the company's hard-boiled medical men. Insurance companies don't issue policies to valetudinarians. Roosevelt, except for inability to use certain muscles in his lower legs, due to an attack of infantile paralysis eleven years ago, is robustly healthy. At fifty his life expectancy is much greater than that of John Garner at 63.

The "great Garner conspiracy" as depicted by DePriest ought to be good for many a laugh during the present campaign.

JOURNAL
KANSAS CITY, MO.
SEP 22 1932

DEPRIEST HITS GARNER

Negroes Warned to Vote Against Texan.

Osar DePriest, Negro congressman from Chicago, appealed to Negro voters in an address before the Jackson County Colored Republican club, Eighteenth and Vine streets, Wednesday afternoon to prevent the possibility of John Garner, vice presidential Democratic candidate from acceding to the presidency.

He said that, if anything should happen to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, in event Roosevelt were elected president of the United States, Garner would bring to the presidency the attitude of the South toward the Negro.

The Negro congressman appealed to his hearers to vote the straight Republican ticket, "so that I will not be handicapped in my efforts for the American people."

DePriest will leave Kansas City Thursday for Wichita where Thursday night he will make a political speech.

Later he will go to the Pacific coast.

PRESSING NEGROES INTO SERVICE

In a frantic effort to stem the exodus of the Negro voter from the Republican Party, Negro leaders, at the instigation of white Republican leaders, are being impressed, more than ever, for the service of the party.

10-1-32

On Friday, Negro Republicans of the Eastern Division met in New

York. It will be interesting to learn just what sort of sap will be poured into them to offset the bitter taste left from the treament handed Negroes by the Republican party during the Hoover administration.

There are many things which Negroes can endure with patience where private agencies are concerned, but with regard to governmental agencies, however, they demand that those in authority dispense equality of fair treatment to all citizens. This the Hoover regime has failed to do.

The lapses of Mr. Hoover and his national advisors in their contact with Negroes are too recent to be forgotten by Negro voters, and we hope the Massachusetts delegation registered the indignation of its fellow Republicans toward the National body in no uncertain language.

ST. CHARLES, MO.
COSMOS MONITOR

SEP 21 1932

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The St. Charles and St. Charles County Negro Republican Club will hold a meeting at Wentzville this evening, September 21st at 800 o'clock, and will be held at the A. M. E. Church there.

Mrs. Vernetta Jackson will open the meeting. Several cars from here will make the trip and an invitation is extended to each and everyone. Several representatives of the St. Charles County Republican Club will be present.

Mrs. Mabel Calloway and Rev. Wm. H. Cochrell will deliver some fiery speeches on the issues of the day. The Ladies' Quartet will render several selections. Let's help swell the crowd.—Contributed.

NORWALK, CONN.
HOUR

SEP 17 1932

COLORED REPUBLICANS HEAR MANY SPEAKERS

Hon. Charles E. Mitchell was chief speaker at a largely attended meeting of Colored Republicans in the Second Ward Republican Club last night. His topic was "Hoover and the colored vote—does he want it and does he deserve it?" Other speakers were John Cuneo, Jr., former City Clerk Sidney Vogel, Mrs. Hattie Murphy and Andrew Scott.

Mr. Mitchell is a graduate of Columbia University and a former professor of the West Virginia State College. His address was enthusiastically received by more than 175 colored Republicans.

SOUTH BEND, IND.
NEWS TIMES

SEP 21 1932

G. O. P. Averts Bolt of Local Negro Voters

Humrichouser Is Forced to Name Wills as Chairman.

Under the threat of bolting the party, Negro Republican voters forced the central committee to reaffirm Charles H. Wills, Negro attorney, as their virtual city chairman Wednesday morning following a meeting of their committee with Henry L. Humrichouser, Republican county chairman.

The members of the committee read a letter to Humrichouser setting out their grievances and asking that their wishes in the matter be acquiesced in by the county leaders.

Point to Lincoln

The letter pointed to Abraham Lincoln as the founder of the present Republican party and to the fact that certain men have "crept into the party" who do not hold to the same principles.

"Because of that fact, together with the sad history of Republicanism in this county, many loyal Negro Republicans have been alienated from the ranks, when their vote should have been held."

Alleging that the party leaders have been acting under false advice, the letter went on to say: "We have come today, with love in our hearts for our race, and with a deep loyalty for the Republican party, to give you the right advice, which is backed up by the sentiment of 90 per cent of the voting strength of the Negroes of South Bend.

No Hand-Picked Heads

"We positively will not have hand-picked leadership. We shall not support rubber-stamp policies. If following the party means th we must submerge our intellig then as thinking men, we that extent, disloyal.

"Most certainly, if we follow the Republican party in this county one step further, we shall work, not as you dictate that we shall work, but as we decide is best. The votes are here; we will get them if let alone. We have constituted Charles H. Wills as our leader in the Republican party so far as Negroes are concerned."

The action came as the result of a meeting of Republican voters Tuesday night at the Mohawk Athletic club to "perfect an independent Republican organization to safeguard their interests."

Indignation was expressed at the meeting by various speakers over what they regard as unfair treatment received at the hands of the county organization. It was at this meeting that it was determined to lay their grievances before Chairman Humrichouser and the committee of 25 voters was chosen.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 22 1932

Colored Republican Club of Fourth Ward Meets

The Fourth Ward Colored Republican club held its weekly meeting last evening at the headquarters, 96 Governor street, and heard talks by K. D. Hogitt, George Bumpass, and others.

Mrs. Dotson, president of the old ladies' pension fund, was introduced by Mrs. Petty, and discussed the fund.

County Adjustor Joseph Greene introduced George Surosky, candidate for alderman from the Fourth ward.

The election of officers for the Women's auxiliary was held last night also, with the following being named to office: Mrs. P. Bonds, president; Mrs. C. Dunn, vice-president; Mrs. C. Robinson, recording secretary; Mrs. F. Crocker, financial secretary, and Mrs. M. Dotson, treasurer.

ST. CHARLES, MO.
BANNER NEWS

SEP 20 1932

NEGRO REPUBLICAN MEETING TO BE HELD AT WENTZVILLE

The St. Charles and St. Charles county Negro Republicans Club will hold a meeting at Wentzville Wednesday night, September 21, at 8 p. m.

The meeting will be held at the A. M. E. church in Wentzville, Mo.

Mrs. Vernetta Jackson will open the meeting. Several cars from St. Charles, will make the trip. An invitation is extended to each and everyone. Several representatives of the St. Charles county Republican Club will be present.

Mrs. Mabel Calloway and Rev. Wm. H. Cochrell will deliver fiery speeches on the issues of the day.

The ladies quartet will render several selections. Let's swell the crowd.

ST. CHARLES, MO.
COSMOS MONITOR

SEP 20 1932

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PATERSON, N. J.
NEWS

SEP 16 1932

4th Ward Colored G.O.P. Ladies Organize

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The auxiliary will meet next Wednesday night. Howard Kline was chosen chairman of the committee in charge of making arrangements to hold a dance in the near future in the headquarters of the United Republican club, 181 Van Houten street.

WICHITA, KANS.
MORNING EAGLE

SEP 18 1932

COLORED REPUBLICAN MEET

Important business matters are scheduled to come up at a meeting of the Sedgwick County Colored Republican club at headquarters at 615 North Main Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. C. R. Price is president of the club and P. B. Renfroe is secretary.

L 69

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

SEP 20 1932

COLORED G.O.P. WOMEN ENTERTAIN IN 4TH WARD

The Colored Women's Republican Club of the Fourth Ward entertained the Fourth Ward Women's Republican Club at a meeting in the former's headquarters last night.

Mrs. Jeannette Smith, of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican County Committee, spoke. Mrs. Mary Young, president, presided.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 21 1932

Colored Republican Club Meets Tonight

The Fourth Ward Colored Republican club of Paterson will meet tonight at the headquarters, Paterson, Mrs. Anna Dobson will address the group on a discussion of the old-age pension law. Mrs. Mary Petty will also speak.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 17 1932

Colored Republican Auxiliary to Meet

An important meeting of the newly organized Ladies' auxiliary of the Fourth Ward Colored Republican club, of which Mrs. Pauline Bonds is chairman, will be held next Wednesday night at headquarters, 96 Governor street. Plans are being completed for a dance to be held in the near future in the headquarters of the United Republican club, 181 Van Houten street.

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAL

SEP 18 1932

REPUBLICANS TO MEET

The Franklin County Colored Republican club will meet at 8 p. m. Friday at Ogden Temple, Garfield and Long streets. C. T. Isom is president and D. White is secretary of the club.

York. It will be interesting to learn just what sort of sap will be poured into them to offset the bitter taste left from the treament handed Negroes by the Republican party during the Hoover administration.

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BANNER NEWS

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MORNING EAGLE

SEP 18 1932

COLORED REPUBLICAN MEET

Important business matters are scheduled to come up at a meeting of the Sedgwick County Colored Republican club at headquarters at 615 North Main Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. C. R. Price is president of the club and P. B. Renfroe is secretary.

L 69

CAMDEN, N. J.
COURIER

SEP 20 1932

COLORED G.O.P. WOMEN ENTERTAIN IN 4TH WARD

The Colored Women's Republican Club of the Fourth Ward entertained the Fourth Ward Women's Republican Club at a meeting in the former's headquarters last night.

Mrs. Jeannette Smith, of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican County Committee, spoke. Mrs. Mary Young, president, presided.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 21 1932

Colored Republican Club Meets Tonight

The Fourth Ward Colored Republican club of Paterson will meet tonight at the headquarters, Paterson, Mrs. Anna Dobson will address the group on a discussion of the old-age pension law. Mrs. Mary Petty will also speak.

PATERSON, N. J.
CALL

SEP 17 1932

Colored Republican Auxiliary to Meet

An important meeting of the newly organized Ladies' auxiliary of the Fourth Ward Colored Republican club, of which Mrs. Pauline Bonds is chairman, will be held next Wednesday night at headquarters, 96 Governor street. Plans are being completed for a dance to be held in the near future in the headquarters of the United Republican club, 181 Van Houten street.

COLUMBUS, O.
OHIO STATE JOURNAL

SEP 18 1932

REPUBLICANS TO MEET

The Franklin County Colored Republican club will meet at 8 p. m. Friday at Ogden Temple, Garfield and Long streets. C. T. Isom is president and D. White is secretary of the club.

Republican.

Political - 1932

Party Affiliation.

Negro Republican Leaders Hear Pre Hoover Give Pledge Party Will Not Abandon Its Traditional Obligation And Duty to American Negro

300 Brought to Washington At Expense Of National Committee; Tenseness at Meeting Overcome By Steamroller; Raymond Benjamin Lauded To The Skies

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several hundred Negro leaders from all sections of the United States were brought here Saturday, October 1, at the expense of the Republican National Committee to assure President Herbert Hoover of their faith in his leadership of the Republican Party and to hear from the President, a message pledging that "our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro."

Before hearing the President speak, a meeting was held in Masonic Temple by the planning board and although there were numerous indications of outbursts against the President and the activities of the party, such outbursts were thoroughly squelched by the well oiled Howard-Hawkins steamroller. The air was electrically charged with enemies of long standing glaring at one another and with the committee doing its utmost to calm the troubled waters.

Mrs. George S. Williams, deposed Republican National Committeewoman from Georgia, who was one of the original five members of the planning board, was present at the meeting as a special guest but was studiously ignored in her efforts to gain recognition to take the floor. Mrs. Williams had a prepared speech, defining her position but was not permitted to speak. Her speech is reproduced elsewhere in this newspaper.

At the dinner, later in the day, everything sailed along smoothly until Hon. Perry W. Howard introduced Raymond Benjamin, white, close friend and adviser of the President. In his introduction, Mr. Howard extolled the virtues of Mr. Benjamin and called him the best friend of the Negro in the country today. At this point, one of the guests remarked that it was this same Mr. Benjamin who in the Republican National Convention in Chicago had introduced the resolution which resulted in the unseating of Mrs. George S. Williams as Republican National Committeewoman from Georgia, in favor of Arnold's lily-white delegation.

At the dinner too, palms of oratory went by the consensus of opinion to J. Dalmus Steel, recently elected Mayor of Harlem, who although not scheduled as one of the speakers, arose and with pomp and dignity "stole the show" from the big guns and orators of the campaign.

The meeting was not without a faux pas who when introducing Hubert T. Delany of New York who made a gallant run for Congress two years ago, Dr. John R. Hawkins is charged with saying that if Delany had been eelcted he would have made a better representative than the man in Congress now. Observers took this praise of Delany as a slap at Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, Ill., who was among those conspicuous by their absence.

LYNCHBURG, VA.
NEWS

SEP 25 1932

A CAMPAIGN MISTAKE.

The "whisperers" are coming out into the open. Oscar DePriest, Negro republican member of congress from the city of Chicago, has been quoted as making the public statement, in a recent speech in the middle west, that Governor Roosevelt is physically unfit to be president of the United States and that if elected he would be handicapped in the performance of his duties.

The republican high command can not be held responsible for all the speeches made by all those campaigning for the re-election of Herbert Hoover, but it can publicly announce whether it is true or false that DePriest was paid by headquarters, or by some other in authority, for making that speech and whether he is being continued on the stump as official spokesman for the republican campaign managers. Unless some such statement is forthcoming the republican high command can be and will be held responsible for such speeches as this Negro member of congress is making and will not be able to avoid responsibility for the repetition of such falsehoods by other speakers or by "whisperers".

In this connection it may be well again to expose such absurdities, even though they have been exposed often in the past. The Richmond Times-Dispatch states the case clearly and forcefully:

1. Mr. Roosevelt has put in four years' arduous labor in Albany and is stronger than at any time since he was stricken with infantile paralysis.

2. Three outstanding New York physicians have pronounced him fit, except for a slight lameness.

3. In 1930 he was passed as a sound risk by twenty-five insurance companies who issued a policy for $500,000.

Such proofs are irrefutable, but there are others. The people of the country are themselves getting opportunity to observe him and to note his physical vigor. They read of his airplane flight, they read of his boat trip up the coast and they have read of his journeys across the state and of his stamina during the long weary hours he sat and listened to argument and testimony in the Walker case. Now they are seeing him in action as the people of New York have so often seen him. They will never believe a man who can carry out such an arduous tour as that he is now making is a man who can not stand the strain of office work. More speeches such as that credited to DePriest will increase the growing majority in the west and elsewhere for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Editor Fred R. Moore Declines Invitation to Washington Conference

10-8-32

New York Age

Replying to an invitation from Dr. John R. Hawkins, chairman of the local entertainment committee, of the Negro Republican Planning Board to attend a conference of Republican workers on Saturday, October 1, Editor Fred R. Moore sent tre following telegram:

"Thanks for invitation—stop—Not interested in attending conference or calling on the President unless the President disavows insult to Negro womanhood by B. B. Montgomery, his nominee for U. S. Marshal in Mississippi, and satisfactorily explains his unfriendly attitude towards Mrs. George S. Williams, former Republican National Committeewoman for Georgia, who is said to have been unseated at recent Chicago convention on instruction from Mr. Hoover.—Fred R. Moore."

BOB CHURCH THROUGH WITH HOOVER?

ROBERT R. CHURCH

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Commercial Appeal reported October 2 that Robert R. Church, this state's biggest G.O.P. boss, did not go to Washington last week-end for the White House barbecue because "he told leaders he was through with Hoover."

10-8-32

The Appeal article continues:

"That the Republican leaders consider their situation desperate was made clear here today when 150 Negro men and women from northern, eastern and western states appeared at the White House for a handshake and to pose for a picture with President Hoover. Up to recent weeks the Negro has been given a cold shoulder by the Washington administration."

Text of Speech By Hoover To Negro Leaders

10-6-32

Following is the full text of the message delivered by President Hoover on last Saturday to a delegation of 200 Negro Republicans from 20 States:

"I wish to thank you for your coming and for the presentation to me of so touching a statement.

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon

his rights. That the friendship and consideration of the party for the American Negro has borne fruit is evident in business, in the arts and sciences, in the professions—and recently we have seen a great achievement of two splendid youths, Tolan and Metcalfe, in world supremacy in the Olympiad.

"It has been gratifying to me to have participated in many measures for advancement of education and welfare amongst the Negroes of our nation. I have had the cooperation of the ablest of leadership from the Negroes themselves in these institutions and movements. No better example exists than the contributions made to the recent White House Conference on Child Health and upon Home Building. I recall with great pleasure this cooperation in the relief of the Mississippi floods, and more recently in relief of drought, and in the sound advice and assistance I have had in relief from the present distress and unemployment.

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro. I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust. The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of those sacred truts to the full exen of his authoriy. I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

HOOVER REPLEDGES 'DUTY TO NEGROES'

Republicans Will Not Abandon Lincoln's Sacred Trust, He Assures Delegation.

PLANK ON RIGHTS IS CITED

President Recalls Platform in Reply to Expressed Fear That Party Has Deserted Principles.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A group of 110 Negro voters called upon President Hoover today to ask from him a declaration that the Republican party still stood for their "rights to liberty and justice and equal opportunity." Mr. Hoover assured them that the party would not abandon its "traditional duty toward the American Negro" and that, as the party's standard-bearer, he would "sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust."

The President, meeting the delegation on the south lawn of the White House, heard Roscoe Conklin Simmons, who seconded his nomination at Chicago, say that the Negroes had been told that "one party has deserted the old faith."

"Speak, Mr. President. Speak and say that there is no higher faith than liberty," he pleaded.

In reply Mr. Hoover said:

"I wish to thank you for your coming and for the presentation to me of so touching a statement.

"The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for seventy years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights. That the friendship and consideration of the party for the American Negro has borne fruit is in the advancement of the race.

Recalls Olympic Victories.

"That is evident in business, in the arts and sciences, in the professions, and recently we have seen a great achievement of two splendid youths —Tolan and Metcalfe — in world supremacy in the Olympiad.

"It has been gratifying to me to have participated in many measures for advancement of education and welfare among the Negroes of our nation. I have received the cooperation and counsel of a distinguished leadership of the Negroes themselves in these institutions and movements.

"No better example of this leadership than the contributions made by Negro representatives, who participated in the recent White House conference on child health and protection and upon home building and home ownership.

"I recall also with great pleasure this cooperation and the evidence of fine leadership in the relief of the Mississippi floods, and more recently in relief of drought, and in the sound advice and assistance I have had in formulating relief from the present distress and unemployment.

"You may be assured that our party will not abandon or depart from its traditional duty toward the American Negro.

Holds It a Sacred Trust.

"I shall sustain this pledge given in the first instance by the immortal Lincoln and transmitted by him to those who followed as a sacred trust.

"The right of liberty, justice and equal opportunity is yours. The President of the United States is ever obligated to the maintenance of those sacred trust to the full extent of his authority.

"I appreciate your presence here today as an evidence of your friendship."

"Mr. President," Mr. Simmons had said in his plea, "before you are Republicans for whose fathers and their cause the Republican party was created. You know our story. It is as old as the land.

"We have been told, Mr. President, that our party has deserted the old faith. We are tongue-cursed by a thoughtless few, but we before you hold that while Abraham Lincoln is dead, he still lives."

"And we see in you, Mr. President, the savior and soldier of our country. Some few have gone so far as to say that you do not believe in human equality. We protested and rose to seek you. We are here to repledge our fealty."

Emotions of some in the group were unrestrained as they murmured, "That's right, Mr. President, that's right."

Support to Hoover Pledged.

The speaker continued:

"Distress has overtaken us, Mr. President. We come to you in our heaviest hour. It has been charged that the party has deserted the principle that sustained it, and yet, Mr. President, we are here to bespeak you to remain strong, to acquit yourself as our leader.

"We ask no higher honor than to be permitted to help save the nation and again go forward under your leadership."

"We are particularly anxious for your re-election, so you may continue the work of reconstruction you have begun," Francis E. Rivers of New York told the President.

Wilda Townsend, Negro welfare worker of Camden, N. J., spoke for the colored women, praising Mr. Hoover's efforts for child welfare and peace.

"A storm is approaching; yea, it is here," she said. "And the charmed name, 'Roosevelt' is being used, to mislead us and to have us cast overboard; but we will not be led astray."

Hoover Tells Negroes G.O.P. Still Friendly

President Informed Group Remains Loyal to Party

Marquess' Star Rising

Garner Big Handicap to Negroes in Democratic Fold

By EDGAR W. ROSTER

Courageous and erstwhile independent Edward W. Henry has crawled back into the ranks of the Republican Organization through the humble pie route.

The biggest news of the week is that for the one hundredth time the Honorables John C. Asbury, John M. Marquess and Edward W. Henry have buried the hatchet.

The desire for the re-election of President Hoover is responsible for this love feast. It is said by politicians, who try to be funny, that if Hoover is glorious achivement1234)5404040OO-Vf even indirectly responsible for this glorious achievement, all Negroes, including Sam Reading, should vote for Hoover. And I agree.

Marquess' Rise Phenomenal

The epochal rise of Quaker City Elks John Marquess to a prominent place in State and National politics is astounding many of the old line politicians. Fighting Senator Sam Salus and Councilman Harry Trainor of good beer fame are each trying to claim credit for discovering and making Marquess.

Young, lean attorney Raymond Alexander made a good speech at the banquet given under the auspices of the National Republican Committee in Washington after 300 Negroes promised to get out the vote for Hoover in regular fashion. He got red in the face when he branded the present Russian government as a failure.

"Spread-Eagle" Simmons

Roscoe Conklin Simmons got another chance to show off as an orator, when he talked to the President on the White House lawn. That kind of stuff has no appeal to intelligent Negro voters, Roscoe.

Aggressive Mrs. Wilda R. Townsend, who lives across the river in Camden, got a chance to talk to the President. She assured him that there were hundreds of thousands of Negroes who are still loyal to the Republican party.

And the President had his picture taken with Negroes.

President Talks to Group

The President told 300 Negroes that "The platform of the Republican party speaks with justifiable pride of the friendship of our party for the American Negro that has endured unchanged for 70 years. It pledges itself to the continued insistence upon his rights." He remembered Metcalfe and Tolan. He paid them a tribute.

The Democratic platform is exceedingly quiet on the Negro question. It is absolutely silent.

Harlem Dislikes Roosevelt

The colored citizens of New York are not enthused over Roosevelt. They ought to know and they say that the man who is trying to be elected President is a failure. They say right out loud that while Roosevelt has a cure for the unemployment stuation which exists over the entire United States, he is unable to do anything for the hundreds of thousands who live in dire want in New York State. It is mighty peculiar that he can solve the Nation's problems but cannot solve those close at hand.

Reminds One of Pinchot

Very significant statements I think. He is like Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who was going to take care of the average citizen, the forgotten man. Pinchot's promises are like pie-crust. easily broken. My guess is neither one of them can do anything about the present business conditions or else they would go ahead and do it in their respective states and then present themselves to the electorate on what they have actually accomplished and not on what President Hoover has not done.

Vann "Smart Boy"

Pittsburgh Courier Vann is reported to have offered his services to the Republican party for the paltry sum of $25,000. Knowing the gentleman as I do I wonder how much the Democrats kicked in. Smart boy, Vann. How do you do it? It was announced that Mr. Vann would speak in the interest of the Citizens and Southern Bank on Sunday. He did not show up when politics were banned by Major Wright.

Dentist Max Barber and Field Director Sam Brown are at Roosevelt headquarters—observe the absence of the running mate, Texas Jack Garner—which is the meeting place of tho sewho hope to get into the big money. They are planning several big meetings. The dates and places to be announced later.

Steer Clear of Jim Crow

The Republican National Committee is actually steering clear of any physical jim crow set up. Some of the boys of colored persuasion don't like it. I think it is an excellent plan. All of the Negro workers in New York, Washington and Chicago are sandwiched in wtih their white brothers and sisters.

The Republicans are pointing to the announced removal of Negro Democratic headquarters from the Biltmore Hotel to separate Jim Crow quarters on Madison avenue in New York as a token of what Negroes may expect if Roosevelt and Garner get in the White House.

The Garner Handicap

The Capital News Service reports that Negroes who are working for the Democratic nominees are distinctly "soft-pedaling" Texas Jack Garner. But you cannot elect Roosevelt without bringing Texas into the Capitol. These eager workers mis sthis point entirely.

This month's "Crisis" carries articles by A. M. E. John Hawkins and Recorder of Deeds Jefferson Coage on why Hoover should be re-elected. Both are well reasoned arguments.

The Literary Digest poll gives Roosevelt a lead over Hoover in Pennsylvania. I agree with Cool Calvin Coolidge, the Republicans must fight.

1932, POLITICAL, PARTY AFFILIATION

Continues on Reel 42